

**ADDITIONAL<sup>®</sup>**  
**PRACTICE**

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE 9**

Updated Answer Key

**DNA** education  
New Delhi-110002

## 1

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

WORKSHEET-1**French Society during the Late Eighteenth Century****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The French Revolution broke on 14th July, 1789, with the storming of the fortress-prison, the Bastille.
2. The Bastille was hated by all, because it stood for the despotic power of the king.
3. On 14th July, 1789 Bastille was demolished by the people. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.
4. The French society in the 18th century was divided into three estates. The first estate consisted of the clergymen, the second estate consisted of the nobles and the third estate consisted of the common people most of whom were peasants.
5. The two classes of people who belonged to the third estate in France were big businessmen, merchants, small peasants, landless labour, servants, etc.
6. The Church too extracted its share of taxes called tithes (a tax levied comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce) from the peasants, and finally, all members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The middle class of France emerged as educated and wealthy society. They were against the system of privileges given to the Clergy and the Nobility. They had more deepened ideas on equality and democracy. They believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. Rather, a person's social position must depend on his merit. These ideas envisaged a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all. They created a mass movement and spread awareness about stopping this. Also, the social writers and novelists introduced the idea of liberation and freedom in their books.
2. In the 18th century, middle class was a social group who earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woolen and silk textile. In addition to merchants and manufacturers it also included lawyers and administrative officials. They were well educated and believed that
  - i. no group in society should be privileged by birth.
  - ii. a person's social position must depend on his merit.
  - iii. a society must be based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all.
  - iv. this idea was maintained by Locke, Rousseau and Montesquieu.

**III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The economic conditions of France that led to revolution were as follows:
  - i. When Louis XVI was crowned the new king found the royal Treasury empty.

- ii. Under Louis XVI France have the 13 American colonies to gain their independence from Britain.
  - iii. They were added more than a billion livres to a debt that had already rising to more than two billion livres .
  - iv. Lenders who gave the state credit now began to charge 10% interest on loans
  - v. During the period of Louis XVI the royal treasury of the state also became empty because of extravagant expenses office Queen Marie Antoinette.
2. The members of the first and second estates were exempted from paying any taxes to the king. The Church too collected its share of taxes called tithes from the peasants, and finally, all members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state. Each estate in the estate general assembly had only one vote. So this became important reason for French Revolution.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **The Outbreak of the Revolution**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. King Louis XVI was the king at the time of revolution that took place in France in 1789.
2. The nobility along with clergy were the sections of the French society to give up their power after the French Revolution of 1789.
3. Constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the richer sections of society.
4. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote.
5. One of women's main demands was that women enjoy the same political rights as men. Women were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office.
6. Jean Jacques Rousseau proposed the concept of the Social Contract proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Men above the age of 25 who paid taxes equal to 3 labourers were considered as active citizens and only those people were entitled to the vote in France.  
Three rights given to the people by the constitution were:
  - Right to Live
  - Freedom of Speech
  - Freedom of Opinion
2. On the night of 4 August, 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes. Members of the clergy too were forced to give up their privileges. Tithes were abolished and lands owned by the Church were confiscated.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. This led to a rapid increase in the demand for food grains. Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly. But wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened. Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a subsistence crisis.

2. They were facing acute food scarcity. Finally, the agitated common mass stormed and destroyed the Bastille, the symbol of the king's despotic and tyrannical rule on 14 July, 1789. The condition of the countryside was also not good. Peasants looted hoarded grains and burnt down documents. A large number of nobles fled from their houses. Louis XVI finally accorded recognition to the National Assembly and accepted the principle that his powers would from now on be checked by a constitution. The feudal system of obligations and taxes was also abolished. Members of the clergy were forced to give up their privileges.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Maximilian Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment in France.
2. These Jacobins came to be known as the sans-culottes, literally meaning 'those without knee breeches'. Sans-culottesmen wore in addition the red cap that symbolised liberty. Women however were not allowed to do so.
3. One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.
4. A large group among the Jacobins decided to start wearing long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers. This was done to look similar to common people and look different from nobles. This was a way of showing the end of the power exercised by the wearers of knee breeches (knee breeches were worn by the nobles in the French society). These Jacobins came to be known as the sans-culottes, literally meaning 'those without knee breeches'.
5. Marseillaise, the patriotic song composed by the poet Roget de L'Isle. It was sung for the first time by volunteers from Marseilles as they marched into Paris and so got its name. The Marseillaise is now the national anthem of France.
6. Maximilian Robespierre was the leader of the Jacobin Club in France.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. He followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being 'enemies' of the republic ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his method were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them guilty, they were guillotined. The guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded. It was named after Dr Guillotin who invented it. Thus, in Robespierre's policies there was no scope of moderation. Even his supporters got tired of them in due course. Finally, he was convicted by a court in July 1794, arrested and on the next day sent to the guillotine.
2. Two reforms introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in France were:  
He abolished privileges based on birth, established equality before law and secured the right to property. He introduced uniform systems of weights and measures provided by the decimal system. Initially many believed Napoleon as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people. Many of his reforms were exported to the regions under French control. These left a long lasting effect on the society.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. To ensure equality in the society, Robespierre took following measures :
  - (i) Issued laws placing maximum ceiling on wages and prices.
  - (ii) Meat and bread were rationed.
  - (iii) Peasants were forced to sell grains at fixed prices.
  - (iv) Use of white flour was forbidden.
  - (v) All were required to eat plain bread and a loaf of whole wheat.
  - (vi) Instead of Monsieur and Madame all were citoyen and citoyenne.
  - (vii) Churches were shut down and buildings were converted into barracks or offices.
2. The period from 1793 to 1794 is known as the Reign of Terror. Maximilian Robespierre sentenced to death all those persons who he considered as enemies of the republic, whether they were ex-noble, clergy, and members of any political parties; including Jacobins. The executions were completed after trial by revolutionary tribunal. At that time Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. Because of forcible implementation of laws, even supporters of Robespierre started the demand for change. Finally, Robespierre arrested and guillotined in July 1794. Reign of Terror ended with the end of Robespierre.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Did Women have a Revolution?**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Olympe De Gouges and Madame Roland were the two prominent revolutionary women of France.
2. The revolutionary government in the early years introduced several laws to improve the condition of women in France:
  - (i) State schools were created and schooling was made compulsory for all girls.
  - (ii) Women could no longer be forced to marry against their wishes.
  - (iii) Marriage was made into a contract, entered into freely and registered under civil law.
  - (iv) Divorce was made legal and could be applied for by both women and men.
  - (v) Women could now train for jobs, could become artists or run small businesses.
3. Women were disappointed by the constitution of France in 1791 because they were not given the same political rights as men i.e, right to vote, to be elected to the assembly and to hold political office.
4. The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women (Société des Citoyennes Républicaines Révolutionnaires, Société des républicainesrévolutionnaires) was the most famous female-led revolutionary organization during the French Revolution.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In the beginning, the revolutionary government introduced some laws to improve the status of women in society. These were
  - i. Schooling was made compulsory for all girls.
  - ii. Their fathers could no longer force them into marriage against their will. If they did so, they were punished.
  - iii. Marriage was made into a contract entered into freely and it was registered under civil law.

2. Women were not allowed to work during the 18th century in France. They thought that women were only permitted to the kitchen and to look after their children. They were not allowed to make decisions for their family. But finally they got the independence to make decisions and to vote after a long struggle.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Yes, women in France too took active part in the French revolution in 1789 and after. During the Revolutionary years, they started their own political clubs, journals and newspaper. The revolutionary government introduced laws that helped improve the lives of women.  
The revolution carried out by the women of France triggered the international suffrage movement, for the next two centuries. As a result of this movement, in 1946, the women of France won the right to exercise their franchise and equal wages.
2. The most notable demand of women during the French revolution was the “right to vote” and equal wages. In order to discuss and raise voice for their demands, they started many “political clubs” and “newspapers”, among which “the society of revolutionary” and “Republican women were famous.”

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **The Abolition of Slavery**

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Abolition of Slavery in the French colonies was one of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime.
2. The slave trade began in the seventeenth century. French merchants sailed from the ports of Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast, where they bought slaves from local chieftains.
3. A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, Africa and the Americas.
4. Slavery was finally abolished in France in 1848.
5. It was finally the Convention which in 1794 legislated to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions. Slavery was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Abolition of slavery became possible in France by the following ways:
  - (i) The slave trade began in the 18th century. The National Assembly held long debates about whether the rights of man should be extended to all French subjects including those in the colonies.
  - (ii) Convention in 1794 legislated to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions.
  - (iii) However, Napoleon reintroduced slavery. Finally slavery was abolished in 1848.
2. Triangular slave trade, also known as the transatlantic slave trade took place between the 16th century and early 19th century. European Colonial powers bought or captured Africans as the slave, which were then traded to the Caribbean and American territory to grow cash crops for the colonial powers.

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery. An acute shortage of labour in the French Caribbean colonies, Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo, led to a triangular slave trade between Europe, Africa and America in the 17th century.

The National Assembly held long debates. Finally the Convention in 1794 passed laws freeing slaves in the French overseas possessions but it was last for a short terms. After ten years, slavery was reintroduced by Napoleon. Finally, it was abolished in 1848.

## **WORKSHEET-6**

### **The Revolution and Everyday Life**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The important law that soon came into effect after storming of Bastille in the summer of 1789 was the abolition of censorship.
2. Battle of Waterloo sealed the fate of France in 1815.
3. In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France.
4. Napoleon was finally defeated in Battle of Waterloo in 1815.
5. Tipu Sultan and Rammohan Roy are the two social reformers of India who responded to the ideas of revolutionary France.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The three consequences of the French Revolution on France were:
  - (i) Feudalism of France was thrown away by the people.
  - (ii) Privileges of church, nobles were abolished.
  - (iii) Monarchy was abolished and Republic was established in France.
2. The democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution are:
  - Right to Equality
  - Right to Freedom
  - Freedom of Speech and expression
  - Right against exploitations
  - Right to Justice

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. It inspired the Germans, Italians, and Austrians to overthrow their oppressive regimes.
  - (i) Ideas of equality and democratic spread from France to other European countries and feudalism was abolished.
  - (ii) Colonial people reworked the idea of freedom from bondage into their movements to create sovereign nation states.
  - (iii) It was the first movement to adopt the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity.
  - (iv) The declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen gave rights such as right to life, freedom of speech, equality before law, etc.
  - (v) Women were given many rights. They could not be forced to marry against their will, divorce was made legal, schooling was made compulsory and they could train for jobs.
2. After the French Revolution, France became a constitutional monarchy and later a republic. Some of the changes that were brought in the society by the French Revolution were:



The principles of liberty, equality and fraternity inspired the French. Kings, nobles and clergy were forced to give up their privileges. Tithes were abolished and lands owned by the Church were confiscated.

The French who paid taxes could not vote for electing their government.

The revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people. While the men were away fighting at the front, women were left to cope with the tasks of earning a living and looking after their families.

## **WORKSHEET-7**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. France      2. political      3. Jacobin      4. Women      5. 1804

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Passive Citizens were those who had no property rights or voting rights.
2. The term Old Regime used to describe the political and social system of France prior to the French Revolution. Under the regime, everyone was a subject of the king of France as well as a member of an estate and province.
3. Maximilien Robespierre was a radical democrat and key figure in the French Revolution of 1789. Robespierre briefly presided over the influential Jacobin Club, a political club based in Paris.
4. The clergy and nobility constituted the privileged estates.

#### **IV. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen is one of the most important papers of the French Revolution. This paper explains a list of rights, Right to Life, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Opinion, Equality before law, Liberty.
2. The most notable demand of women during the French revolution was the “right to vote” and equal wages. In order to discuss and raise voice for their demands, they started many “political clubs” and “newspapers”, among which “the society of revolutionary” and “Republican women were famous.”

#### **V. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The main features of the French Constitution of 1791 drafted by the National Assembly were as follows:
  - i. Constitutional Monarchy The Constitution made France a Constitutional monarchy.
  - ii. National Assembly It was indirectly elected. It had the power to make laws and exercise control over the king and the ministers.
  - iii. Right to Vote Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer’s wage were given the status of active citizens, were entitled to vote. The remaining



men and all women, children and youth below 25 years were classified as passive citizens who had no voting rights.

- iv. **Power Distribution among different Institutions** The powers were distributed among the different institutions as the nobility and clergy were stripped off their powers.
  - v. **The Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen** The Constitution began with the declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. It included various rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion and equality before law.
2. The representatives of the third estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for the whole French nation. They assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles on 20th June, 1789. They declared themselves as a National Assembly. They decided not to disperse until they had drafted a constitution for France which would curtail the power of the monarch. Mirabeau and Abb'e Sieyès were the prominent leaders of National Assembly while the National Assembly was busy at Versailles, drafting a constitution. Bastille was stormed and peasant's revolt spread in the countryside.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →a)

2. →d)

The ideas of liberty and democratic rights spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal systems were abolished.

## VII. Source-based questions

1. →a)

2. →c)

3. →b)

4. →d)

# 2

## SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

### WORKSHEET-1

### The Age of Social Change

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. One of the groups which looked to change society was the liberals. They wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.
2. Conservatives believed in traditional and cultural values. They were the people who supported monarchy and nobility. They believed that privileges of the monarchy and nobility should exist. After the French Revolution, they contended that gradual changes should be brought in the society.
3. They wanted a nation where the government should be elected by a majority of the population and some of them wanted women to participate in the same.
4. Louis Blanc (1813–1882) wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises. He believed that cooperatives should be formed with the cooperation of the people and its profit should be divided according to the work done by members.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Socialists were against private property. They saw it as the root of all social ills of the time. They argued that individuals owned the property that gave employment but the proprietors were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive. So, if society as a whole rather than single individuals controlled property, more attention would be paid to collective social interests. Socialists wanted this change and campaigned for it.
2. Although the liberals argued for a representative elected Parliamentary Government, they were not democratic because they did not believe in universal adult franchise, i.e. the right of every citizen to vote. They felt that mainly men of property should have the right to vote. They were not in favour of women's suffrage.
3. Liberals and radicals were often property owners and employers. They acquired wealth through industrial ventures and trade, they firmly believed that such efforts should be encouraged that its profits would be reaped if the workforce in the economy was healthy and citizens were educated. They put forth that societies could develop if the poor could labour, freedom of individuals was ensured and those with capital could operate without restraint.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There was a requirement of social and economic change and to make that happen Liberals and Radicals started a movement and became revolutionaries. They wanted to implement changes which included rights of individuals as the high class of society treated individuals as their property and they paid them less and made them work more. They also concentrated on the problem of Housing and Sanitation and planned to educate the individuals.
2. Socialists formed an international body – namely, the Second International. Workers in England and Germany began forming associations to fight for better living and working conditions. They set up funds to help members in times of distress and demanded a reduction of working hours and the right to vote. In Germany, these associations worked closely with the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and helped it win parliamentary seats. In Germany, these associations worked closely with the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and helped it win parliamentary seats. By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France.

# **WORKSHEET-2**

## **The Russian Revolution**

### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Karl Marx wanted workers to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property.
2. In 1914, Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire.
3. Besides the territory around Moscow, the Russian empire included current-day Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus. It stretched to the Pacific and comprised today's Central Asian states, as well as Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Marx believed that the condition of workers could not improve as long as private capitalist had profit motive. Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property. Workers must construct

a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a communist society, the natural society of the future.

2. Peasants cultivated most of the land that was owned by the nobility, the Crown and the Orthodox Church. Nobility had no respect except in few cases. Peasants demanded the land of the nobles to be distributed to them. Often they refused to pay rent and even murdered landlords. Such events were on rise all over Russia.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Socialist had different visions of future. Robert Owen (1771-1858), a leading English manufacturer, sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA). Some other socialists felt that cooperatives could not be built on a wide scale only through individual initiative only. Governmentto encouraged cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprise. The same view was propagated by Louis Blanc in France. It was said that cooperatives were to be associations of people who produced goods together and divided the profits according to the work done by members. More ideas were added to this body of arguments by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marx argued that industrial society was ‘capitalist’ who owned resources and invested in the factories. The profit was produced by workers but they did not gain anything. Their condition could improve only if they were freed from the clutches of capitalist exploitation. Control of means and factors of production by the workers themselves can be the basis of such a socialist society. For this, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a communist society.
2. Russia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was ruled by the Tsar who was an autocrat. Hence, liberals and democrats along with the peasants began to demand the framing of a constitution for the country. 1904 was a bad year for the Russian workers. While the prices of essential commodities increased, the wages of the workers declined. Workers demanded increase in pay and reduction in working hours. In 1905, the procession led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace. The workers were attacked by the police and the guards. This event came to be known as the Bloody Sunday. This event along with countrywide strikes and walkouts by workers, farmers and educated middle class preceded the Russian Revolution of 1905.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **The February Revolution in Petrograd**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days of its election because he did not want any reduction in his power and anyone to question his authority.
2. Workers’ quarters and factories were located on the right bank of River Neva whereas on the left bank the fashionable areas, the Winter Palace, and official buildings were located.
3. In February 1917, food shortages were deeply felt in the workers’ quarters.
4. Soviet and Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government to run the country.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The effects of the February Revolution in Russia were as follows:  
The Tsar abdicated and monarchy was brought down. Soviet and Duma leaders formed a Provisional

Government to run the country. Russia's future would be decided by a constituent assembly, elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

2. Lockout took place at a factory on the right Bank of the river Neva on 22nd February, 1917 in favour of the workers at the left Bank of the river. They had a bad time due to severe winter and food shortages and therefore they wanted their demands to be fulfilled for their survival. In many factories, women led the way to strikes. This came to be called the International Women's Day.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The main events of the February Revolution of 1917 were as follows:
  - (a) February Revolution
    - (i) 22 February Lockout of a factory was done on the right bank of the river Neva in Petrograd.
    - (ii) 23 February Sympathy strike was done by workers in 50 factories. Demonstrating workers reached the centre of the city, surrounding the government buildings. Curfew was imposed and the demonstrators dispersed.
    - (iii) 24 and 25 February Demonstrations done again by workers. Cavalry and police were called out to control them.
    - (iv) On 25 February Government suspended the Duma (Russian Parliament).
    - (v) On 26 February Demonstrators returned in force to the streets of the left bank.
    - (vi) On 27 February Workers ransacked the Police Headquarters. Streets were thronged with people shouting slogans demanding bread, better wages, less hours of work and democracy. Cavalry was called out once again, but they refused to fire on the demonstrators. By evening, soldiers and striking workers formed a 'Soviet' (council) which was called the Petrograd Soviet.
    - (vii) On 28 February A delegation met the Tsar. Army commanders advised him to abdicate.
    - (viii) On 2 March Tsar abdicates. Duma leaders and others form a provisional government. Who was involved; the Leaders and its Impact Both men and women workers were involved. There were no particular leaders. The effect was that it brought down the autocratic monarchy.

## WORKSHEET-4

### What Changed after October? The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Bolshevik party was renamed Russian Communist (Bolshevik) after October Revolution.
2. *Budenovka* was Soviet hat that was chosen to assert change in army uniform.
3. *Aurora* protected the Winter Palace during the October Revolution in 1917 in Russia.
4. *Cheka* was the secret police set up by the Bolsheviks to clamp down on its critics.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Tsarist Russia is termed as a repressive society because large tracts of land were owned by nobility, Crown and the Orthodox Church. Nobles enjoyed privileges at the cost of common people. Political parties were illegal. No one could raise voice against the aristocratic class. Tsar enjoyed unconditional

power without being responsible to anyone.

2. Russia followed autocracy. Tsar was not subject to parliament. This made Tsar the autocrat of all Russia. The liberals in Russia campaigned to end this state of affairs. The following steps were taken by Tsar just before the Russian Revolution to ascertain his authority. All political parties were declared illegal in Russia. Every possible effort was taken to crush the rebellion and revolution against Tsar.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The following steps were taken by Tsar Nicholas II after Russian Revolution to maintain his authority:
  - i. During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma.
  - ii. After 1905, most committees and unions worked unofficially, since they were declared illegal. Severe restrictions were placed on political activity.
  - iii. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the re-elected second Duma within three months.
  - iv. He changed the voting laws and packed the third Duma with conservative politicians. Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.
2. The global influence of Russian Revolution was as follows:
  - i. In many countries, communist parties were formed on the line of Russia.
  - ii. It gave the world a new economic system known as socialism.
  - iii. The Bolsheviks encouraged colonial people to follow their experiment. It inspired a number of freedom movements in other countries.
  - iv. Many non-Russians from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the Peoples of the East and the Bolsheviks founded—Comintern. Some even received education in the USSR's University of the Workers of the East.
  - v. By the time Second World War broke, socialism has acquired a global face.
  - vi. Though by the end of the twentieth century, the image of USSR as a socialist country declined, yet its socialist ideals were respected and rethought in many ways suiting individuals interests.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. →b)      2. →c)      3. →d)      4. →c)      5. →d)      6. →b)

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. liberals      2. Russia      3. Russia      4. Tsar Nicholas II

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. After the French Revolution the conservatives became receptive to some kind of change.
2. Conservatives were against any kind of political or social change in the earlier 18th century.
3. 'Conservatives' accepted that some change was inevitable, but believed it had to be brought about through a slow process.

4. By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France.

#### IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The workers were divided into social groups in Russia—
  - i. Some workers were closely linked with their villages while others settled in cities permanently.
  - ii. The division among the workers was on the basis of their skills they possessed. Metal workers were on the high level as their work required training.
  - iii. Apart from males, women also formed a considerable working force in the factories though they were paid less than the males.
2. Bolsheviks were the majority group led by Vladimir Lenin who thought that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia, the party should be disciplined and control the number and quality of its members. They were the group who conducted the Russian Revolution. Mensheviks were a group of people who represented a minority section of the society and they believed in gradual changes and establishment of a parliamentary form of government (France and Britain). They did not believe in revolution but wanted to bring changes through democratic means.

#### V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The following developments took place in Europe in support of socialism—
  - i. An international body, called the Second International was formed by the socialists to coordinate the efforts of the workers.
  - ii. Workers Associations were formed to fight for better living and working conditions.
  - iii. Funds were set up to help the members in times of distress.
  - iv. Workers demanded a reduction in working hours and the right to vote.
  - v. In many places in Europe, these associations worked closely with the Social Democratic Party and helped it to win parliamentary seats.
  - vi. In 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed Labour Party in Britain and Socialist Party in France.
2. Bolshevik Party accepted the 'April Theses' because of the following reasons:
  - i. The Provisional Government under Kerenski failed to fulfil the aspirations of the people like land to the tiller, peace, control of industries by the workers, etc. Rather it became more unpopular.
  - ii. The government was under the influence of landowners, army officials and industrialists that affected its decisions.
  - iii. Lenin felt that time had come to seize the power from the government.
  - iv. People's demands were included in the programme along with exit from the war and nationalization of banks.
  - v. Lenin's view was accepted when the Provisional Government began suppressing the Bolsheviks.

#### VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →b)
2. →d)



The socialist had a different vision of the future. They demanded that government encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises.

## VII. Source-based questions

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



# NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER

## WORKSHEET-1

### Birth of the Weimar Republic

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. German Parliament is known as Reichstag.
2. Article 48 of the Weimar constitution gave the President the powers to improve emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree.
3. Deputies were now elected to the German Parliament or Reichstag, on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women.
4. Adolf Hitler was appointed chancellor of Germany on January 30, 1933 following a series of electoral victories by the Nazi Party.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Weimar Republic set up in Germany became unpopular because the Germans were not ready to accept them as it was against their tradition. Most of them believed that the miseries experienced by them were because of Weimar Republic. Weimar Republic accepted the humiliating treaty of Versailles.
2. The causes for the rise of Nazism were humiliating Treaty of Versailles, growing fear of Communism, economic crisis, resurgence of Militant Nationalism and absence of strong opposition. The causes for the rise of Fascism were discontentment after the Treaty of Versailles, Economic crisis, political instability, class conflicts and leadership provided by Mussolini.

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1.
  - i. The system of proportional representation made it difficult for a one party to achieve a majority. This leads to a rule by coalitions.
  - ii. Article 48 gave the President the power to impose emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree.
  - iii. Due to 20 different coalition governments being formed, people lost confidence in the democratic Parliamentary system, as it offered no solutions to their problems.These defects lead Weimar Republic as a unstable and vulnerable to dictatorship.
2. Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled, besides innumerable political opponents. Nazis devised



an unprecedented means of killing people, that is, by gassing them in various killing centres like Auschwitz. The Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced only eleven leading Nazis to death. Many others were imprisoned for life. The retribution did come, yet the punishment of the Nazis was far short of the brutality and extent of their crimes. The Allies did not want to be as harsh on defeated Germany as they had been after the First World War. Everyone came to feel that the rise of Nazi Germany could be partly traced back to the German experience at the end of the First World War.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Hitler's Rise to Power**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. National Socialist German Workers Party was the original name of Nazi party.
2. Hitler viewed war as the way out of the approaching economic crisis.
3. On 30 January, 1933, President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship, the highest position in the cabinet of ministers, to Hitler.
4. Jews were considered as the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. World War I, ended with the Allies defeating Germany and the Central powers in November, 1918. The Peace Treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating treaty. Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania. The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to 6 billion.
2. The role of women in Hitler's Germany are as follows:
  - i. According to Hitler's ideology, women were radically different from men.
  - ii. The democratic idea of equal rights for men and women was wrong and would destroy society.
  - iii. While boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and steel-hearted, girls were told that they had to become good mothers and rear pure blooded Aryan children.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1.
  - i. Once in power, the Nazis quickly began to implement their dream of creating an exclusive racial community of pure Germans by physically eliminating all those who were seen as "undesirable" in the extended empire were mentally or physically unfit Germans, Gypsies, blacks, Russians, Poles.
  - ii. But Jews remained the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany. They were stereotyped as 'killers of Christ and usurers'. Until medieval times, Jews were barred from owning land.
  - iii. They survived mainly through trade and money lending. They lived in separately marked areas called 'ghettos'.
  - iv. They were often persecuted through periodic organised violence and expulsion from land.
  - v. All this had a precursor in the traditional Christian hostility towards Jews for being the killers of Christ. However, Hitler's hatred of the Jews was based on pseudo-scientific theories of race, which held that conversion was no solution to 'the Jewish problem'. It could be solved only through their total elimination.

2. The Nazi party emerged as the largest party in the German parliament because the most apparent being the Great Depression. The Weimar Republic did little to remedy the country's economic downfall and Hitler was presented as a saviour to the humiliated German people living in economic and political crises. Nazi propaganda stirred hopes in times when banks were shut down, unemployment reigned and destitution was a common sight. At such a time, Hitler promised jobs, restoration of national dignity and a better future. Consequently, the Nazi Party became the largest party with 37% votes in the Reichstag.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **The Nazi Worldview**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Nazi Party, by name of National Socialist German Workers' Party, political party of the mass movement known as National Socialism.
2. 'Superior Aryan' was the most superior race, according to Hitler.
3. The Third Reich – meaning “Third Realm” or “Third Empire” – alluded to the Nazis' conceit that Nazi Germany was the successor to the earlier Holy Roman Empire (800–1806) and German Empire (1871–1918).
4. German for “living space,” this term refers to policies and practices of settler colonialism proliferated in Germany from the 1890s to the 1940s.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The ideology of the Nazis regarding the Jews were—
  - All schools were cleansed and purified under Nazism. Those teachers were dismissed who were found to be Jews or seen as politically unreliable.
  - German and Jew children were not allowed to sit or play together.
  - All the undesirable children—Jews, Gypsies, and the physically handicapped were dismissed from schools and finally were taken to gas chambers in the 1940s.
2. (a) Hitler borrowed his racist ideology from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.  
(b) Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection.  
(c) Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Nazi ideology specified that there was racial hierarchy and no equality between people.
  - i. The blond, blue-eyed Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while the Jews were located somewhere on the lowest rung of the ladder.
  - ii. The number of people killed by Nazi Germany was 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians, 70,000 Germans.
  - iii. Nazism glorified the use of force and brutality. It ridiculed internationalism, peace and democracy.

- iv. Nazi Germany became the most dreaded criminal state. Hitler chose war as the way out of approaching the economic crisis.
- v. Germany invaded Poland. This started a war with France and England in September, 1940.
2. Basically, the Nuremberg Laws meant that the ‘undesirables’ had no rights to live along with the other citizens. These included Jews, Gypsies, ‘Blacks’ and other nationalities like Polish and Russian people. These laws, promulgated in 1935, stated that.
  - (i) Only persons of German or related blood would be German citizens, enjoying the protection of the German Empire.
  - (ii) Marriages between Germans and the ‘undesirables’ were forbidden. Extramarital relations between them also became a crime.Other legal measures included—
  - Boycott of Jewish businesses.
  - Expulsion of Jews from government services.
  - Confiscation and forcible selling of the properties of Jews.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Youth in Nazi Germany**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. It is a Nazi youth groups for children below 14 years of age.
2. The Youth League of the Nazis was founded in 1922. Four years later it was renamed Hitler Youth.
3. All schools were ‘cleansed’ and ‘purified’. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as ‘politically unreliable’ were dismissed.
4. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. ‘Good German’ children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron hearted, strong and masculine.
2.
  - i. Though Hitler said that in my state the mother is the most important citizen, it was not true.
  - ii. All mothers were not treated equally. Women who bore racially desirable children were awarded, while those who bore racially undesirable children were punished.
  - iii. Women who bore ‘desirable’ children were entitled to privileges and rewards. They were given special treatment in hospitals and concessions in shops and on theatre tickets and railway fares.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. All the young men above the age of 18 years were expected to serve in the armed forces and enter one of the Nazi organisations. At the tender age of 10 they had to join ‘Jungvolk’ —Nazi youth groups for children below 14 years of age. At 14 years of age they enrolled in the Nazi Youth Organisation called ‘Hitler Youth’. The German youth were educated in the spirit of National Socialism by these

youth organisations. They were taught to worship war, glorify aggression and violence, condemn democracy, hate Jews, communists, gypsies and all those who were called ‘undesirable’.

2. The Nazis proceeded to realized their murderous racial ideology by eliminating the ‘undesirables’ in the following manner—
  - i. Jews remained the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany. From 1933–1938 Jewish business was boycotted, they were expelled from government services and their properties confiscated. From 1939–1945 Jews were kept in Ghettos, in extreme poverty and misery and eventually they were killed in gas chambers.
  - ii. Germany occupied north-western Poland. Poles were forced to leave their homes and property, to be occupied by the ethnic Germans. Poles were sent to the final destination of the ‘undesirables’.
  - iii. Members of Polish intelligentsia were murdered in large number in order to keep the entire people intellectually servile.
  - iv. Polish children who looked like Aryans were forcibly snatched and examined by race experts. If they passed the test, they were raised in German families and if not sent to orphanages, most of them died.
  - v. Poland had some of the largest ghettos and gas chambers where Jews were killed.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Ordinary People and the Crimes against Humanity**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Jews wanted the world to remember the atrocities and sufferings they had endured during the Nazi killing operations was called the Holocaust.
2. The mass killing or extermination of Jews was called Holocaust.
3. Jews were considered as the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany. This was because the Nazis considered them as a precursor in the traditional Christian hostility.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Do it yourself.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The Nazi Party rose to power with an anti-Semitic racial ideology. However, the anti-Jewish campaign was not conducted according to a blueprint, rather it evolved. Before the outbreak of the war, political and economic factors, as well as public opinion both inside and outside Germany influenced the evolution of Nazi anti-Jewish laws and measures. The main purpose of the anti-Jewish policy between 1933 and 1939 according to the racial theory was to isolate German Jewry from German society. These laws sought to uproot and dispossess Jews economically from daily life in Germany and encourage them to leave their homeland. These laws limited and humiliated Jews on a daily basis.

## **WORKSHEET-6**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. →d)                      2. →c)                      3. →d)                      4. →d)                      5. →d)                      6. →b)

## II. Fill in the blanks

1. Economic crisis    2. Reichstag    3. Weimar    4. Italy    5. dictatorship in Germany

## III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. On 30 January, 1933, President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship to Hitler.
2. Nazis devised an unprecedented means of killing people, that is, by gassing them in various killing centres like Auschwitz.
3. On 3 March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany.
4. UK, France, USSR and USA were the four countries included in the Allied Powers in World War II.

## IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Hitler formally announced his violation of the Treaty of Versailles in March, 1935. Hitler claimed that he was trying to make Germany equal in position to the other European powers. Since European nations had not followed the policy of disarmament, German rearmament was a necessity.
2. The victory of Nazism in Germany led to the destruction of democracy and establishment of dictatorship. It also led to the militarism and preparation for the war. In Germany, all other political parties were banned except the Nazi Party. Nazism opposed Socialism and Communism, so the advocates of these philosophies were either jailed or killed.

## IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. After establishing his dictatorship in Germany, he took major steps towards the economic reconstruction. Hitler assigned the responsibility of economic recovery to the economist Hjalmar Schacht who aimed at full production and full employment through a state-funded work-creation programme. In foreign policy also, Hitler acquired quick successes. He pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933, reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936, and integrated Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan, one people, One empire, and One leader. He then went on to wrest German speaking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia and gobbled up the entire country. In all of this he had the unspoken support of England, which had considered the Versailles verdict too harsh. These quick successes at home and abroad seemed to reverse the destiny of the country. Hitler chose war as the way out of the approaching economic crisis. Resources were to be accumulated through expansion of territory. In September, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. This started a war with France and England. In September, 1940, a Tripartite Pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan, strengthening Hitler's claim to, international power. Hitler now moved to achieve his long-term aim of conquering Eastern Europe. He wanted to ensure food supplies and living space for Germans. He attacked the Soviet Union in June, 1941. In this historic blunder Hitler exposed the German western front to British aerial bombing and the eastern front to the powerful Soviet armies.
2. In the 20th century Germany was a powerful Empire. During the First World War Germany took up the cause of Austria against the Allies. Many countries joined the war hoping to gain something, without realizing the fact that the war would prolong and drain Europe of its resources. Though Germany made initial gains by occupying France and Belgium, the Allies became stronger when the US joined them in 1917 and defeated Germany and the Central Powers. The defeat of Germany resulted in the abdication of the German Emperor. This gave an opportunity for the parliamentary parties to bring in a change, in German politics. A democratic constitution with a federal structure was formed by the National Assembly, which met at Weimar and the Weimar Republic came into existence.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →d)
2. →a)

## VII. Source-based questions

1. →c)
2. →a)
3. →b)
4. →d)

# 4

## FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM

### WORKSHEET-1

### Why Deforestation?

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The disappearance of forests is referred to as deforestation.
2. This created a problem of timber supply for the Royal Navy.
3. To run locomotives, wood was needed as fuel, and to lay railway lines sleepers were essential to hold the tracks together.
4. From the 1860s, the railway network expanded rapidly in India.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Five causes of deforestation in India under the Colonial rule were:
  - i. Increase in population, leading to growth in demand for food, and extension of land under cultivation at the expense of forests.
  - ii. Colonisation by the British encouraged production of commercial crops.
  - iii. Increased demand for timber due to expansion of railways and for ship building purposes.
  - iv. The colonial government thought forests as unproductive and hence cleared them for building dams and laying down cities.
  - v. Large areas of forests were also cleared to make way for plantation crops.
2. By the early nineteenth century, the oak forests in England were fast vanishing. Britain being a naval power required timber on a large scale for building ships. The British sent many search parties to India to look into the possibilities of securing timber from the country. As India had dense forest cover, trees were felled recklessly to export timber to Britain to build ships.

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. **Nomadic and Peasant Communities** Nomadic and peasant communities moved about in the mountains and deserts and in the plains and plateaus of India and Africa. The peasant communities formed an important part of the population in both the countries during the Colonial era. When the Colonial government established control over the forests it affected the peasant communities in a big way. The peasant communities always moved from place to place with their cattle. When forests were destroyed by the government to expand agriculture, the Nomads lost grazing fields for their cattle. This brought a lot of hardship to the peasant communities.



2. **Various restrictions:** The Forest Act meant severe hardship for villagers—across the country. After the Act, all their forest activities like cutting wood for their houses, grazing their cattle, collecting fruits and roots, hunting and fishing became illegal.

**Impact on cultivators:** Shifting cultivation was the most common cultivation practised by the people. But this was banned because European foresters regarded this harmful for the forests.

**Displacement of the people:** To protect the forests, the Europeans started displacing villagers without any notice or compensation.

**Various taxes:** The Europeans started imposing heavy taxes on the forest people.

**Loss of livelihood:** The Europeans started giving large European trading firms, the sole right to trade in the forest. Grazing and hunting by local people were restricted. In the process, many pastoralists and nomadic communities lost their livelihood.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **The Rise of Commercial Forestry**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Dietrich Brandis was the German expert.
2. Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1864 in India.
3. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in 1906.
4. Indian Forest Act of 1865 was enacted to protect the forests.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In scientific forestry, natural forests which had lots of different types of trees were cut down. In their place, one type of tree was planted in straight rows. This is called as plantation. Forest officials surveyed the forests, estimated the area under different types of trees, and made working plans for the forest management. They planned how much of the plantation area to cut every year. The area cut was then to be replanted so that it was ready to be cut again in some years.
2. In shifting cultivation, parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation. European colonization in India banned Shifting Cultivation because shifting cultivation made it harder for the government to calculate taxes. Therefore, the government decided to ban shifting cultivation.  
European foresters regarded this practice as harmful for the forests. They felt that land which was used for cultivation every few years could not grow trees for railway timber. There was also the added danger of the flames spreading, and burning valuable timber.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Five causes of deforestation in India during the colonial rule were:
  - i. The British considered forests as wildernesses which must be brought under cultivation to enhance the income of the state. Thus, large tracts of forest lands were cleared for cultivating land.
  - ii. Due to high demand, forests in Britain were disappearing. This created a problem for British Royal navy as wood as required to build ships. The British started exploring Indian forests on a massive scale.
  - iii. Forests were destroyed to supply sleepers for railways and to further expand areas under railways.



- iv. The colonial government thought forests as unproductive and hence cleared them for building dams and laying down cities.
  - v. Cash crops were expected to bring huge revenues. So large areas of natural forests were cleared to make way for tea, coffee and rubber plantations.
2. Shifting cultivation has been prevalent among many tribal communities in India. This is a type of subsistence farming in which a small patch of land is cleared by slashing and burning the vegetation. Ash is then mixed with the soil and crops are grown. The patch of land is utilised for a couple of years and is then left fallow for 10 to 12 years.
- The colonial officials regarded this practice as harmful for the forests. They were afraid that an accidental fire could destroy valuable timber. Moreover, the shifting cultivators were difficult to control in revenue collection. The government hence banned shifting cultivation.
- This affected many families. Many people were forced to work in low paying jobs, some were forced to migrate to cities in search of job. However, some people tried to resist the new laws through small and large rebellions.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Rebellion in the Forest**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The tribal people of Bastar started the Bastar rebellion in year 1910 AD. Bastar rebellion was started by the Bastar Tribes.
2. Bastar is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh and borders Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Maharashtra.
3. In 1905, the colonial government imposed laws to reserve two-thirds of the forests, stop shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce.
4. A number of different communities live in Bastar such as Maria and Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras and Halbas.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The people of Bastar believed that each village had got its land by the Earth, and in return, they had to look after the Earth by making some offerings at each agricultural festival. Because each village knew its boundaries, the local people looked after all the natural resources within that boundary. People of Bastar were most worried because the colonial government proposed to reserve 2/3rd of the forests in 1905 and stop shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. When the colonial government proposed to reserve two-thirds of the forest in 1905, and stop shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce, the people of Bastar were very worried. Some villages were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on the condition that they worked free for the forest department in cutting and transporting trees, and protecting the forest from fires. Subsequently, these came to be known as 'forest villages'. People of other villages were displaced without any notice or compensation. For long, villagers had been suffering from increased land rents and frequent demands for free labour and goods by colonial officials. Then came the terrible famines, in 1899-

1900 and again in 1907-1908. Reservations proved to be the last straw.

These conditions thus led to a revolt by the people of Bastar.

2. Bastar is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh and borders Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra. A number of different communities live in Bastar such as Maria and Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras and Halbas. They speak different languages but share common customs and beliefs.
  - i. The people of Bastar believe that each village was given its land by the Earth, and in return, they look after the earth by making some offerings at each agricultural festival.
  - ii. They show respect to the spirits of the river, the forest and the mountain. The local people look after all the natural resources within the boundary. If people from a village want to take some wood from the forests of another village, they pay a small fee called devsari, dand or man in exchange.
  - iii. Some villages also protect their forests by engaging watchmen and each household contributes some grain to pay them.
  - iv. Every year there is one big hunt where the headmen of villages in a pargana (cluster of villages) meet and discuss issues of concern, including forests.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Forest Transformations in Java**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Kalangs of Java were a community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators.
2. Dutch implemented scientific forestry in Indonesia.
3. Surontika Samin was a villager who lived in Randublatung village, a teak forest in Indonesia.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Dutch enacted forest laws in Java to restrict villagers' access to forests. Villagers were punished for grazing cattle, transporting wood without a permit or travelling through forests with horse carts or cattle.
2. The Kalangs of Java in modern day Indonesia were a community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators of land. They were considered an extremely important human resource since without them, harvesting of teak was almost impossible. The Kalangs' expertise were extremely important for the rulers of the Java kingdom, since without them, building of palaces would prove difficult. This is evident from the fact that when the Mataram kingdom of Java split in the year 1755, the 6,000 Kalang families were equally divided between the two new kingdoms.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The First World War and the Second World War had a major impact on the forests across the world. This impact is stated below:
  - (i) In India, the Forest Department cut trees freely to meet British war demands.
  - (ii) In Java, the Dutch followed 'a scorched earth' policy, just before the Japanese occupied the region. They destroyed sawmills and burnt off huge piles of giant teak logs so that they would not fall into Japanese hands.
  - (iii) The Japanese exploited the forests recklessly for their own war industries and forced forest dwellers to cut down forests.

- (iv) Many villagers took this opportunity for the expansion of cultivation land by cutting down the forests.
  - (v) After the war, it was difficult for the Indonesian forest service to get back this land.
  - (vi) In India people needed more agricultural land for cultivation for its increasing population. Forest department desired to control the land and excluded people from it. These different interests, led to a conflict between them.
2. The Saminist Movement started in the last decade of the 19th century in Java. SurontikoSamin of Randublatung village, a teak forest village headed the movement.
- The Dutch government forced the farmers to pay taxes on land and restricted villagers, access to forest by enacting the Forest Law in Java.
- Samin questioned state ownership of the forest. He argued that the state had not created the wind, water, earth and wood, so it could not own it.
- Soon a widespread movement started. Samin's sons-in-law took the leadership. By 1907, 3000 families started following the ideas of Samin. Some of the rebels protested by lying down on their land, when the Dutch came to survey the land. Some even refused to pay taxes or fines or perform free labour.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. nineteenth              2. Railways              3. Dehradun              4. shifting              5. Indonesia

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. BirsaMunda was the tribal leader of Chhotanagpur.
2. GundaDhur led the rebellion of Bastar during British rule.
3. The river Indrawati winds across Bastar east to west.
4. Dutch implemented scientific forestry in Indonesia.

#### **IV. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Forests are affected by wars because forest products are used for fulfilling various needs and requirement during war. In the case of India, during the First World War and the Second World War the forest department cut trees freely to meet British war needs. During the Second World War in Java just before the Japanese occupied the region, the Dutch followed 'a scorched Earth policy', destroying sawmills and burning huge piles of giant teak logs so that they did not fall into Japanese hands. The Japanese exploited the forests recklessly for their war industries, forcing villagers to cut down forests. Many villagers took this opportunity to expand cultivation in the forests. Thus, wars also led to destruction of forests. The First World War and Second World War had a major impact on forests. In India, working places were abandoned and trees were cut freely to meet British demand for war needs. In Java, just before the Japanese occupied the region, the Dutch followed the 'scorched

earth policy' destroying saw mills, burning huge piles of giant teak logs so that they could not fall into Japanese hands.

2.
  - i. Colonial forestry meant severe hardship for villagers across the country. After the Act, all their everyday practices cutting wood for their houses, grazing their cattle, collecting fruits and roots, hunting and fishing became illegal.
  - ii. The government ban shifting cultivation. As a result, many communities were forcibly displaced from their homes in the forests.
  - iii. Some had to change occupations, while some resisted through large and small rebellions. People of other villages were displaced without any notice or compensation.

## V. Long Answer Type Questions

1.
  - (a) **Shifting cultivators:** New forest laws banned shifting cultivation. For shifting cultivators, it was devastating because there was a problem for their survival. Many of them were forced to migrate to take up some other occupations. Many others were forced to work in the tea plantations.
  - (b) **Nomadic and pastoralist communities:** Grazing of animals was banned under the new forest laws. It made the life of pastoralist communities difficult. Herds of animals were their only source of livelihood. The nomadic communities were declared as criminal communities. This made their life miserable because they could no longer move freely.
  - (c) **Firms trading in timber/forest produce:** Because of huge demand of timber, it was boon for the timber merchants. They must have seen good growth in their incomes.
  - (d) **Plantation owners:** Land was given at cheaper rates to the plantation owners. Labour was also made available to them at very low wages. Moreover, new policies were made which prevented the workers from going back to their home villages. It was a win-win situation for the plantation owner.
  - (e) **Kings/British officials engaged in shikar:** Killing of ferocious animals; like tiger or wolves was monetarily rewarded. Moreover, hunting was viewed as a sign of bravely and valour. The Kings and British officials must have enjoyed the new found honour in the society.
2. The Dutch first imposed rents on land being cultivated in the forest and then exempted some villages from these rents if they worked collectively to provide free labour and buffaloes for cutting and transporting timber. This was known as the 'blandongdiensten system'. Later, instead of rent exemption, forest villagers were given small wages, but their right to cultivate forest land was restricted.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →a)

2. →c)

The Adivasi leaders tried to negotiate but the British surrounded their camps and fired upon them. The villagers who participated in the rebellion were flogged and punished, and was marched through the villages. Therefore, most fled into the jungles.

## VII. Source-based questions

1. →a)

2. →c)

3. →b)

4. →d)

# PASTORALISTS IN THE MODERN WORLD

## WORKSHEET-1

### Pastoral Nomads and their Movements

#### I. Very Short Answer Types Questions

1. Nomads are people who do not live in one place but move from one area to another to earn their living.
2. Kafila is a group of nomadic people who move together for their journey. Example: Kafila of GujjarBakarwals with their herds during their seasonal movement from higher to lower hills.
3. Bhabar is A dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.
4. Bugyal is a vast meadow in the high mountains.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The pastoral groups have to consider many factors to sustain their life.
  - i. They had to judge how long the herds could stay in one area, and know where they could find water and pasture.
  - ii. They needed to calculate the timing of their movements, and ensure that they could move through different territories.
  - iii. They had to set up a relationship with farmers on the way, so that the herds could graze in harvested fields and manure the soil. They combined a range of different activities – cultivation, trade, and herding – to make their living.
2. Climatic conditions are primarily responsible for the movement of the pastoralists. In winter, when the high mountains are covered with snow, the nomadic pastoralists of the mountains move to the low hills. With the onset of summer, they start their backward journey. This pattern of cyclical movement between summer and winter pastures was typical of many pastoral communities of the Himalayas, including the Bhotiyas, Sherpas and Kinnauris.

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There are essentially two forms of pastoralism. They are known as nomadism and transhumance.
  - i. **Nomadism:** It follow a seasonal migratory pattern that can vary from year to year. The timing and destination of migration are determined primarily by the needs of herd animals for water and fodder.
  - ii. **Transhumance:** It follow a seasonal livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures. In mountain regions, it implies movement between higher pastures in summer and lower valleys in winter.
2. The pastoral nomads were found in different parts of India such as in the mountains, on plateaus, plains and deserts. Five pastoral nomads found in different parts of India are as follows:
  - i. **In the mountains:** The GujjarBakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir were great herder of goat and sheep. They moved annually between their summer and winter grazing grounds. In summer, the Gujjar herders went up to the high meadows - the bugyals, and in winter they came down to the dry forests of the Bhabar.

- ii. **On the Plateaus:** Dhangars were an important pastoral community of Maharashtra. Most of them were shepherds, blanket weavers, and other are buffalo herders. They grew kharif and rabi crops like bajra, rice.
- iii. The Gollas, Kurumas and Kurubas were pastoral communities that lived in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Gollas herded cattle. The Kurumas and Kurubas reared sheep and goats and sold woven blankets. They cultivated small patches of land and got engaged in a variety of petty trades also.
- iv. **On the plains:** Banjaras were yet another well-known group of graziers. They were to be found in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- v. **In Deserts:** Raikas lived in the deserts of Rajasthan. During the monsoons, the Riakas of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner stayed in their home villages and by October when these grazing grounds were dry and exhausted they moved out in search of other pasture and water, and returned again during the next monsoon.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Colonial Rule and Pastoral Life**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Some forests which produced commercially valuable timber like deodar or sal were declared 'Reserved Forests'. No pastoralists were allowed to access to these forests.
2. Forests which produced non-commercial wood were called Protected forest. In these forests some customary grazing rights of pastoralists were granted. But their movements were restricted.
3. Customary rights are the Rights that are used by the people by custom and tradition.
4. In 1871, the colonial government in India passed the Criminal Tribes Act. By this Act many communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal Tribes. They were stated to be criminal by nature and birth.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The life of the pastoralists changed under the colonial rule in the following ways:
  - i. The grazing grounds available for their herds shrank. Pastoralists reduced the number of cattle or began to find new pastoral lands.
  - ii. The shepherds and cattle herders could no longer pasture their cattle freely in forests.
  - iii. Many rich pastoralists settled down at one place and began to cultivate land. They left their nomadic life.
  - iv. Poor pastoralists were hit hard by the colonial policies and they lost their cattle. Nowhere to go, they began to work as daily wage labourers in the agricultural fields.
  - v. Many pastoralists adjusted to the colonial rule. They reduced the number of cattle and also began to look for new sources of earning.
2. The British appointed chiefs of different sub-groups of Masai, who were made responsible for the affairs of the tribe (Masai).

There was a wide gap between the chiefs and the pastoralists. The chiefs were not honest at all. They had a regular income with which they could buy animals, goods and land. Many of them began living



in towns and became involved in trade. These chiefs had both pastoral and non-pastoral income and could buy animals when their stock was depleted.

But the life of the poor pastoralists was full of miseries. They depended only on their livestock. In times of war and famine, they lost nearly everything. They had to go looking for work in the towns. Some worked as charcoal, burners, others did odd jobs.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Nomads are people who do not live in one place but move from one area to another to earn their living. Their main occupation is cattle rearing for which they need availability of water and pastures for grazing their animals.
  - i. The pattern of cyclical movement between the summer and winter pastures was typical of many pastoral communities of the Himalayas, including the Bhotiyas, Sherpas, and Kinnauris.
  - ii. All of them had to adjust to seasonal changes and make effective use of available pastures in different places. When the pastures was exhausted or unusable in one place they moved their herds and flock to new areas. When the water and pasture get depleted, they move again and keep repeating the cycle.
  - iii. This continuous movement also allowed the pastures to recover. It prevented their overuse as well.
2. The laws brought a lot of hardship to the pastoralists.
  - i. The laws led to a serious shortage of pastures, which was very important for the nomads. Under the new laws grazing lands were taken over and turned into cultivating fields and thus the available area of pastureland declined.
  - ii. The reservation of forests meant that shepherds and cattle herders could no longer freely graze their cattle in the forests.
  - iii. The reservation of forests forced the pastoralists to confine themselves in notified village settlements.
  - iv. The restrictions and reservations enforced by the colonial government threatened the very livelihood of the pastoralists and many had to resettle and adapt themselves to the new ways of the world.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Pastoralism in Africa**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions.**

1. The title Maasai derives from the word Maa. Maa-sai means 'My People'. The Maasai are traditionally nomadic and pastoral people who depend on milk and meat for subsistence.
2. In pre-colonial times Maasai society was divided into two social categories – elders and warriors.
3. The elders in Maasai society formed the ruling group and met in periodic councils to decide on the affairs of the community and settle disputes.
4. The warriors consisted of younger people, mainly responsible for the protection of the tribe. They defended the community and organised cattle raids.



## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Pastoral communities of Africa are Bedouins, Berbers, Maasai, Somali, Boran and Turkana. Most of them now live in the semi-arid grasslands or arid deserts where rainfed agriculture is difficult.
  - i. They raise cattle, camels, goats, sheep and donkeys; and they sell milk, meat, animal skin and wool.
  - ii. Some also earn through trade and transport, others combine pastoral activity with agriculture.
  - iii. Still others do a variety of odd jobs to supplement their meagre and uncertain earnings from pastoralism.
2. From the colonial period, the Maasai were bound down to a fixed area, confined within a reserve, and prohibited from moving in search of pastures. They were cut off from the best grazing lands and forced to live within a semi-arid tract prone to frequent droughts. Since they could not shift their cattle to places where pastures were available, large numbers of Maasai cattle died of starvation and disease in these years of drought. As the area of grazing lands shrank, the adverse effect of the droughts increased in intensity. The frequent bad years led to a steady decline of the animal stock of the pastoralists.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. During the colonial period the Maasai community underwent the following changes:
  - i. One of the problems the Maasais have faced was the continuous loss of their grazing lands. The Maasai lost about 60% of their pre-colonial lands.
  - ii. Colonial government in east Africa also encouraged local peasant communities to expand cultivation. As cultivation expanded, pasturelands were turned into cultivated fields. Maasai were confined to an arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures.
  - iii. Large areas of grazing land were also turned into game reserves like the Maasai Mara and Samburu National Park in Kenya.
  - iv. The social changes in Maasai society occurred at two levels. First, the traditional difference based on age, between the elders and warriors, was disturbed. Second, a new distinction between the wealthy and poor pastoralists developed.
  - v. The chiefs appointed by the colonial government often accumulated wealth over time. But the life of the poor pastoralists who depended only on their livestock was different.
2. The Maasais lost their grazing lands due to the following reasons:
  - i. In 1885, Maasai land was cut in half by an international boundary between British Kenya and German Tanganyika.
  - ii. The best pastures were reserved for white settlements, and the Maasai tribes were given arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures into a small area in South Kenya and North Tanzania.
  - iii. The British colonial government in East Africa also encouraged local peasant communities to expand cultivation. As cultivation expanded, pasturelands were turned into cultivated fields.
  - iv. Large areas of grazing land were also turned into game reserves where pastoralists were not allowed to enter.
  - v. This lack of good grazing lands and a two-year drought led to losses of almost 60% cattle belonging to the Maasai tribes.

Thus, with the expansion of British colonisation, the Maasai community lost their grazing lands.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. d.                      2. c.                      3. b.                      4. d                      5. c                      6. a

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Jammu and Kashmir                      2. Himachal Pradesh                      3. Siwalik range  
4. East Africa                      5. East Africa

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Banjaras were yet another well-known group of graziers. They were to be found in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
2. The Raikas combined cultivation with pastoralism.
3. Tanganyika attained independence in 1961 and united with Zanzibar to form Tanzania in 1964.
4. The warriors consisted of younger people, mainly responsible for the protection of the tribe. They defended the community and organised cattle raids.

#### **IV. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Banjaras were the pastoral community of North India. They were found in the villages of UP, Punjab, Rajasthan, M.P. and Maharashtra.
  - i. They moved in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
  - ii. In search of good pasture land for their cattle, they moved over long distances.
  - iii. They sold plough cattle and other goods to the villagers in exchange for grain and fodder.
2. Climatic conditions are primarily responsible for the movement of the pastoralists. In winter, when the high mountains are covered with snow, the nomadic pastoralists of the mountains move to the low hills. With the onset of summer, they start their backward journey. This pattern of cyclical movement between summer and winter pastures was typical of many pastoral communities of the Himalayas, including the Bhotiyas, Sherpas and Kinnauris.

#### **V. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The Provision of Forest Act:
  - i. The Act divided forest into three categories, viz 'reserved forests', where no pastoral activity was allowed, protected forests where pastoral activity was strictly regulated and needed permit to entry, and village forest.
  - ii. The pastoralists could no longer remain in an area, even when forage was available. The grass was available in ample quantity in forests. They had to move because of the time limit of the permit. If they overstayed they were liable to fines.

The Criminal Tribe Act had following provisions:

- i. Many communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralist were classified as Criminal Tribes.
- ii. They were stated to be criminal by nature and birth.

- iii. They were expected to live only in notified village settlements and not allowed to move without permit.
  - iv. The village police was to keep strict watch on them.
2. The colonial government wanted to rule over a settled population. They wanted the rural people to live in villages, in fixed places with fixed rights on particular fields. Such a population was easy to identify and control.
- i. Those who were settled were seen as peaceable and law abiding; those who were nomadic were considered to be criminal.
  - ii. In 1871, the colonial government in India passed the Criminal Tribes Act.
  - iii. By this Act many communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal Tribes. They were stated to be criminal by nature and birth.
  - iv. Once this Act came into force, these communities were expected to live only in notified village settlements.
  - v. They were not allowed to move out without a permit. The village police kept a continuous watch on them.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →d)

The pastoralists had to calculate the timing of their movements, and ensure that they could move through different territories. They had to judge how long the herds could stay in one area, and know where they could find water and pasture.

2. →b)

Large areas of traditional grazing grounds for Maasai herds were turned into game reserves and the Maasai pastoralists were not allowed to enter these reserves. They were not allowed to hunt animals or graze their herds in these areas. They were confined to a small area and continuous grazing in the small area deteriorated the quality of pastures.

## VII. Source-based questions

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

## 1

**INDIA – SIZE AND LOCATION****WORKSHEET-1****Location and Size****I. Very Short Answer Types Questions**

1. India lies in the Northern Hemisphere.
2. The main land extends between latitudes  $8^{\circ}4'N$  and  $37^{\circ}6'N$ .
3. Longitudinal extent of India is  $68^{\circ}7'E$  and  $97^{\circ}25'E$ .
4. The Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ} 30'N$ ) divides the country into almost two equal parts.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1.
  - i. India lies entirely in northern hemisphere between latitudes  $8^{\circ}4'N$  and  $37^{\circ}6'N$  and longitudes  $68^{\circ}7'E$  and  $97^{\circ}25'E$ .
  - ii. Tropic of Cancer which passes through India divides the country into almost two equal halves.
  - iii. Total landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. which accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world.
  - iv. It is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of landmass.
  - v. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coast line of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 7,516.6 km.
2. The Tropic of Cancer occurs at the latitude approximately ( $23^{\circ} 30'N$ ). It is important because it divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.

**III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Tropic of Cancer passes through the almost half of the country implies that India receives a tropical and sub-tropical type of climate. This has its implications for the climate of India as well as influences the duration of day and night.
  - i. Places on either side of the Tropic of Cancer experience tropical climate.
  - ii. The tropical monsoon type of climate that India experiences is extreme on account of the Tropic of Cancer.
  - iii. Places further south of Indian Union away from the Tropic of Cancer have more equable climate being closer to equator.
  - iv. Places further north of the Tropic of Cancer have subtropical climate.
  - v. The sun shines directly on the Tropic of Cancer on 21st June or Summer Solstice.
  - vi. Countries in the Northern Hemisphere including India experience summer during this part of the year.

2. As the south is near to the equator the day and night duration is almost the same as the sun rays are parallel in this region and for almost 12 hours. But as one goes towards the north the distance from the equator increases and so does the difference in the duration of day and night. Thus the latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night as one moves from north to south.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **India and the World**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia.
2. Suez canal was opened in the year 1869.
3. The ideas of the *Upanishads* and the *Ramayana*, the stories of *Panchtantra*, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1.
  - i. The exchange of ideas and commodities between India and the rest of the world since ancient times is due to the fact that passes between the mountains and the sea routes enabled trade and the spread of Indian ideas in the rest of the world.
  - ii. The ideas of the *Upanishads* and the *Ramayana*, the stories of *Panchtantra*, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world.
  - iii. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. India has contributed significantly to the making of the world history.
  - i. India has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean. It is her eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an ocean after it.
  - ii. India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contact. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.
  - iii. The ideas of the *Upanishads* and the *Ramayana*, the stories of *Panchtantra*, the Indian numerals and the decimal system have reached many parts of the world
2. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance due to the following reasons:
  - i. It has given India a strategic advantage due to the Trans Indian ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia.
  - ii. This helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the Eastern coast.
  - iii. The vast coastline and the natural harbours have benefited India in carrying out trade and commerce with its neighbouring and distant countries.
  - iv. It has given India a distinct climate than the rest of the Asian Continent

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **India's Neighbours**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In India there are 28 states.
2. In India there are 8 union territories.
3. India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan, and Pakistan are the countries that constitute Indian Subcontinent.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Union Territories on the western coast of India are Diu and Daman and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Union Territory on the eastern coast of India is Puducherry.
2. States which do not have International Boundary or lie on the coast are
  - i. Haryana
  - ii. Jharkhand
  - iii. Madhya Pradesh and
  - iv. Chhattisgarh

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. States each having common frontiers with China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar are as follows:
  - i. **China:** Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
  - ii. **Pakistan:** Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat
  - iii. **Bangladesh:** Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura
  - iv. **Myanmar:** Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram
2. The Indian landmass is centrally located between east and west Asia. The part that is attached to the Asian continent connects India (through land routes and mountain passes) to the various countries lying to its north, west and east. The part that protrudes into the Indian Ocean connects India to Pakistan, west Asia countries in the west and the countries of east Asia. The strategic location of India has contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities, through land and sea, since ancient times. So, India has strong geographical and historical link with neighbours.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

- |                                 |                  |             |             |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. (b) Odisha and (d) Rajasthan | 2. (b) Rajasthan | 3. (c) 2004 | 4. (d) 1869 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. India is situated in the Northern Hemisphere.
2. India has a total geographical area of 3.28 lakh sq. km.
3. India is divided into two equal halves by the Tropic of Cancer.

4. Kanniyakumari is located closer to the Sunset point.
5. Rajasthan is the largest state of India in area.

### III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Barren Island is an island located in the Andaman Sea. It is the only confirmed active volcano in South Asia, and the only active volcano along a chain of volcanoes from Sumatra to Myanmar.
2. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000 km.
3. A strait is a narrow passage of water which connects two large water bodies.
4. Sri Lanka is the neighbouring country of India which is an island.

### IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The day and night are nearly of the same duration at the equator. As Kanyakumari is quite near the equator at 8°4'N the day-night difference is hardly one hour there, and therefore, the duration of day and night is hardly felt at Kanyakumari. On the other hand, as we move away from the equator to the poles the variations in duration of day and night become greater. Kashmir is over 30° away from the equator and so the difference in duration of day and night is more there and we feel that difference.
2. A place is classified as a subcontinent when it is part of a continent but is considered either geographically or politically as an independent entity or it is smaller than a continent.

India is different from other countries of Asia because:

- i. India is a subcontinent while other countries in Asia are not.
- ii. It is separated by other countries through reliefs like mountain, rivers etc.
- iii. It is a diverse country. It consists of myriad variety of culture, customs, traditions, whereas it can't be seen in other Asian countries.
- iv. It is not a landlocked country and has ocean named after it
- v. It has great physical diversity like deserts, mountains, river etc.

### V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages, but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers. The main contribution of land routes to India in ancient times are
  - i. **Trade:** Trade flourished through the land trade routes. The Silk route passing through the Himalayas is an excellent example. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.
  - ii. **Expansion of scientific knowledge:** Land routes enabled the expansion of scientific knowledge; important breakthroughs in science, technology, and mathematics were communicated to far across lands through ancient routes.
  - iii. **Learning of other nations and cultures:** The land routes also helped in the understanding of the cultures and traditions of other nations. The influence of Greek sculpture and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.
  - iv. **Exchange of Ideas:** These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world.



2. The knowledge of latitude and longitude is important for people because
  - i. It helps them to understand and locates the geographical location and globe better.
  - ii. The use of latitudes and longitudes offer a better and quick grasp of geographical facts.
  - iii. It determines the time zones of the different regions of the world.
  - iv. With the help of longitudes and latitudes, it is easy to calculate local time and standard time.
  - v. Longitudes and latitudes also help in calculating the distance from one place to another.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →c)

India's contact with the world have continued through the ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers.

2. →a)

## VII. Source-based questions

1. →c)

2. →b)

3. →d)

4. →a)

# 2

## PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

### WORKSHEET-1

### Major Physiographic Divisions

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Earth has been formed out of seven major and minor plates.
2. *Convergent boundary* is formed when two tectonic *plates* move towards each other. So, their *direction* might be towards each other.
3. *Divergent boundary* is formed when two tectonic *plates* move away from each other. So, their *direction* might be away from each other.
4. The Peninsular Plateau is the *oldest landmass of India*.
5. The Tethys Ocean also called the tethys sea or the Neotethys, was an ocean during much of the Mesozoic Era located between the ancient continents of Gondwana and Laurasia, before the opening of the Indian and Atlantic oceans during the Cretaceous Period.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The three types of plate movements on the Earth are as follows:  
**Coverage boundary:** When some plates come towards each other, they form a convergent boundary. It may also be called folding movements.  
**Divergent boundary:** When some plates move away from each other they form a divergent boundary. It is also called faulting movements.

**Transform boundary:** In the event of two plates coming together, they may either collide and crumble or may slide under the other and form the transform boundary.

2. Shivalik ranges are prone to landslides and earthquakes due to the following reasons:
  - i. They are weak in nature as they are formed of alluvium, gravel and sediments.
  - ii. They are located at the convergent tectonic plates of Eurasian and Indo-Australian plates which is a threat for landslides.
  - iii. The formation of the Shiwalik Mountains from unconsolidated sediments is the biggest reason for earthquakes and landslides.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The major physiographic divisions of India are:

- i. The Himalayan Mountains
- ii. The Northern Plains
- iii. The Peninsular Plateau
- iv. The Indian Desert
- v. The Coastal Plains
- vi. The Islands

Two points of significance of the Himalayas and the Northern plains are as follows:

#### **The Northern Plains**

- i. Northern Plains are thickly populated.
- ii. These are agriculturally very productive.
- iii. They are necessary to feed the country.

#### **Himalayan Region**

- i. They form a natural wall along the northern borders which is difficult to cross.
- ii. They also protect us from cold winds coming from north.

2. The following are the two factors responsible for the geographical shape of India:

- i. Divergent and convergent drifts are the two forces that caused two continental plates split and overlap.
- ii. The extent and position of the continents have been developed due to the inclination of these crustal strata over millions of ages. The modern land-form characteristics and reliefs of India are the part of this process.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the Blanks**

- a. Gondwana              b. fertile              c. alluvial              d. igneous              e. Lakshadweep Islands.

### III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.
2. Purvachal or the Eastern hills and mountains.
3. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics' the effects of the movement of the plates are:
  - i. Change in position and size of continents
  - ii. Formation of ocean basins
  - iii. Evolution of the present landforms and relief of India
4. Barchans are a crescent-shaped shifting sand dune. Barchans face the wind predominantly from one direction. They are found in sandy deserts.

### IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Plate tectonics is the theory that states that Earth's outer shell is divided into several plates that glide over the mantle. The plates act like a hard and rigid shell compared to Earth's mantle. This strong outer layer is called the lithosphere. Plate tectonics is the modern version of continental drift. According to this theory, the crust i.e., the upper part of the Earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates. The movement of these plates resulted in building up of stresses within the plates, leading to folding, faulting and volcanic activities.
2. The Malwa Plateau lies between the Aravali hills and the Vindhya range. The Aravali hills lie to the west of the plateau and the Vindhya range lies to its south. The part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is known as the Central Highlands. The Malwa plateau lies in Madhya Pradesh. It is composed of extensive lava flows. There are rolling plains separated by flat-topped hills. The plateau is largely broken in form of ravines near the Chambal Valley in its east.

### V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The significance of Northern Plains:
  - i. It is the largest alluvial tract of the world extending for a length of 3200 km from the mouth of Indus to the mouth of Ganga.
  - ii. These have been formed by three rivers – Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. It contains very fertile alluvial soil.
  - iii. They are densely populated physiographic division of India and are believed to be highly productive in terms of agriculture.
  - iv. Northern plain has a big network of roads and railways which has developed large scale industrialisation and urbanization and this led to the development of trade and commerce in northern plains.
  - v. In northern plain there are many religious places along the banks of sacred rivers. Here flourished the religions of Budha and Mahavira and the movements of Bhakti and Sufism.
2. The different physiographic regions of India complement each other and make the country richer in its natural resources.
  - i. The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth.
  - ii. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. They have provided the base for early civilizations.

- iii. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals, which has played an important role in the industrialization of the country.
  - iv. The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities.
- Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of development.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

- 1. →a)
- 2. →d)

The Northern plains is agriculturally a very productive region of India.

## VII. Source-based questions

- 1. →d)
- 2. →a)
- 3. →b)
- 4. →c)

# 3

# DRAINAGE

## WORKSHEET-1

### Drainage Systems in India

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. The area drained by a single river system is called a *drainage basin*.
- 2. Ganga River basin is the largest river basin in India.
- 3. The Indian rivers are divided into two major groups:
  - a. the Himalayan rivers; and
  - b. the Peninsular rivers.
- 4. The rivers that have water throughout the year are called perennial rivers. In India Himalayan Rivers like Ganga and Brahmaputra are perennial rivers. These are both rainfed and formed through melting of the glaciers.
- 5. A rectangular drainage pattern develops on a strongly jointed rocky terrain.
- 6. The river Indus rises in Tibet, near Lake Mansarowar. Flowing west, it enters India in the Ladakh.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. The three features of peninsular rivers are as follows:
  - i. A large number of peninsular rivers are seasonal, as their flow depends on rainfall.
  - ii. These rivers have shorter and shallower courses.
  - iii. Most of the peninsular rivers originate in the Western Ghats and flow towards the Bay of Bengal.
- 2. The streams within a drainage basin (the area drained by a single river system) form certain patterns which are Dendritic, Trellis, Radial and Parallel drainage systems.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The river pattern is also termed as drainage system of the river that naturally forms due to the topography of the lands. The four patterns formed by the rivers are as follows:
  - i. **Dendritic pattern:** The dendritic drainage pattern develops where the river channel follows the slope of the terrain. The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of a tree, thus the name dendritic.
  - ii. **Trellis:** This drainage pattern develops when a river is joined by its tributaries approximately at right angles. This drainage pattern also develops where hard and soft rocks exist parallel to each other.
  - iii. **Rectangular:** This drainage pattern develops on a strongly jointed rocky terrain.
  - iv. **Radial Pattern:** This drainage pattern develops when streams flow in different directions from a central peak or a dome like structure.
2. Main characteristics of the Ganga river system are as follows:
  - i. The headwaters of the Ganga called the 'Bhagirathi' is fed by the Gangotri Glacier and joined by Alkananda at Devprayag in Uttarakhand.
  - ii. At Haridwar, the Ganga emerges from the mountains on to the plains.
  - iii. Its tributaries flood parts of the northern plains every year, causing widespread damage to life and property but enriching the soil for the extensive agricultural lands.
  - iv. Enlarged with the waters from its right and left bank tributaries, the Ganga flows eastward till Farakka in West Bengal. This is the northern most point of Ganga Delta.
  - v. The mainstream flows southwards into Bangladesh and is joined by the Brahmaputra.
  - vi. This mighty river along with Brahmaputra flows into the Bay of Bengal and the delta formed by these rivers is known as Sunderban delta.

## WORKSHEET-2

### Lakes, Role of Rivers in the Economy, River Pollution

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Freshwater lakes are of glacial origin. Most of the freshwater lakes are in the Himalayan region. In other words, they formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt.
2. The Wular lake, the Dal lake, Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are some other important freshwater lakes.
3. Lakes too become seasonal during summers. During summer season the temperature rises. Due to this rise in temperature several Lakes face a huge amount of water scarcity which then may lead to the complete evaporation of water causing the Lake to become dry. But it is all different in the rainy seasons, when due to excess of rainfall Lakes are again replenished with the excess of Rainwater.
4. January 14, 1986
5. The objective of NRCP is to reduce the pollution load in rivers through implementation of various pollution abatement works, thereby improving their water quality.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Most of the freshwater lakes are in the Himalayan region. They are of glacial origin. In other words, they formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt. The Wular lake in

Jammu and Kashmir, in contrast, is the result of tectonic activity. It is the largest freshwater lake in India. The Dal lake, Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are some other important freshwater lakes.

2. NRCP stands for National River Conservation Plan. It is a scheme launched in 1955 and is funded by the Central Government. It was launched to conserve the rivers, control river pollution and upgrade the water quality of rivers etc. NRCP looks after the sewage treatment and Interception and diversion of sewage and establishment of Sewage Treatment Plants and River front development, low cost sanitation, afforestation etc have been the main components of pollution abatement schemes under the NRCP.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Most of the freshwater lakes are in the Himalayan region. They are of glacial origin. In other words, they formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt. The Wularlake in Jammu and Kashmir, in contrast, is the result of tectonic activity. It is the largest freshwater lake in India. The Dal lake, Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are some other important freshwater lakes.
2. Rivers and lakes are of a great value to human beings.
  - i. They help to moderate the climate and environment of nearby areas.
  - ii. They provide water for various domestic uses.
  - iii. They provide fertility to the soil.

#### Role of rivers in economy:

- i. Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the human history. Water from the river is a basic natural resource, essential for various human, agricultural and industrial activities.
- ii. The river banks have attracted the settlers from ancient times. Thesesettlements have also become big cities.
- iii. Rivers provide primary channels of inland transportation, not directly in the form of navigable waterways, but also indirectly through their valleys, where roads, railway lines and other routes are built.

#### Importance of Lakes:

- i. A lake helps to regulate the flow of a river. During heavy rainfall, it prevents flooding and during the dry season it helps to maintain an even flow of water.
- ii. Lakes are a valuable source for developing hydel power.
- iii. They moderate the climate of the surrounding, maintain the aquatic ecosystem, enhance natural beauty, help develop tourism and provide recreation.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

- |             |           |         |             |          |
|-------------|-----------|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1. drainage | 2. single | 3. long | 4. seasonal | 5. Tibet |
|-------------|-----------|---------|-------------|----------|



### III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The word 'Drainage' denotes a river system of an area.
2. River Narmada has very small tributaries that join it at right angles, hence the drainage pattern is trellis.
3. The largest tributary to the Ganga is the Ghaghara.
4. The broad relief features of the subcontinent control the drainage systems of India.
5. Godavari is the largest peninsular river in India.
6. Man-made water-bodies are formed by constructing a dam across a flowing river in order to regulate the flow of water. These are known as reservoirs. These artificial lakes are constructed to store water for power generation, irrigation, and can be put to domestic and industrial use.

### IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A large water body which is surrounded by land is called a lake. Most of the lakes are permanent, while some contain water only during the rainy season. Lakes are formed by the action of glaciers and ice sheets, by wind, river action and by human activities.
2. The undesirable changes in the quality of water due to the mixing of pollutant is called as water pollution. Water pollution can be caused by addition of:
  - i. Undesirable substances like fertilisers and pesticides or any poisonous substances.
  - ii. Sewage directly entering a water body.
  - iii. Hot water from the power plant that increases the temperature and reduces the dissolved oxygen in water thus killing the aquatic organisms.
  - iv. Industrial effluents or radioactive substances in the water body.

We can take following measures to check water pollution:

- i. The sewer lines should not be directly connected to the water body.
- ii. We should not throw our garbages or domestic waste in the water body.
- iii. Prevent dumping of toxic compounds in the water bodies.
- iv. Washing of clothes should be avoided near water bodies as it adds a lot of detergents to it.
- v. Plant trees near the banks of the river to check soil erosion otherwise erosion leads to siltation of water body.

### V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Himalayan Rivers
  - i. The Himalayan rivers originate from the snow-covered mountains.
  - ii. These rivers have large basins and catchment areas.
  - iii. These rivers flow through deep nearly I-shaped valleys
  - iv. These rivers are perennial in nature and receive water both from the monsoon and the melting of the snow.
  - v. These rivers are suitable for navigation as they flow over plain areas.
  - vi. These rivers form large deltas near their mouth.

#### Peninsular Rivers

- i. The Peninsular rivers mostly originate from peninsular plateaus.
- ii. These rivers have small basins and catchment areas.

- iii. These rivers flow through broad and shallow valleys
  - iv. These rivers are seasonal in nature as they receive water only from the monsoon rain.
  - v. These rivers are not suitable for navigation as they flow over uneven land in plateau areas.
  - vi. These rivers form estuaries or smaller deltas.
2. Rivers are known as the lifeline of human civilisation. Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the human history. Water from the river is a basic natural resource, essential for various human activities.
- i. The river banks have attracted the settlers from ancient times. These settlements have also become big cities.
  - ii. Most of the ancient civilisations and cities have developed near the river banks as water was available for agriculture, domestic purposes and other needs.
  - iii. Rivers are used as a means of transport. People take their merchandise to far away places and travel to different places through rivers.
  - iv. Rivers provide hydel power that is essential to run many industries.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →b)

The Wular Lake in Jammu and Kashmir formed due to tectonic activities.

2. →a)

## VII. Source-based questions

1. →c)

2. →b)

3. →d)

4. →a)

# 4

# CLIMATE

## WORKSHEET-1

### Climate Controls

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. Dras is the coldest place in India.
- 2. Mawsynram is a village in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya state in northeastern India, 65 kilometres from Shillong. It receives the highest rainfall in India.
- 3. Part of India that experiences the highest diurnal range of temperature is Thar Desert.
- 4. The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word 'mausim' which literally means season. 'Monsoon' refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. 

Weather	Climate
It is the day to day condition of the atmosphere.	It is the average weather conditions of a place that exist over a long period of time.
Weather of a place does not remain constant.	Climate of a place remains constant over a long period of time.
2. India has a monsoon type of climate as its climate is influenced by the monsoon winds. The monsoon type of climate is based on distinct season and season of reversal of monsoon winds. This happens due to the differential heating of land and water bodies and pressure situations. When air moves from high pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean, it crosses equator and turns right to the low-pressure situation over the Indian subcontinent. These winds blow over the warm oceans, pick up moisture from them resulting into rainfall in India.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Rainfall is unevenly distributed in India because of several reasons:
  - i. Rainfall depend upon various climatic features. For example, the presence of mountains affects the distribution of rainfall. The moisture laden winds when strike the windward side of the mountains causes rainfall. The places located on the leeward side of the mountains get scarce rainfall. This is the reason that Mumbai receive more rainfall than Pune. North eastern India get most of its rainfall in this manner. The Eastern side of the Western Ghats or Ladakh also get scarce rainfall.
  - ii. Heavy rainfall is recorded in hilly and forested regions. Forested regions like Assam, the Ganga delta and the Western Ghats receive abundant rainfall.
  - iii. The regions falling first in the path of moisture laden winds receive more rainfall than the places that fall last. For example, Patna receive more rainfall than Delhi from the Bay of Bengal branch of Monsoon winds.
  - iv. The unpredictability of the monsoon along with phenomena like monsoon troughs, El-Nino and depressions lead to uneven distribution of rainfall.
  - v. Of late, climatic changes because of global warming have resulted in unpredictable rainfall pattern all over the world including India.
2. There are six major controls of the climate of a place:
  - i. **Latitude:** Due to the curvature of the earth, the amount of solar energy received varies according, to latitude. As a result, air temperature generally decreases from the equator towards the poles.
  - ii. **Altitude:** As one goes from the surface of the earth to higher altitudes, the atmosphere becomes less dense and temperature decreases. The hills are therefore cooler during summers.
  - iii. **Pressure and wind system:** The pressure and wind system of any area depend on the latitude and altitude of the place. Thus, it influences the temperature and rainfall pattern.
  - iv. **Distance from the sea:** The sea exerts moderating influence on climate. As the distance from the sea increases, its moderating influence decreases and the people experience extreme weather conditions. This condition is known, continentality which means very hot during summer and very cold during winters.

- v. **Ocean Currents:** Oceans along with onshore winds affect the climate of the coastal areas. For instance, any coastal area with warmish-cold currents flowing past it, will be warmed or cooled if the winds are onshore.
- vi. **Relief features:** High mountains act as a barrier for cold or hot winds. They may also cause precipitation, if they are high enough and lie in the path of rain, bearing winds. The leeward side of the mountains remains, relatively dry.

## WORKSHEET-2

### Factors Affecting India's Climate

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Northeast trade winds prevail over India in winter season.
2. Ocean currents are warm and cold according to the temperature. Ocean currents are caused by the rotation of the earth, force of prevailing winds, amount of salinity and the presence of the continental ejections etc.
3. There are **two types of ocean currents** e.g., warm and cold **currents**.
4. Tropic of Cancer passes through the centre of India.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Jet stream is a narrow belt of high altitude westerly winds blowing in the troposphere.
  - i. Subtropical westerly jet streams blow south of the Himalayas all the year round except in summers. It also results in creating western cyclonic disturbances in north and north western parts of India.
  - ii. Subtropical easterly jet stream blows over Peninsular India during summer months.
2. Coriolis force is an apparent force caused by the earth's rotation. The Coriolis force is responsible for deflecting winds towards the right in the northern hemisphere and towards the left in the southern hemisphere. This is also known as 'Ferrel's Law'.

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Five factors that affect the climate of India are:
  - i. **Latitude:** The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kutch in the west to Mizoram in the east. Almost half of the country, lying south of the Tropic of Cancer, belongs to the tropical area. All the remaining area, north of the Tropic, lies in the sub-tropic. Therefore, India's climate has characteristics of tropical as well as subtropical climates.
  - ii. **Altitude:** As we go above the sea level, the temperature starts declining. Thus, temperature decreases with an increase in altitude.
  - iii. **Pressure and wind system:** The pressure and wind system of any area depend on the latitude and altitude of the place. Thus, it influences the temperature and rainfall pattern.
  - iv. **Relief Features:** Many relief features such as the mountains affect the climate of India. Himalayas greatly influence the climate of the country. It acts as a barrier to the cold winds which arise from Central Asia. They also act as a barrier to the monsoon winds bringing rainfall to regions lying on the windward side.

- v. **Surrounding Seas:** India is a peninsular country with its three sides surrounded by water bodies. Coastal areas experience moderate influence of the seas. The regions located far away from the sea experience an extreme climate.

2.	South West Monsoon	North East Monsoon
	They blow from south-west to north-east from June to September.	They blow from north-east to south-west from the month of Dec., Jan. and Feb.
	These are onshore humid winds because they blow from sea to land.	These are offshore dry winds because they blow from land to sea.
	These are warm winds as they come from lower latitudes near equator.	They are rather cool winds.
	These warm and humid winds cause widespread rainfall.	These cold and dry offshore winds give no rains to India except Coromandel coast.
	These winds are known for their vagaries or uncertainties.	They do not suffer from the vagaries.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **The Indian Monsoon, The Onset of the Monsoon and Withdrawal**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The sudden onset of rain due to south-west monsoon winds is often termed as burst whereas when the south west monsoon winds fail to bring rain for two or more weeks during the rainy season it is known as break in the monsoon.
2. The rainiest months are July and August.
3. The withdrawal of the monsoon begins in northwestern states of India by early September. By mid-October, it withdraws completely from the northern half of the peninsula. The withdrawal from the southern half of the peninsula is fairly rapid. By early December, the monsoon has withdrawn from the rest of the country.
4. In simple words, retreating means withdrawal. So, withdrawal of south-west monsoon winds from skies of north India during months of October and November is known as retreating monsoon. The withdrawal is gradually and takes about three months.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The months of October-November form a period of transition from hot-rainy season to dry winter conditions. The retreat of the monsoon is marked by clear skies and rise in temperature. While day temperatures are high, nights are cool and pleasant. The land is still moist. Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes oppressive during the day. This is commonly known as 'October heat'.
2. The periodic development of warm ocean current along the coast of Peru as a temporary replacement of the cold Peruvian current, is called EL-Nino.

Features of EL Nino:

- i. The presence of the EL-Nino leads to an increase in sea-surface temperatures.
- ii. It weakens the trade winds in the regions and causes heavy rainfall, floods or droughts in different regions of the world.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ,) is a broad trough of low pressure in equatorial latitudes. It is located roughly between 5° S and 5° N latitude. It is most active over continental land masses by day and relatively less active over the oceans. This is where the northeast and the southeast trade winds converge. This convergence zone lies more or less parallel to the equator but moves north or south with the apparent movement of the sun. That is why it is called Inter-tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)
2. Characteristics of monsoon rainfall in India:
  - i. Indian climate is a monsoon type of climate.
  - ii. Monsoon climate is characterised by weather conditions that change from season to season.
  - iii. This type is mostly experienced in interior parts of the country rather than coastal areas.
  - iv. The duration of the monsoon varies from 100 to 120 days from early June to mid-September.
  - v. Around the time of its arrival, the normal rainfall increases suddenly and continues constantly for several days. This is known as ‘burst’ of the monsoon.
  - vi. The monsoon has a tendency to have ‘breaks’; thus, it has wet and dry spells. In other words, monsoon rains take place only for a few days at a time.
  - vii. The alternation of dry and wet spells vary in intensity, frequency and duration.

**Effects of the monsoon:** Without monsoons India would have been a desert. In India monsoon usually lasts from July to September. Ninety percent of rainfall in India is due to monsoon.

- i. The Indian landscape, its animal and plant life, the entire agricultural calendar and the life of the people, including their festivities revolve around this phenomenon (monsoon).
- ii. A large part of the country’s agriculture is mainly dependent upon the monsoon rains. It provides water for agriculture and also for domestic purposes.
- iii. The monsoon winds bind the whole country by providing water to set the agricultural activities in motion.
- iv. It is often irregular in its arrival and its retreat sometimes disturbs the farming schedule of millions of farmers all over the country.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **The Seasons, Distribution of Rainfall**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Mango showers are the other name of Pre-monsoon showers in Kerala and Karnataka.
2. The withdrawal of the monsoon begins in northwestern states of India by early September. By mid-October, it withdraws completely from the northern half of the peninsula
3. *Mahawat* is the name given to winter rainfall in the North-West plains.
4. Most parts of India receive rainfall in the months of June-September.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Four main seasons of India are:
  - i. the cold weather season (Winter) – December to February
  - ii. the hot weather season (Summer)-March to May



- iii. the advancing monsoon (The Rainy Season) – June to September
  - iv. the retreating monsoon (The Transition Season)-October to November
2. The monsoon is a seasonal modification of the general planetary wind system. Monsoon winds are most powerful in India and China. During summer, the interior of Asia becomes hot and low pressure develops there. On the other hand, the water surface of Indian ocean remains cooler and the pressure gradient is towards the heated interior. So, monsoon wind blows from water to land, it is moist and brings lots of rain. In winter the water is warmer than the land surface. As a result, the wind blows from the interior towards the ocean so it is cold and dry.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Hot Weather Season in India:
  - i. India experiences the hot weather season from the month of March to May.
  - ii. The temperature in the northern plains of India is between 42 to 45°C and in the Deccan plateau, between 35 to 38°C.
  - iii. Towards the end of May, an elongated low-pressure area develops in the region extending from the Thar Desert to Patna and Chotanagpur plateau.
  - iv. During the hot weather season, strong, gusty, hot, dry winds known as the 'Loo' blows. Direct exposure to these winds may even prove to be fatal.
  - v. Dust storms are very common during the month of May in northern India. These storms bring temporary relief as they lower the temperatures.
  - vi. This is also the season of localised thunderstorms associated with violent winds and torrential rains known as *Kaal Baisakhi* in West Bengal
2. The distribution of rainfall is uneven in India due to the following reasons:
  - i. **Latitudinal extent:** The tropical and coastal regions and plains receive more rainfall than the plateau and desert regions in the interior.
  - ii. **Relief and topography:** The windward side of mountains and hills receive more rainfall than leeward side.
  - iii. **The vagaries of the monsoon:** The unpredictability of the monsoon along with phenomena like monsoon troughs and depressions lead to uneven distribution of rainfall.
  - iv. Rainfall depends on following factors which affect rainfall chances:
    - a. amount of water to be evaporated i.e. rate of evaporation
    - b. wind speed and direction
    - c. clouds movement

## WORKSHEET-5

### Based on Complete Chapter

#### I. Multiple Choice Questions

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

#### II. Fill in the blanks

1. Monsoon              2. Weather              3. Cold                      4. Mawsynram              5. Clear, rise

### III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. El Nino flows along the coast of Peru.
2. Winds that give maximum rainfall to India are south west monsoon. These winds bring rains towards the end of the summer due to high pressure built in the Indian Ocean. These monsoon strikes Malabar Coast in the month of June and by November leaves the country. Most of the food production in India depends on these monsoons.
3. These jet streams are located approximately over  $27^{\circ}$ - $30^{\circ}$  north latitude, therefore, they are known as *subtropical westerly jet streams*.
4. Variability of rainfall is higher in the place with less/minimum rainfall. A variability of over 60% in the western part of Rajasthan, northern part of Jammu and Kashmir and interior parts of the Deccan plateau.

### IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Coriolis force is responsible for deflecting winds towards the right in the northern hemisphere and towards the left in the southern hemisphere. These winds are responsible for causing south west Monsoon.
2. Tamil Nadu is located on the eastern coast of India. South India usually receives rainfall from south west monsoons. But these south west monsoons arising from Arabian Sea gets obstructed by Western Ghats. Hence, Tamil Nadu receives most of its rain from north east and retreating monsoons during winter season. Moreover, many low-pressure systems develop in the Bay of Bengal during this period and move towards the east coast of Tamil Nadu causing heavy rainfall.

### V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Difference between the Summer and winter monsoon:
  - i. Summer Monsoon blow during the months of June to September. While winter monsoon blows during the months of December to February.
  - ii. Summer Monsoon blow from the high-pressure area on the sea to the low-pressure area on the land. Winter Monsoon blow from the high-pressure area on land to the low-pressure area on the sea.
  - iii. Summer Monsoon bring rain to the greater part of India. Winter Monsoon bring a little rain only to the Tamil Nadu coast.
  - iv. Summer Monsoon blow into India in two branches, i.e., the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal branches. Winter Monsoon have only one branch.
2. The pressure and wind conditions over India are unique in the following ways:
  - i. During winter, a high pressure area develops north of the Himalayas.
  - ii. Cold dry winds blow from this region to the low pressure areas over the oceans to the south.
  - iii. In summer, a low pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as over northwestern India.
  - iv. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer.
  - v. Air moves from the high pressure area over the southern Indian ocean in a south-westerly direction, crosses the equator and turns right towards the low pressure area over the Indian sub-continent.
  - vi. These winds are known as south-west monsoon winds.
  - vii. These winds blow over the warm oceans, gather moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →b)

As the distance from the sea increases, its moderating influence decreases and the people experience extreme weather conditions. This condition is known as continentality, that is, very hot during summers and very cold during winters.

2. →c)

## VII. Source-based questions

1. →b)

2. →d)

3. →c)

4. →a)



# NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

## WORKSHEET-1

### Relief, Climate and Ecosystem

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Natural vegetation refers to a plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.
2. Virgin Vegetation refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.
3. Flora is the plant life occurring in a particular region or time, generally the naturally occurring or indigenous—native plant life. For example- plants.
4. Fauna represents all the animal species found in a particular region at a particular time. These are the naturally occurring animal species of the particular area. For example- birds.
5. The ecosystem is the community of living organisms in conjunction with non-living components of their environment, interacting as a system.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Endemic species are the ones that belong to a particular area, whereas, exotic species are those which belong to some other region but are introduced in a foreign region. Endemic species are restricted to a particular area whereas exotic species are not.
2. India is a diversified country with vast variety of flora and fauna. It supports the growth of large variety of species of flora and fauna. The main reason is that India has favourable climate, availability of mineral, freshwater resources, suitable climatic conditions, soil fertility, and varied topographic conditions like plains, plateaus, mountains etc.

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The following factors are responsible for the huge diversity in flora and fauna kingdom in our country:
  - i. **Land:** Land affects the natural vegetation directly and indirectly. The nature of land influences the type of vegetation. The fertile level is generally devoted to agriculture. The undulating and

rough terrains are areas where grassland and woodland develop and give shelter to a variety of wildlife.

- ii. **Soil:** Different types of soil provide basis for different types of vegetation. The sandy soils of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes while wet marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation. The hill slopes with some depth of soil have conical trees.
  - iii. **Temperature:** Temperature along with humidity in the air, precipitation and soil determine the character and extent of vegetation. On the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the peninsula above the height of 915 metres, the fall in temperature affects the types of vegetation and its growth and changes it from tropical to subtropical temperature and alpine vegetation.
  - iv. **Sunlight:** The variation in duration of sunlight at different places also affect the growth of trees. Due to longer duration in sunlight, trees grow faster in summers.
  - v. **Precipitation:** In India almost the entire rainfall is brought in by the advancing southwest monsoon (from June to September) and retreating north-east monsoons. Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to other areas of less rainfall.
2. Due to excessive exploitation of plant and animal resources by human beings, the ecosystem is under constant threat. We can save our ecosystem by following the below mentioned steps:
- i. **Reduce, reuse, and recycle:** Cut down on what we throw away. Follow the three 'R's' to conserve natural resources and landfill space.
  - ii. **Conserve water:** The less water we use, the less runoff and wastewater that eventually end up in the ocean.
  - iii. **Plant a tree:** Trees provide food and oxygen. They help save energy, clean the air, and help combat climate change. Habitat destruction is the main threat to 85 percent of all threatened and endangered species. We can help reduce this threat by planting native trees, restoring wetlands or cleaning up beaches in our area.
  - iv. Don't send the chemicals into the waterways. Choose non-toxic chemicals in the home and office.
  - v. Do not buy products made from endangered animals or their parts, you can stop wildlife trafficking from being a profitable enterprise.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Types of Vegetation**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Some of the commercially important trees found in tropical evergreen forests are ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona.
2. Tropical Deciduous forests are the most widespread forests of India.
3. The dry deciduous forests are found in areas having rainfall between 100 cm and 70 cm.
4. Acacia and palm are two useful trees of the Thorn forest.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. **Tropical Evergreen Forests:**
  - i. Tropical evergreen forests are found in those regions which receive more than 200 cm of rainfall.
  - ii. The trees of the tropical evergreen forests do not shed their leaves at a same time as there is no

particular season for shedding their leaves.

- iii. Some of the species of the trees in these forests are ebony, mahogany, rosewood and rubber.

#### **Deciduous Forests:**

- i. Deciduous forests are found in the regions which receive rainfall between 200-70 cm.
  - ii. The trees of the deciduous forests shed their leaves for about six to eight months during the dry season.
  - iii. Some of the species of the trees in these forests are sandalwood, teak and sal.
2. Four characteristics of the mangrove tidal forests are as follows:
- i. Mangrove forests stabilise the coastline, reducing erosion from storm surges, currents, waves, and tides.
  - ii. Intricate root system of mangroves also makes these forests attractive to fish and other organisms seeking food and shelter from predators.
  - iii. They grow in areas with low oxygen soil, where slow moving waters allow fine sediments to accumulate.
  - iv. Mangrove forests only grow at tropical and subtropical latitudes near the equator because they cannot withstand freezing temperatures.

### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Thorny type of vegetation is found in Rajasthan due to the following reasons:
- i. Rajasthan is an arid area which receives less than 75 cms of annual rainfall. This rainfall does not support dense forests.
  - ii. The loss of moisture is also high due to transpiration as the region has high temperature. Trees have needle shaped thorns to prevent loss of moisture.
2. Evergreen forests are restricted to heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats. Evergreen forests are found on the western slopes of Western Ghats because:
- i. They are at their best in areas having more than 200 cm of rainfall with a short dry season. The trees reach great heights up to 60 metres or even above.
  - ii. Since the region is warm and wet throughout the year, it has a luxuriant vegetation of all kinds — trees, shrubs and creepers giving it a multi-layered structure.
  - iii. Western Ghats get more than 200 cms of annual rainfall with very short dry season. Temperature is uniformly high at 30°C and 80% humidity.
- Therefore, Evergreen forests are found on the Western Ghats.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Wildlife**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. One-horned rhinoceroses are found in the jungles of Assam and West Bengal.
- 2. Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972 in India.
- 3. India is the only country in the world that has both tigers and lions.
- 4. Endangered species are the organisms whose number have reduced drastically and if not conserved will become extinct. The two examples of endangered species are Amur tiger, red panda and Asiatic

elephant.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Three measures to protect wildlife are as follows:
  - i. Forests should be conserved, so that the natural abode of wildlife is preserved too.
  - ii. Hunting should be restricted.
  - iii. Human interference should be banned in forests.
  - iv. Awareness should spread for the protection of wildlife amongst local people.
2. Some of the wetlands of India are popular with migratory birds. During winter, birds, such as Siberian Crane, come in large numbers. One such place favourable with birds is the Rann of Kachchh. At a place where the desert merges with the sea, flamingo with their brilliant pink plumage come in thousands to build nest mounds from the salty mud and raise their young ones.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The government has taken many steps in order to protect Indian wildlife. They are as follows:
  - i. The Indian Wildlife Act was passed by the government in 1972 for the protection of plants and animal species.
  - ii. The Act banned hunting and poaching of animals and provided legal protection to their habitats.
  - iii. The central and state governments have established many wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in order to protect forests.
  - iv. Various projects regarding the conservation of endangered species such as tiger and one-horned rhino have been initiated by the government.
  - v. The government, through the introduction of a joint management programme, has involved local communities in the management of forests.
2. Six bio-reserve set up in India are as follows:
  - i. The Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve emerged with a vision of protection and preservation of wildlife. It is a non-use conservation area and biosphere reserve in the Satpura Range of Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The conservation area was created in 1999 by the Indian government. UNESCO designated it a biosphere reserve in 2009.
  - ii. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is the largest reserve amongst all the Biosphere Reserves in India. The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is an International Biosphere Reserve in the Western Ghats and Nilgiri Hills ranges of South India. The Nilgiri Sub-Cluster is a part of the Western Ghats, which was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2012.
  - iii. The Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve encompasses a large part (some 85%) of the island of Great Nicobar, the largest of the Nicobar Islands in the Indian Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In the year 2013, it was included in the list of Man and Biosphere program of UNESCO to promote sustainable development based on local community effort and sound science.
  - iv. Situated amidst the Valley of Flower Nanda Devi National Park (7816 m) is the heart of biosphere reserve located in northern India in Uttarakhand. It is the home of many endangered species like Himalayan Black Bear, Snow Leopard, and Brown Bear and marked as a favourite hotspot among the mountaineers and trekking enthusiast.
  - v. The significant biosphere reserve which is shared by two states- Madhya Pradesh and



Chhattisgarh covering a total area of 383,551 hectares (3835.51 km<sup>2</sup>). It preserves the nature's best Flora and Fauna and source of the three major river systems The Narmada, Johilla and The Son River.

- vi. The large shallow gulf formed into the Laccadive Sea, the Indian Ocean that lies in the southeastern part of India and west coast of Sri Lanka is known as Gulf of Mannar. Located on the southeastern tip of the subcontinent, the Gulf of Mannar is known to harbour over 3,600 species of flora and fauna, making it one of the richest coastal regions in Asia.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Plants              2. Conical              3. Tropical deciduous Forests              4. Mangrove              5. India

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The two factors that form flora and fauna of natural environment are as follows:-
  - i. Land
  - ii. Soil
  - iii. Climate
  - iv. Sunlight
  - v. Precipitation or rainfall
2. Biomes are large areas on Earth with similar conditions, such as similar climates and similar living organisms. There are two main categories of biomes - Terrestrial biomes and Aquatic biomes.
3. Tropical Deciduous Forests are the most widespread forests of India and are popularly known as Monsoon Forests. Tropical deciduous forests are found in the regions, which receive rainfall between 70 and 200 cm.
4. The two states in which tigers are found are Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

#### **IV. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Forests are useful to human beings in the following ways:
  - i. Forests are renewable resources and play a major role in enhancing the quality of environment.
  - ii. They modify local climate, control soil erosion, regulate stream flow, support a variety of industries and provide livelihood for many communities.
  - iii. They control wind force and temperature and cause rainfall
  - iv. Forests also provide a livelihood for many communities.
  - v. They also offer panoramic or scenic view for recreation.
  - vi. They control the wind force and temperature and cause rainfall.
  - vii. They provide humus to the soil and shelter to wildlife.

2. India is a land of rich biodiversity of wildlife or flora and fauna but there are some threats to its rich biodiversity. Some of them are:
- Poaching:** There are some mammals whose body parts like skin, teeth etc. are highly precious and highly priced in the markets. This demand leads to the extinction of these mammals due to hunting and poaching. Hunting is also be done as a sports exercise. This is a threat to the biodiversity of Indian wildlife.
  - Habitat destruction:** As the population of the country is increasing, the demand for more land, more infrastructure and more production of crops are also increasing. For this, we clear the forest which is home to many species of animals. Deforestation is destructing the habitats of wildlife.
  - Resource mismanagement:** Increased tourism without proper regulation has led to pollution of air and water and environmental degradation. This is also a major threat to the extinction of flora and fauna.

## V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Bio-reserves are the areas where, plant and animal species are protected. They are created so that this natural heritage can be transmitted to future generations.

Uses of biospheres reserves:

- In each biosphere reserve, the core aim is to preserve wildlife, the flora and the fauna in their natural forms.
  - The surrounding zone would be utilised for research and experimentation in developing forests and other products.
2. India is rich in its wildlife. It has more than 89,000 of animal species, more than 1200 species of birds and about 2500 species of fish.
- Elephants are found in the hot wet forests of Assam, Kamataka and Kerala. One-homed rhinoceros live in swampy and marshy lands of Assam and North-west Bengal.
  - Rann of Kutch and Thar desert are habitat of wild asses and camels. Lions are found in Gir hills of Gujarat and Tigers in the Sunderbans of West Bengal.
  - The Himalayas harbour a wide wild variety of animals, e. g., yaks, snow-leopards, bear, Tibetan antelope, etc.
  - In rivers, lakes and coastal areas, turtles, crocodiles and gharials are found.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →c)

Different types of soil provide basis for different types of vegetation. The deltaic forests have rich mangrove forests.

2. →d)

Excessive exploitation of the plants and animal resources by human being have disturbed the ecosystem. Main causes for this are hunting by greedy hunters for commercial purposes.

## VII. Source-based questions

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

**WORKSHEET-1****Population Size and Distribution****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. India's population as on March 2011 stood at 1,210.6 million, which account for 17.5 per cent of the world's population.
2. India population is equivalent to 17.7% of the total world population. India ranks number 2 in the list of countries (and dependencies) by population.
3. The population density of India in the year 2011 was 382 persons per sq km.
4. The sex ratio in the country has always remained unfavourable to females. In 2011-2013, it was revealed through a population census with the Sample Registration System (SRS) that the sex ratio of India was 909 females per 1000 of males.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The three population density zones in India are high, moderate and low.
  - i. The high population density zone, which has a population density greater than 500 persons per sq km, consists of the states Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Kerala.
  - ii. The low density zone, which has a population density lesser than 100 persons per sq km, consists of the states Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Jammu and Kashmir.
  - iii. The remaining states fall in the moderate population density zone with 250-500 persons living per sq km.
2. Both these terms are related to population of a country.
  - i. Absolute number is the magnitude or actual size of the growth of a population. Actual number may be derived by subtracting the previous year population from the current year. For example last year population was 100 and this year it is 150 so the absolute number of growth is 50.
  - ii. Annual growth rate is the overall percentage of population growing in a particular year. For example if it is said that annual growth rate of a population is 5% then it means that there is an increase of 5 people per 100 people in a given year.

**III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Advantages and disadvantages of a high population density are below
  - i. Advantages:
    - Huge consumer market
    - Huge consumer spending
    - High labour supply and cheap labour cost
    - Multiple infrastructure projects can be run simultaneously
    - Taxable income is high.

- ii. Disadvantages:
  - Poverty
  - Low income per capita
  - No government Programme is ever enough to cover whole population.
  - Any subsidy will result in huge debt on government.
  - High density population have more chance of spreading infection. More prone to famine and disease.
  - Burden on economy
  - More exploitation of natural resources, pollution, deforestation
  - More use of water resources
  - more competition for survival
2. The distribution of population in the world is uneven. Some areas are very crowded while some are sparsely populated. There are various reasons behind uneven distribution:
  - i. **Geographical factors:** Favourable topography, availability of mineral and freshwater resources, favourable climate and soil fertility are some of the reasons affecting population distribution. Indo-Gangetic Plains, Diamond Mines of South Africa, etc, are densely populated.
  - ii. **Social and cultural factors:** Areas of better housing, education and health facilities are more populated. Places of religious and cultural significance also attract people e.g., Varanasi, Jerusalem, etc.
  - iii. **Economic factors:** Places having more industries, transportation and communication facilities provide better employment opportunities. People are attracted to these places because of these reasons, e.g., Mumbai, Osaka etc.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Population Growth and Processes of Population Change**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Density of population is defined as the number of persons per sq.km. The population density of India in 2011 was 382 per sq.km. Bihar with 1,106 population persons per sq.km is most thickly populated state followed by West Bengal (1,028) and Kerala (860).
2. Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because in India, birth rates have always been higher than death rates.
3. Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries).
4. Tertiary activity consists of all service occupations. Transport, communication, trade, health, education and administration are important examples of tertiary activities. These tertiary activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

- i. Both these terms are related to population of a country.
  - a. Absolute number is the magnitude or actual size of the growth of a population. Actual number may be derived by subtracting the previous year population from the current year. For example last year population was 100 and this year it is 150 so the absolute number of growth is 50.

- b. Annual growth rate is the overall percentage of population growing in a particular year. For example if it is said that annual growth rate of a population is 5% then it means that there is an increase of 5 people per 100 people in a given year.
- ii. Migration is the movement of people across different states and regions. When people migrate within the boundaries of the country, it is called internal migration. International migration refers to the migration of people between countries. Migration is an important determinant of population change as it not only changes the size of population but also affects the population composition of urban and rural areas.
- If we take an example of India, we find that the urban population of the country has increased from 17.2% in 1951 to 27.7% in 2001 due to the migration of people from villages to the cities in search for better job opportunities.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Government of India started a comprehensive Family Planning Programme in 1952 in order to improve the health and welfare of the people. The National Population Policy was formulated in 2000 with the following aims:
  - i. To formulate policies for imparting free and compulsory education to children up to 14 years of age
  - ii. To make policies to reduce infant mortality rates
  - iii. To undertake programmes to achieve the universal immunisation of children in India
  - iv. To promote delayed marriage for girls
  - v. To stress on the improvement of lives of adolescents by protecting them from unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases
  - vi. To provide adolescents with proper food supplements
2. There are various causes responsible for the rapid growth of population in India.
  - Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because in India, birth rates have always been higher than death rates.
  - Poverty is another factor which is mostly responsible for the rapid growth of population. Small children in poor families are put to work and this helps to increase the family income. Children in poor families are considered as assets.
  - Epidemic like cholera, smallpox, plague, malaria etc. which too away lakhs of lives has been successfully controlled and even completely eliminated. The number of people dying in diseases has fallen.
  - Due to the development of medical science and invention of life saving drugs the death rate has sharply declined. Spread of health care facilities and hospitals in rural areas has created consciousness among the people about their health.
  - The drinking water facilities food and other sanitation measure has helped to people to escape from death. This reduces the death rate to a marked extent in India.
  - The infant mortality rate has declined due to mass immunization programmes and proper medical treatment to the children. When infant mortality rate decreases death rate also increases leading to heavy population growth.
  - Migration is another important point which is responsible for the higher growth rate of population. It is seen that large number of people migrate from foreign countries to India and permanently stay here. Although this factor is not very crucial yet has increased the population of our country. These are the most important factors responsible for the population explosion in our country.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Uttar Pradesh      2. Area                      3. Population density      4. Internal                      5. One-fifth

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Its population growth rate is 1.13%, ranking 112th in the world in 2017. India has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35.
2. In simple terms, population density refers to the number of people living in an area per square kilometre.
3. Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country/territory during a specific period of time, say during the last 10 years. Such a change can be expressed in two ways: in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of percentage change per year.
4. The growth rate of population indicates the rate at which the population is growing. In estimating the growth rate the increase in population is compared with the base population. It can be measured annually or over a decade.

#### **IV. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. A census is an official survey of the population of a country that is carried out in order to find out how many people live there and to obtain details of such things as people's ages and jobs.
2. Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. Two reasons responsible for unfavourable Sex Ratio in India :
  - i. People prefer to have a baby boy rather than a baby girl.
  - ii. People go through pre-natal sex determination test. In case of a girl child, they abort the child.

#### **V. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. There are various causes responsible for the rapid growth of population in India.
  - Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because in India, birth rates have always been higher than death rates.
  - Poverty is another factor which is mostly responsible for the rapid growth of population. Small children in poor families are put to work and this helps to increase the family income. Children in poor families are considered as assets.
  - Epidemic like cholera, smallpox, plague, malaria etc. which too away lakhs of lives has been successfully controlled and even completely eliminated. The number of people dying in diseases has fallen.
  - Due to the development of medical science and invention of life saving drugs the death rate has sharply declined. Spread of health care facilities and hospitals in rural areas has created consciousness among the people about their health.



- The drinking water facilities food and other sanitation measure has helped to people to escape from death. This reduces the death rate to a marked extent in India.
  - The infant mortality rate has declined due to mass immunization programmes and proper medical treatment to the children. When infant mortality rate decreases death rate also increases leading to heavy population growth.
  - Migration is another important point which is responsible for the higher growth rate of population. It is seen that large number of people migrate from foreign countries to India and permanently stay here. Although this factor is not very crucial yet has increased the population of our country. These are the most important factors responsible for the population explosion in our country.
2. The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure. In India, there is an enormous variety of occupations. Occupations are generally classified as primary, secondary and tertiary.
- i. Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining, and quarrying etc.
  - ii. Secondary activities include manufacturing industry, building and construction work etc.
  - iii. Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services.
  - iv. In India, about 64 percent of the population is engaged only in agriculture. The proportion of population dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors is about 13 and 20 percent respectively.
  - v. But recently there has been an occupational shift in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors because of growing industrialisation and urbanisation.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →a)

2. →d)

In India, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas.

## VII. Source-based questions

1. →c)

2. →d)

3. →b)

4. →a)

## 1

# WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

## WORKSHEET-1

### What is Democracy?

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. “Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people”.
2. Abraham Lincoln gave this definition that “Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people”.
3. Estonia and Switzerland have versions of Direct Democracy.
4. Basic principles of Democracy are Rule of law, freedom of press, respect of human rights, active political processes and enlightened citizens.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Democracy is a form of government that allows people to choose their rulers. it is the government of the people, for the people and by the people.

##### **Features:**

- i. Only leaders elected by people rule the country.
  - ii. People have the freedom to express their views.
  - iii. Certain political freedom is enjoyed by the people.
2. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meeting. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. Even though this takes time but taking time over important decisions is a must. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. Thus, democracy improves the quality of decision making.

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The success of democracy in a country depends upon the active cooperation of the people in the affairs of the government and upon their capacity of fully realizing their responsibility. All this may be possible if the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - i. Better and advanced educational system should be provided to all rich and poor.
  - ii. Alertness of the people is essential condition without which the true idea of democracy cannot be realized.
  - iii. An elaborate system of self- governing institutions like village panchayats, municipalities, district boards, etc. is essential.
  - iv. The citizens should possess a high degree of civic sense.
  - v. A keen spirit of toleration is essential for constructive criticism and healthy discussion.
  - vi. Individual liberty is the core of democracy.

- vii. A written constitution is also essential for a success of democracy.
- viii. Extremes of wealth and poverty impede the success of democracy to a very great extent.

**2. Merits of democracy:**

- i. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.
- ii. Democracy improves the quality of Decision Making.
- iii. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
- iv. Democracy allows people to correct their own mistakes.
- v. In a democracy, people rule themselves as leaders are elected by them

**Demerits of democracy:**

- i. Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.
- ii. Consultation in a democracy from many people leads to delays.
- iii. Not knowing the best interest of the people by the elected leaders leads to bad decisions.
- iv. Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Features of Democracy**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. It was an order issued by President Musharaff in which the President can dismiss the national or provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a 'National Security Council' which is dominated by military officers.
- 2. It was an order issued by President Musharaff in Pakistan.
- 3. Chinese parliament is called QuanguoRenminDaibiaoDahui (National People's Congress).
- 4. Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. Democracy allows us to correct our own mistake. As in democracy the main power is with the citizens so, if they make a wrong choice in choosing the representative then it can be changed. They can vote others and the mistake would be corrected.
- 2. A democratic government cannot do whatever it likes simply because it has won an election. Every major decision has to go through a series of consultations. Every office bearer has certain rights and responsibilities assigned by the constitution and the law. A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens rights.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

- 1. Democracy better than any other form of government because:
  - i. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.
  - ii. Democracy improves the quality of Decision Making
  - iii. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
  - iv. Democracy allows people to correct their own mistakes

- v. It is an accountable and legitimate form of the government
  - vi. It promotes equality among citizens
  - vii. It enhances the dignity of the citizens.
2. Till 2000, Mexico was not a democratic country.
- i. The country has never been under a military or dictator's rule. But until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party).
  - ii. Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win.
  - iii. The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings.
  - iv. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI.
  - v. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticise them.
  - vi. Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their votes.
  - vii. The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates.
- As a result, Mexico under the PRI has been a non-democratic country.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Why Democracy?**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. A democratic government is a better government because:
  - i. it is an accountable form of government.
  - ii. Democracy improves the quality of decision making.
  - iii. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
  - iv. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
- 2. China's famine of 1958-1961 was the worst recorded famine in world history.
- 3. The main role of citizens in promoting democracy is to vote. They participate in the decision-making of the country. They can stand and compete in elections. citizens have to work for the development of the democracies because the democracy is for the people by the people and from the people.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This takes time. But there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. Thus democracy improves the quality of decision-making.
  - 2.
    - i. Democracy is always based on the principle of political equality.
    - ii. The citizens are not the under the rulers but they are self- rulers.
    - iii. The right of Adult Franchise has given the right to all adults to vote and thus express their view about the most leadership.
- Hence, Democracy enhances the dignity of a citizen.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
  - i. In any society people are bound to have differences of opinions and interests. These differences are particularly sharp in a country like ours which has an amazing social diversity.
  - ii. People belong to different regions, speak different languages, practise different religions and have different castes.
  - iii. They look at the world very differently and have different preferences. The preferences of one group can clash with those of other groups.
  - iv. This problem can be solved by brutal power but that would cause resentment and unhappiness.
  - v. However, there are free and fair elections. In a democracy, no one is a permanent loser or a permanent winner.
  - vi. Different groups can live with one another in harmony and peace. Different groups may not be able to live together for long in such a way. In a country like India, democracy keeps our country together.
2. The essential values attached to the democratic system in India are as follows:
  - i. India is a “Sovereign” Nation. This indicates it is no longer under the ownership of any colonists or emperor.
  - ii. India is a Socialist State. The term “Socialism” was attached in 1976 in the preamble. The word socialist signifies that India is accountable for its citizen to present them cultural, business and administrative justice.
  - iii. India is a “Secular” State. This word is inserted in the Preamble by 42nd amendment. It declares that all religions should enjoy a balance of State and Honour.
  - iv. India is a “Democratic” country. It has given the right to votes to all the citizens of the country. People can elect their government through the system elections after every five years.
  - v. India is a “Republic”. This word declares that India is not under any rule of any monarch. President of India is the elected head of state.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Broader Meanings of Democracy**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The most common form that democracy takes in our times is that of a representative democracy.
2. A representative government is a type of government comprised of politicians who represent certain individuals or groups. In most cases, these representatives are voted for by citizens through a democratic process.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. A democratic decision involves consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by that decision. Those who are not powerful have the same say in taking the decision as those who are powerful. There are pre-existing rules and procedures that allow for a mainstream resolution to the issue. Also, there is not one person responsible for making a decision; rather, the decision is made by a group of people. Therefore, democratic decision-making is dependent on a group, instead of one leader.

2. As in good democracy, every needs of people is fulfilled but in a minimal democracy some needs are not fulfilled (e.g., many Poor's sleep at night without getting food, many people are good in studies but are sitting at home they are not getting any job, etc).

But most of the country including India have minimal democracy and almost no country has a good democracy. In this way democracy helps us to distinguish between minimal and a good democracy.

### III. Long Answer Type Question

1. In a democracy, every citizen has to have the right to vote and the right to be elected to government.
  - i. For democratic elections to take place, it is necessary that citizens should have the right to express their opinion, form political parties and take part in political activities.
  - ii. For instance, the army rulers of Myanmar are not elected by the people. Those who happen to be in control of the army become the rulers of the country.
  - iii. Secondly, dictators like Pinochet are not elected by people. This also applies to the case of monarchies.
  - iv. Thirdly, the kings of Nepal and Saudi Arabia rule not because the people have chosen them to do so but because they happen to be born into royal family.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the Blanks**

1. democracy              2. autocratic              3. equal                      4. Representative              5. majority votes.

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. A referendum is a direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal. This proposal may be a constitution, a new law or a specific governmental policy.
2. In Saudi Arabia women do not have the right to vote.
3. ZANU-PF party led struggle for independence in Zimbabwe.
4. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03. The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

#### **IV. Short Answer Type Questions**

##### **1. China:**

- i. In China, the elections do not offer people any choice.
- ii. They have to choose the ruling party and the candidates approved by it.

##### **Mexico:**

- i. In Mexico, the people seemed to have a choice but practically they did not have any choice.
- ii. There was no way that the ruling party could be defeated, even if the people were against it.

2. Democracy may not have a single definition. A country becomes democratic when it follows all principles of democracy. These are:
- Democracy is a form of Government in which the rulers are elected by the people.
  - In a democracy, all major decisions are made by the elected leaders.
  - In a democracy, free and fair elections should be held regularly.
  - Democracy should be based on the principle of one person, one vote and one value.
  - There is Rule of Law and Respect for Rights.

## V. Long Answer Type Questions

### 1. Features of democratic government

- Democracy is the best form of government as the rulers are accountable to the people and have to fulfill their needs.
- In a democratic government, people elect their rulers and have right in decision making.
- There is freedom of expression and people enjoy political rights.
- Examples of democratic government are India, USA

### Features of non-democratic government

- The rulers are not accountable to the people and their needs
  - In non-democratic governments, people do not elect their rulers and have no right in decision making.
  - There is no freedom of expression and people do not enjoy fundamental rights.
  - Examples of non-democratic government are: Saudi Arabia, Zimbabwe
2. Since its independence in 1980, Zimbabwe has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle.
- Its leader, Robert Mugabe, has been ruling the country since then. Elections have been held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF.
  - President Mugabe is popular but also uses unfair practices in elections. Over the years his government has changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable.
  - Opposition party workers are harassed and their meeting disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government are declared illegal.
  - There is a law that limits the right to criticise the President.
  - Television and radio are controlled by the government and give only the ruling party's version.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →c)

The elections must offer a real choice between political alternatives. And it should be possible for the people to use this choice to remove the existing rulers, if they wish so.

2. →a)

## VII. Source-based questions

1. →a)

2. →c)

3. →a)

4. →d)



**WORKSHEET-1****Democratic Constitution in South Africa****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa.
2. In politics, political equality refers to a situation where all citizens of a particular country are free to exercise their political freedom through the voting process without having any bias.
3. South Africa since 1994 transitioned from the system of apartheid to one of majority rule. The election of 1994 resulted in a change in government with the African National Congress (ANC) coming to power.
4. The autobiography of Nelson Mandela is The Long Walk to Freedom.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.
  - i. They were forbidden from living in white areas.
  - ii. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit.
  - iii. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks. This was called segregation.
  - iv. They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped.
  - v. Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.
2. South African Constitution is described as the Supreme Law in the country. This Constitution was developed and finalized as recently as 1996 and has been amended 17 times since then.
  - i. The South African constitution is built on equality of all races and man and women, democratic values, social justice and human rights.
  - ii. This constitution gave to its citizens the most extensive rights available in any country.
  - iii. Together, they decided that in the search for a solution to the problems, nobody should be excluded, no one should be treated as a demon.
  - iv. They agreed that everybody should become part of the solution, whatever they might have done or represented in the past.

**III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. In developing a constitution-making process, it is important for the main groups involved to reach agreement on a set of principles intended to guide the process. These are often referred to as “guiding principles”.
  - i. In case of South Africa, the oppressor and the oppressed in this new democracy were planning to live together as equals.
  - ii. It was not going to be easy for them to trust each other. They had their fears.

- iii. After long negotiations both parties agreed to a compromise.
  - iv. The whites agreed to the principle of majority rule and that of one person one vote. They also agreed to accept some basic rights for the poor and the workers.
  - v. The blacks agreed that majority rule would not be absolute. They agreed that the majority would not take away the property of the white minority.
2. The South African constitution inspires all the democrats all over the world. The changes that were brought in the constitution of South Africa were as follows.
- i. Discriminatory laws were repealed. The whites agreed to the principle of one person one vote and some basic rights for poor and workers.
  - ii. The blacks agreed that the majority rule will not take away any rights of whites. A compromise was made between both white and blacks to maintain harmony in the country.
  - iii. The ban on political parties and restrictions on media were lifted.
  - iv. Nelson Mandela was released after 28 years of imprisonment.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Why do we Need a Constitution?**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Constitution contains the laws that are to be followed by the people of the country, the fundamental rights and duties of the people, directive principles, powers to be exercised by certain tiers of the government and the nature of the government of the country.
2. It was promulgated by President Nelson Mandela on 18 December 1996 and came into effect on 4 February 1997, replacing the Interim Constitution of 1993.
3. The current constitution, the country's fifth, was drawn up by the Parliament elected in 1994 in the South African general election, 1994. It was promulgated by President Nelson Mandela on 18 December 1996 and came into effect on 4 February 1997, replacing the Interim Constitution of 1993.
4. The South African constitution emerged as a model of democracy. It inspires democrats all over the world.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The South African example is a good way to understand why we need a constitution and what do constitutions do. After long negotiations both parties agreed to a compromise. While making a constitution for South Africa, the blacks agreed that majority rule would not be absolute. They agreed that the majority would not take away the property of the white minority.
2. A Constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. A constitution performs several functions:
  - i. It generates a decree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together.
  - ii. It species how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions.
  - iii. It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
  - iv. It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. A constitution was necessary in the newly born democracy in South Africa because
  - i. Its previous constitution had been based on the racist principles that were behind the apartheid regime.
  - ii. People of South Africa were struggling against the system of apartheid. They needed to change the point of view of the white people for the blacks.
  - iii. As the blacks or the native people of South Africa were facing discrimination on the colour basis, they needed a constitution to protect their rights.
  - iv. In order to do this, it needed a new constitution. It needed a new constitution that would be different from the old, racist constitution. It had to have a new constitution to erase the racism that pervaded the old.
2. A Constitution is necessary because of the following reasons:
  - i. It is an important law of the land. It determines the relationship of the citizens with the governments.
  - ii. It lays down principles and guidelines which are required for people belonging to different ethnic and religious groups to live in harmony.
  - iii. It specifies on how the Government would be elected and who will have the power and the responsibility to take important decisions.
  - iv. It outlines the limits on the power of the Government and tells us about the rights of the citizens.
  - v. It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Making of the Indian Constitution**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The constitution is considered as a supreme law because it is the highest law. All other laws have to be conformed to the constitution.
2. Dr B R Ambedkar was the chairman of drafting committee.
3. A constituent assembly or constitutional assembly is a body or assembly of popularly elected representatives which is assembled for the purpose of drafting or adopting a constitution or similar document.
4. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9 December 1946.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Indian constitution makers were inspired by the following countries:
  - i. Ideals of French Revolution
  - ii. Parliamentary democracy of Britain
  - iii. Bills of Rights in US and
  - iv. Socialist Revolution in Russia
2. The drafting of the Constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly.
  - i. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946.

- ii. Its first meeting was held in December 1946.
- iii. The Constituent Assembly was also divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and Pakistan after the partition.
- iv. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution constituted as many as 299 members.
- v. It adopted the Constitution on 26 November, 1949, but it came into effect on 26 January, 1950.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Five major factors which contributed to the making of Indian constitution are as follows:
  - i. **National Movement:** Our national movement was not merely a struggle against a foreign rule. It was also a struggle to rejuvenate our country, and to transform our society and politics.
  - ii. **Role of Leaders:** Leaders like Moti Lai Nehru, Jawahar Lai Nehru and others had played very important role in making of Indian Constitution. In 1928, MotiLalNehru Drafted a Constitution for India.
  - iii. **Role of British Rule:** The familiarity with political institutions of colonial rule also helped develop an agreement over the institutional design.
  - iv. **British Rule and the Legislative Institutions:** The experience gained by Indians in the working of the legislative institutions proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions.
  - v. **World Event or Revolutions:** Many of our leaders were inspired by the ideals of French Revolution, the practice of Parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in USA. So, they incorporated some good points of the Constitutions of these countries in the Indian Constitution.
2. Preamble is an introductory statement to the Constitution which contains the ideals on which the Constitution is based and the basic underlying principles of the Constitution. Importanc of the Preamble can be stated as follows
  - i. The Preamble contains the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluates any law and action of government to find out whether it is good or bad. Hence, it is the soul of the Constitution.
  - ii. The Preamble shows the way the government ought to run. It declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic.
  - iii. It envisages justice-social, economic and political-for all its citizens. It seeks to give the citizens all types of freedoms-freedom of thought and expression, freedom of belief and worship etc.
  - iv. The Preamble mentions people as the source of the Constitution. It seeks to provide equality of status and opportunity to all individuals and thus promotes a sense of brotherhood among all citizens.

## WORKSHEET-4

### Guiding Values of the Indian Constitution

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The unusual achievement for the Indian Constitution is that no extensive number of a social group or administrative party has ever doubted the legitimacy of the Constitution. In general terms, the

Assembly described segments from diverse language accumulations, classes, groups, denominations, and ownership.

2. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
3. It means people have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.
4. It means the head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Preamble of Indian Constitution provides a philosophy and values of Constitution. The constitution declares India a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, assuring its citizens justice, equality and liberty, and endeavours to promote fraternity.
2. The Indian constitution has embodied the basic values into institutional arrangements in the following ways:
  - i. Inclusion of Universal Adult Franchise by giving all the citizens of India the right to vote and contest elections.
  - ii. Right to freedom and equality to be granted. Since India remained under British control for a long time and being a country of diversities, it needed equality.
  - iii. It also proposed for protecting the rights of minorities in the constitution of independent India.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Constitution is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated.
  - i. The constitution described the institutional amendments in a very legal language.
  - ii. The basic institutional design is not very difficult to understand.
  - iii. Like any constitution Indian constitution lays down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country.
  - iv. It defines who will have how much power to take decisions. And it puts limits to what government can do by providing some rights to the citizen that cannot be violated.
2. The Preamble is the introduction to the Constitution. It contains the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, to find out whether it is good or bad. It is the soul of the Indian Constitution. The major ideals enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution are as follows:
  - i. **We the people of India:** The Constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives and not handed to them by a king or any outside power.
  - ii. **Sovereign:** People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters.
  - iii. **Socialist:** Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by the society.
  - iv. **Secular:** Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion.
  - v. **Democratic:** A form of government where people enjoy equal rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. black                      2. democrats                      3. basic                      4. 1937                      5. soul

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Segregation means a practice when trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools were all separate for the whites and the blacks in South Africa.
2. Nelson Mandela was a South African leader who was tried with imprisonment for opposing apartheid, the policy which favoured racial discrimination and whites were given power over blacks in South Africa.
3. Constitution is a set of written rules and regulations that embodies the formation of government.
4. The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November, 1949.

#### **IV. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Preamble is an introductory statement in a Constitution which states the reasons and the guiding values of the Constitution. It is significant due to the following reasons:
  - i. The terms sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic in the Preamble suggests the nature of the state.
  - ii. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government.
2. As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realised that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression.
  - i. The white regime changed its policies.
  - ii. Discriminatory laws were repealed.
  - iii. Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted.
  - iv. After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of the jail as a free man.
  - v. Finally, at the midnight of 26 April 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world.
  - vi. The apartheid government came to an end, paving way for the formation of a multi-racial government.

#### **V. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. South Africa framed the finest Constitution of the world that inspires Democrats all over. It is the inspiration for the world. From being the most undemocratic nation to framing the finest Constitution in the world, South Africa is an example for all the democratic nations. The Constitution is the example of the sheer dedication of the people who struggled for it
  - i. It took two years of discussion to frame the Constitution. South Africa has made its constitution

just like an ideal constitution for every country to follow.

- ii. The Constitution gave extensive rights to its citizens.
  - iii. This new democracy of South Africa entitles both the Whites and Blacks to stay together in the nation, without the following racism.
  - iv. While framing the Constitution, both the black majority and the white minority was afraid of safeguarding their interests.
  - v. After negotiations both the communities compromised to the principle of majority rule and principle of one person one vote.
  - vi. They agreed that the majority would not take away the rights of the minority.
2. Several key words have been used in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:
- i. **We, the people of India:** The constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives, and not handed down to them by a king or any outside powers.
  - ii. **Sovereign:** People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.
  - iii. **Socialist:** Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.
  - iv. **Secular:** Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect.
  - v. **Democratic:** A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable.
  - vi. **Republic:** The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.
  - vii. **Justice:** Citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion and gender. Social inequalities have to be reduced.
  - viii. **Liberty:** There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in what they think, how they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action.
  - ix. **Equality:** All are equal before the law. The government should ensure equal opportunity to all.
  - x. **Fraternity:** All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →d)

The African National Congress (ANC) was the umbrella organization that led to the struggle against the policies of segregation or apartheid.

2. →b)

The party that ruled through oppression and brutal killings and the party that led the freedom struggle sat together to draw up a common constitution. It was the determination of the people of South Africa to work together, to transform bitter experiences into the binding glue of a rainbow nation that made this change possible.

## VII. Source-based questions

1. →b)

2. →a)

3. →d)

4. →c)



**WORKSHEET-1****Why Elections?****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Election Commission ensures free and fair elections in India.
2. Chaudhry Devi Lal led the movement 'Nyaya Yudh'.
3. A country is divided into many separate units or areas for the purpose of holding elections. Each area in which elections are held is known as a constituency. People living in a constituency elect their own representative from their constituency.
4. Candidates are elected by the people through elections.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1.
  - i. Devi Lal, an opposition leader in Haryana lead a movement called 'Nyaya Yudh' (struggle for justice).
  - ii. He promised to waive the loans of farmers and business men if he became the chief minister. This promise made him the chief minister in 1987 state elections of Haryana.
  - iii. He formed a new party Lok Dal
2. Elections are the essence of democracy because they allow people to exercise their fundamental power of voting to elect their rulers. In a democracy the citizens choose the people/politicians who will represent them in governing the country. It is the active participation of the people that makes democracy a great success. According to each country's constitution elections are held at regular intervals to give the citizens a chance to vote for who will represent them. In most democracies the politicians who receive a majority of votes are elected into government.

**III. Long Answer Type Question**

1. Challenges to free and fair elections in India are as follows:
  - i. Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory but they do enjoy a big and unfair advantage over smaller parties and independents.
  - ii. In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been able to secure a 'ticket' from major parties.
  - iii. Some families tend to dominate the political parties; tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.
  - iv. Very often, elections offer little choice to ordinary citizens as both the major parties are similar to each other in their policies and practices.
  - v. Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage as compared to the bigger parties.
2. The minimum conditions of a democratic elections are as follows:
  - i. Everyone should be able to choose. This means that everyone should have one vote and every vote

- should have equal value.
- ii. There should be something to choose from. Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.
  - iii. The choice should be offered at regular intervals. Elections must be held regularly after every few years.
  - iv. The candidate preferred by the people should get elected.
  - v. Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose as they really wish.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **What is Our System of Elections?**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone. This list is officially called the Electoral Roll and is commonly known as the Voters' List.
2. Universal Adult Franchise means that everyone should have one vote and each vote should have equal value. No one should be denied the right to vote without a good reason. Every citizen has the right to vote, regardless of his or her caste, religion or gender.
3. Some criminals and persons with unsound mind can be denied the right to vote, but only in rare situations.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Candidates who wish to contest elections have to make a legal declaration, giving full details of:
  - i. Serious criminal cases pending against the candidates.
  - ii. Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidates and their family; and
  - iii. Educational qualifications of the candidates.This information has to be made public. This provides an opportunity to the voters to make their decision on the basis of the information provided by the candidates.
2. In an election, the voters make many choices:
  - i. They can choose who will make laws for them.
  - ii. They can choose who will form the government and take major decisions.
  - iii. They can choose the party whose policies will guide the government and law-making.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1.
  - i. In a democratic election the list of people eligible to vote is prepared much before the election. This list is officially called the Electoral Roll and is commonly known as the Voters' List.
  - ii. This is an important step for it is linked to the first condition of democratic election.
  - iii. Everyone should get equal opportunity to choose representatives.
  - iv. Everyone deserves to have an equal say in decisions that affect them.
  - v. The electoral roll is normally revised every year to add the names of those who are to turn 18 on the 1st January of that year or have moved into a constituency and to remove the names of those who have died or moved out of a constituency.

2. The procedure for nomination of candidates for elections are as follows:
- Anyone who can be a voter can also become a candidate in elections.
  - The only difference is that in order to be a candidate the minimum age is 25 years, while it is only 18 years for being a voter.
  - There are some other restrictions on criminals etc. but these apply in very extreme cases.
  - Political parties nominate their candidates who get the party symbol and support.
  - Party's nomination is often called party 'ticket'.
  - Every person who wishes to contest an election has to fill a 'nomination form' and give some money as 'security deposit'.
  - Recently, a new system of declaration has been introduced on direction from the Supreme Court. Every candidate has to make a legal declaration, giving full details of :
    - Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate;
    - Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family; and
    - Educational qualifications of the candidate.
- This information has to be made public. This provides an opportunity to the voters to make their decision on the basis of the information provided by the candidates.

### **WORKSHEET-3**

## **What Makes Elections in India Democratic?**

### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- An election commission is a body charged with overseeing the implementation of electioneering process of any country. The election commission has a duty to perform election related activities in an orderly manner. For election related problems, Election Commission is responsible.
- The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India.
- Election Commission is responsible for free and fair elections in India.
- EVM is the electronic Voting Machine used to record votes.

### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

- Three provisions which make election commission an independent body are:
  - The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner is not answerable to the President or the government.
  - During the election period, the EC can order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win elections, or to transfer some government officials.
  - When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the government.
- In elections a lot of unfair practices are used. Some of these are given below:
  - Inclusion of false names and exclusion of genuine names in the voters' list.
  - Misuse of government facilities and officials by the ruling party.
  - Excessive use of money by rich candidates and big parties.
  - Intimidation of voters and rigging on the day of polling.
  - Booth capturing is also done by several influential candidates for winning elections.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The role of the Election Commission in conducting the free and fair elections is as follows.
  - i. Election Commission takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results.
  - ii. It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.
  - iii. It allots election symbols to parties and independent candidates.
  - iv. During the election period, the Election Commission can order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win elections, or to transfer some government officials.
  - v. When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the Election Commission and not the government.
2. The changing trends of people's participation in elections in India are as follows:
  - i. People's participation in election is usually measured by voter turnout figures. Turnout indicates the per cent of eligible voters who cast their vote. In India, the turnout figures over last few decades have either remained stable or gone up.
  - ii. In India, the poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and privileged sections. This is in contrast to western democracies.
  - iii. Common people in India attach a lot of importance to elections. They feel that through elections, they can bring pressure on political parties to adopt policies and programmes favourable to them.
  - iv. The interest of voters in election-related activities has been increasing over the years. During the 2004 elections, more than one-third voters took part in a campaign-related activity.
  - v. More than half of the people identified themselves as being close to one or the other political party. One out of every seven voters is a member of a political party.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Representative
2. 543
3. 324
4. President
5. Chief Election Commissioner

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Elections are held in democracies to enable people to choose their own representatives. In any democratic country, all citizens neither have the time nor the knowledge to participate in law-making process. Besides, because of large populations, it is not possible for the people to frame laws for themselves. Thus, elections are held in every democratic country.
2. Candidates are elected by the people through elections.
3. A reserved constituency is one which is reserved for scheduled tribes and castes in both Parliamentary and Assembly Elections. General candidates are not allowed to contest elections from these constituencies.

4. An election manifesto is essentially a list of policies that a political party says it will enact if it is voted into office at a general election.

#### IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Elections in India are considered democratic because of the following reasons:
  - i. Every citizen has been given a right to vote i.e. to choose their representative, without discrimination and their vote being considered equal.
  - ii. It offers the citizens and parties to contest elections freely and fairly.
  - iii. It also provides the citizens a variety of choices to choose their representatives.
  - iv. It presents the citizens with a choice to choose their leader at regular intervals.
2. **Major functions of the Election Commission are:**
  - i. Its biggest function and responsibility is to conduct free and fair elections.
  - ii. It implements the Code of Conduct few days before and during polling. It can punish any candidate who violates the code of conduct.
  - iii. The Election Commission during election period may instruct the government to follow certain guidelines and ensure that the ruling party does not misuse the governmental powers.
  - iv. During elections, every government employee works under the control of the Election Commission and not the government.

#### V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. A set of norms and guidelines to be followed by political and contesting candidates during election time is known as model code of conduct.  
According to this, no party or candidate can
  - i. Use any place of worship for election propaganda.
  - ii. Use government vehicles, air crafts and officials for elections.
  - iii. Once elections are announced, ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any project.
2. There are two types of elections that take place in India.
  - i. When elections are held regularly after every five years this is called a general election.
  - ii. But sometimes election is held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member. This is called a by-election.
  - iii. Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha (Assembly) elections are held regularly after every five years.
  - iv. After five years the term of all the elected representatives comes to an end.
  - v. The Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha stands 'dissolved'.

#### VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →d)

The Election Commission is independent and powerful. When election officials come to the opinion that polling was not fair in some booths or even an entire constituency, they order a repoll.

2. →a)

#### VII. Source-based questions

1. →c)

2. →a)

3. →d)

4. →b)

## WORKSHEET-1

### How is a Major Policy Decision Taken?

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The three organs of the government are legislature, judiciary and executive.
2. The arrangements which are made in modern democracies to run the government.
3. The three institutions responsible to run the democratic government in India are:
  - i. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet
  - ii. The Civil Servant
  - iii. The Supreme Court
4. The President is the head of the state and the formal authority on the country.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Political institutions are needed for political institutions due to the following reasons:
  - i. **To take decisions:** Countries need political institutions to take decisions regarding the welfare of the people. Institutions formulate various policies and programmes.
  - ii. **Implementation:** The decisions which have been taken are to be implemented. So countries need institutions to implement the decisions.
  - iii. **To solve the disputes:** Institutions are also needed to solve the disputes between various institutions.
  - iv. **To take right decisions:** Institutions help the governments to take the right decisions.
2. Working with institutions involves rules and regulations, meetings, committees and routines, often leading to delays and complications. But some of these delays are very useful as they provide an opportunity for a wider set of people to be consulted in any decision. They make it difficult to rush through a bad decision.

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In recent years the Courts have given several judgments and directives to protect public interest and human rights.
  - i. Anyone can approach the courts if public interest is hurt by the actions of government. This is called public interest litigation.
  - ii. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a practice or a technique that focuses on the citizens of the country.
  - iii. The courts intervene to prevent the misuse of the government's power to make decisions.
  - iv. They check malpractices on the part of public officials.
  - v. That is why the judiciary enjoys a high level of confidence among the people.
  - vi. The main purpose of this school of jurisprudence – PIL is to protect the people of the nation.

2. The Government of India appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission in the year 1979. B P Mandal was the head of Mandal Commission. Thus, it was popularly known as Mandal Commission. It was appointed in order to:
  - i. determine the criteria to identify the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) in India.
  - ii. to recommend steps to be taken for their advancement.The commission gave its report in 1980 and made following recommendations
  - a. 27% of the government jobs be reserved for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.
  - b. The report and recommendations were discussed in the Parliament. On 6th August 1990, the Government of India took a formal decision to implement the recommendations.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Parliament**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Supreme Court is the final authority for making laws in the country.
2. Two Houses of Parliament are:
  - i. Lok Sabha (Lower House)
  - ii. Rajya Sabha (Upper House)
3. Tenure of Lok Sabha is 5 years.
4. Lok Sabha is better placed with regard to control over the executive. Lok Sabha exercises control over the executive more effectively than Rajya Sabha because it is a directly elected body. Lok Sabha has the power to make laws, ask questions and amend the Constitution.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Rajya Sabha – the Upper House of the Parliament – is not subject to dissolution. But one-third of its members retire every two years.
  - i. Elections to this House are conducted every 2 years. The members are elected by the method of indirect election.
  - ii. The representative of each state is elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of States and Union territories by means of Single transferable vote through Proportional representation.
  - iii. The Rajya Sabha is to consist of not more than 250 members – 238 members that represent the States and Union Territories and 12 members who are nominated by the President of India, those who have earned distinction in the fields of literature, art, science and social service.
  - iv. The distribution is on the basis of population. Also, according to Schedule 4 of the Constitution, quota of members of each state is fixed.
2. Functions of Speaker of Lok Sabha are as follows:
  - i. Power to regulate proceedings of the House:
    - He adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum.
    - He presides over the joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament.
    - He can allow a secret sitting of the House at the request of the Leader of the House.



- ii. Disciplinary Functions:
  - He maintains the order and decorum in the house for conducting its business and regulating the proceedings.
- iii. Administrative Functions:
  - He has control over the Lok Sabha Secretariat. He appoints the employees of the Secretariat, determines the service rules for them and supervises their work.
  - He has the responsibility for the upkeep of the records of the proceedings of the House.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Parliament of India is a bi-cameral legislature. It consists of two houses- Rajyasabha & Lok Sabha and President of India. Parliament makes law with the help of its both the chambers. Laws passed by the parliament and approved by the president are enforced in the whole country.

**Legislative Powers:** All the subjects in our constitution are divided among state, union and concurrent lists. In concurrent list Parliamentary law is over riding than state legislative law. Constitution also have powers to make law with respect to state legislature in following circumstances:

- i. When Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect
- ii. When national emergency is under operation
- iii. When two or more states request parliament to do so
- iv. When necessary to give effect to international agreements, treaties and conventions
- v. When President's rule is in operation.

**Judicial Powers:**

- i. It has the power to impeach the President, the Vice-President, the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court.
  - ii. It can also punish its members or outsiders for the breach of privilege or its contempt.
2. The Lok Sabha exercises more powers than the Rajya Sabha:
    - i. Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference between the two Houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session in which members of the Houses sit together. Since the Lok Sabha has a larger number of members, their view is likely to prevail in such a meeting.
    - ii. The Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money-related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.

## WORKSHEET-3

### Political Executive

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. People who are elected by the citizens for a specific period of time are known as the political executive. Political leaders taking big decisions fall under this group.
2. Council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the Ministers.
3. It usually has 60 to 80 Ministers of different ranks. Cabinet Ministers are usually top- level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in charge of the major ministries. Usually the Cabinet Ministers meet to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers.

4. The Prime Minister chairs the meetings of the Cabinet. The Cabinet Secretary is arguably India's most powerful bureaucrat.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the Ministers. It usually has 60 to 80 Ministers of different ranks.
  - i. Cabinet Ministers are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in-charge of the major ministries. Usually the Cabinet Ministers meet to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers. Cabinet is thus the inner ring of the Council of Ministers. It comprises about 20 ministers.
  - ii. Ministers of State with independent charge are usually in-charge of smaller ministries. They participate in the Cabinet meetings only when specially invited.
  - iii. Ministers of State are attached to and required to assist Cabinet Ministers.

	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
<b>Tenure</b>	Five years but it can be dissolved before the expiry of its term.	It is a permanent House. A member stays for 6 years. Members are indirectly elected.
<b>Elections</b>	Members are directly elected	
<b>Powers</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>Money bill:</b> Money bill can originate only in Lok Sabha</li> <li>ii. <b>Change in the money bill:</b> It has the powers to bring changes in the money bill.</li> <li>iii. <b>Council of Ministers:</b> Council of Ministers is controlled by the Lok Sabha.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Money bill cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha.</li> <li>ii. It has no powers to bring any change in the money bill. It can provide suggestions or can delay the bill by 14 days.</li> <li>iii. The Rajya Sabha has no powers to control the Council of Ministers.</li> </ol>

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Powers of the Indian Parliament are as follows:
  - i. Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. This task of law making or legislation is so crucial that these assemblies are called legislatures. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.
  - ii. Parliaments all over the world exercise some control over those who run the government. In some countries like India this control is direct and full. Those who run the government can take decisions only so long as they enjoy support of Parliament.
  - iii. Parliaments control all the money that governments have. In most countries the public money can be spent only when Parliament sanctions it.
  - iv. Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country. Parliament can seek information about any matter.
2. The Prime Minister is the head of the government due to the following reasons:
  - i. The Prime Minister can appoint the cabinet ministers. He can also ask for the resignation of any minister if the latter is not able to fulfill his duties. Thus, all the council of ministers hold cabinet at the pleasure of the Prime Minister.
  - ii. As Chairperson of the Cabinet, he summons its meetings and presides over them. He also takes important decisions that are related to the working of the government and the country.

- iii. The Prime Minister is the link between the President and the cabinet ministers. All the communications to the President regarding the policies formulated by the cabinet is made by the Prime Minister.
- iv. The Prime Minister decides the foreign policy of the country (also declaring wars and signing peace treaties). He represents the country in key foreign summits.
- v. All the key appointments in the government department and various ministries take place with the approval of the Prime Minister.
- vi. All the key economic policies are formulated by the government with the approval of the Prime Minister.
- vii. He may also give important guidelines to the Finance Minister while the preparing the budget of the country.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **The Judiciary**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. In India, judiciary consists of Supreme Court at the apex, High Courts in States and District Courts at local level. The Indian judiciary is completely independent. It means that it is free from the influence of the Legislature and the executive.
- 2. The judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- 3. The constitution provides that a judge can be removed only by an order of the president, based on a motion passed by both houses of parliament.
- 4. Judicial review is the power of courts to decide the validity of acts of the legislative and executive branches of government. If the courts decide that a legislative act is unconstitutional, it is nullified.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. Independence of judiciary means
  - i. The judiciary is not under the control of the Legislature or the Executive.
  - ii. The judges do not act on the directions of the government or according to the wishes of the party in power.
  - iii. That is why, all modern democracies have units that are independent of the Legislature and the Executive.
- 2. It means that the Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country. Its decisions are binding on all the other courts of the country. It can take up any dispute:
  - i. between the citizens of the country;
  - ii. between citizens and the government;
  - iii. between two or more state governments; and
  - iv. between the union and state governments.

It is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decisions of the high courts.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Judiciary in India is the most powerful due to the following reasons:
  - i. The judiciary in India is independent. It means it is not under the control of the legislature or the executive. The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution of the country.
  - ii. They can declare invalid any law of the legislature or the actions of the executive, whether at the Union level or at the state level, if they find such a law or action is against the Constitution.
  - iii. Thus, they can determine the constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them. This is known as the judicial review.
  - iv. The Supreme Court of India has also ruled that the core or basic principles of the Constitution cannot be changed by the Parliament.
  - v. The powers and the independence of the Indian judiciary allow it to act as the guardian of the Fundamental Rights. The citizens have a right to approach the courts to seek remedy in case of any violation of their rights. The courts intervene to prevent the misuse of the government's power to make decisions. They check malpractices on the part of public officials.
2. The Supreme Court is the Apex court of India. The judges of Supreme court are appointed by the President in consultation with such other judges of the supreme court and high court. The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal though it hears cases in the original jurisdiction. It is the last resort in case of appeals. It is the guarantor and guardian of Fundamental Rights and exercises the power of judicial review to check the actions of legislative and administrative authority. It has the power of giving an advisory opinion to the President in certain matters. It hears interstates disputes and disputes between center and states. It issues writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights and hears PIL (Public Interest Legislation).

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the Blanks**

1. State      2. 1979      3. Regulations      4. Prime Minister      5. Supreme Court

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The institutions which take major decisions and its implementation in a country are: Legislative and Judiciary.
2. It is the role of the civil service to assist, with integrity, honesty, impartiality and objectivity, principal officials under the accountability system, in formulating their policies, in carrying out their decisions and in administering public services for which they are responsible.
3. The Judiciary of India is the highest body for dispensation of justice in the country. The constitution of India lays down that the Supreme court of India is the highest judicial body and it will do justice without any discrimination based on gender, sex, caste and religion.
4. Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in almost all matters.

#### IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A presidential system is democratic and republican government in which a head of government leads an executive branch that is separate from the legislative branch. This head of government is in most cases also the head of state, which is called president. This form of government exists in USA, Brazil, Sri Lanka, etc.
2. Cabinet Ministers are usually toplevel leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in charge of the major ministries. Usually the Cabinet Ministers meet to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers. Cabinet is thus the inner ring of the Council of Ministers. It comprises about 25 ministers.

#### V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Differences between Political Executives and Permanent Executives:

Political Executive	Permanent Executive
Executives who are elected by the people for a specific period are called the political executives.	The permanent executives are salaried civil servants who are appointed on a long-term basis.
Example-Political leaders like the Prime Minister, Council of Ministers and so on.	Persons working in civil services. For example - IAS, IFS, IPS etc.
They remain in office only so long as they command the confidence of the majority members of Parliament.	They remain in office even when the ruling party changes. Their tenure of office is fixed.
They are answerable to people for all the consequences of their decisions.	They are not answerable to the people.
They are more powerful. They take all the final decisions.	They are less powerful. They do not take decisions. Instead they assist political executives in carrying out day-to-day administration.

2. The President exercises some discretion in selecting the Prime Minister when no single political party has secured an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha. However, only that person can be appointed as the Prime Minister by the President who can prove the support of some smaller groups or parties in his favour to have a majority in the House.

#### VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →b)

Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country.

2. →d)

The judges do not act on the direction of the government or according to the wishes of the party in power. All modern democracies have courts that are independent of the legislature and the executive.

#### VII. Source-based questions

1. →b)

2. →c)

3. →d)

4. →a)

# DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

## WORKSHEET-1

### Life Without Rights, Rights in a Democracy

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rights are claims of a person over other fellow beings, over the society and over the government.
2. Guantanamo Bay is a United States military prison. It was a detention place for the American prisoners who were responsible for the attack on twin towers in New York (September 11, 2001). America considered prisoners as enemies and linked them to the attack on New York.
3. Amnesty International, an international human rights organisation, collected information on the condition of the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay and reported that the prisoners were being tortured in ways that violated the US laws.
4. Two rights which the constitution of south africa guarantees to its citizens are:
  - i. Right to privacy
  - ii. Right to an environment that is not harmful to the people's health.
  - iii. Right to have access to adequate housing

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Rights are very essential part for the very sustenance of a democracy.
  - i. Without rights, democracy will become meaningless and ineffective.
  - ii. For democratic elections, it is necessary that citizens should have the right to express their opinions, form political parties and take part in political activities.
  - iii. Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority. They ensure the majority cannot do whatever it likes.
  - iv. The government is expected to protect citizen's rights. But sometimes elected government may not protect or may even attack the rights of their own citizens.

So, some rights need to be placed higher than the government so that it cannot violate them.
2. Kosovo was a province of Yugoslavia before its split. In the province, the population was overwhelmingly ethnic Albanian. But in the entire country, Serbs were in majority.
  - i. A narrow minded Serb nationalist Milosevic had won the election. His government was very hostile to the Kosovo Albanians.
  - ii. He wanted the Serbs to dominate the country. Many Serb leaders thought that ethnic minorities like Albanians should either leave the country or accept the dominance of the Serbs.
  - iii. Massacre of thousands of Albanians was carried out by the army of their own country working under the direction of a leader who came to power through democratic elections.
  - iv. Finally, several other countries intervened to stop this massacre. Milosevic lost power and was tried by the International Court of Justice for crimes against humanity.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The scope of rights has been expanding and new rights are evolving over time. They are the result of the struggle of the people. New rights emerge as societies develop or as new constitutions are made. The constitution of South Africa guarantees its citizens several kinds of new rights.
  - i. Right to privacy, so that citizens or their home cannot be searched, their phones cannot be tapped, their communication cannot be opened.
  - ii. Right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being.
  - iii. Right to have access to adequate housing.
  - iv. Right to have access to health care services, sufficient food and water; no one can be refused emergency medical treatment.
2. Saudi Arabia has a monarchical government. The position of the citizens of Saudi Arabia with regard to their Government is as listed below:
  - i. People cannot choose or elect their leader as the position of the king is hereditary.
  - ii. The king has legislative, executive and judicial powers.
  - iii. Citizens are not permitted to form any political associations or organisation.
  - iv. Freedom of speech and expression is denied to the public. Media cannot report anything against the government in Saudi Arabia.
  - v. People in Saudi Arabia do not have freedom of religion. Non- Muslims can only practice their religion in private.
  - vi. Many restrictions are imposed on women in Saudi Arabia. The testimony of one Saudi man is considered equal to two women.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Rights in the Indian Constitution**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Fundamental rights are the basic rights that are essential for the individual, moral and spiritual development of an individual.
2. The Rule of law states that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law. The law is equal and similar for all, be it a government official, a wealthy person or even the President, none of them are above the law. Hence, the law cannot differentiate between people on the basis of their religion, caste or gender.
3. The Constitution of India grants six fundamental rights to its citizens:
  - i. 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 Constitutional Remedies
4. Freedom means absence of constraints. In practical life it means absence of interference in our affairs by others – be it other individuals or the government.



## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Right to Freedom is considered as the 'cluster of six freedoms'. Article 19 of Indian Constitution guarantees the following freedoms to all the citizens
  - i. Freedom of speech and expression
  - ii. Freedom to assemble in a peaceful manner without arms
  - iii. Freedom to form associations or unions
  - iv. Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India
  - v. Freedom to reside in any part of India
  - vi. Freedom to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
2. The Right against Exploitation enshrined in the Indian Constitution guarantees dignity of the individual. It also prohibits the exploitation or misuse of service by force or inducement in the following ways:
  - i. It prohibits human trafficking i.e. it criminalises buying and selling of human beings like a commodity. It also prohibits use of women or girls for immoral purposes.
  - ii. It prohibits slavery, *begar*, bonded labour or other forms of forced labour. *Begar* is a term used for practice wherein the worker has to render free service to his master or at a nominal rate. The State has been given the authority to introduce compulsory service for such persons in order to stop the practice. The government cannot discriminate on the basis of religion, race, colour, etc.
  - iii. It prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories, mines and other hazardous activities.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Right to equality is one of the six fundamental rights in the Indian constitution.
  - i. It includes equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of race, religion, gender, and caste or birth place.
  - ii. It also includes equality of opportunity in matters of employment, abolition of untouchability and titles.
  - iii. Every citizen, from the Prime Minister to a small farmer in a remote village, is subjected to the same laws.
  - iv. No person can legally claim any special treatment or privilege just because he or she happens to be an important person.
  - v. Every citizen shall have access to public places like shops, restaurants, hotels, and cinema halls.
  - vi. Similarly, there shall be no restriction with regard to the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, playgrounds and places of public resorts maintained by government or dedicated to the use of general public.
2. The three constitutional provisions for the protection of women and children in India are:
  - i. Article 15 - This states that that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen based on the grounds of religion, sex, caste, creed or place of birth. Also, 15 (3) allows the State to make special provisions for women and children.
  - ii. Article 23 (a) - This article prohibits slavery, beggary or other forms of forced labour. Also, it criminalises buying and selling of human beings like a commodity. It also prohibits use of women or girls for immoral purposes.
  - iii. Article 39 (d) - It provides for equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Expanding Scope of Rights**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. No one can employ a child below the age of fourteen to work in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous work, such as railways and ports.
2. Right to Information Act was made under the Fundamental Right to freedom of thought and expression. Under this right we have a right to seek information from government offices.
3. Covenant is the promise made by individuals, groups or countries to uphold a rule or principle. It is legally binding on the signatories to the agreement or statement.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Question**

1. The right to property is not a Fundamental Right but it is a constitutional right. According to this right every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Question**

1. The three constitutional provisions for the protection of women and children in India are:
  - i. Article 15 - This states that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen based on the grounds of religion, sex, caste, creed or place of birth. Also, 15 (3) allows the State to make special provisions for women and children.
  - ii. Article 23 (a) - This article prohibits slavery, beggary or other forms of forced labour. Also, it criminalises buying and selling of human beings like a commodity. It also prohibits use of women or girls for immoral purposes.
  - iii. Article 39 (d) - It provides for equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
2.
  - i. Our Constitution and law offer a wide range of rights. Over the years, the scope of rights has expanded.
  - ii. Sometimes, it leads to expansion in the legal rights that the citizen can enjoy. From time to time, the courts have given judgements to expand the scope of rights.
  - iii. Certain rights like Right to Freedom of Press, Right to Information and Right to Education are derived from the Fundamental Rights.
  - iv. Recently the Supreme Court has expanded the meaning of the Right to Life to include the Right to Food.
  - v. So, we can say that, rights are not limited only to Fundamental Rights as enumerated in the Constitution. In fact, Constitution provides many more rights which may not be Fundamental Rights.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

## II. Fill in the blanks

1. Democracy
2. Restrict
3. Emergency
4. Six
5. 10 December 1948

## III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In case of infringement of the rights in a democracy citizen can approach courts to protect their rights.
2. In most democracies the basic rights of the citizen are written down in the constitution.
3. Cultural and educational rights allows importing religious instruction in minority educational institutions.
4. Dr B R Ambedkar called Article 32 of the Indian Constitution i.e. Right to Constitutional remedies as ‘the heart and soul of the Constitution’.

## IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In India, like most other democracies in the world, some rights are mentioned in the Constitution. These rights are fundamental to our life and therefore they are given a special status. They are called Fundamental Rights. There are six Fundamental Rights:

- (i) Right to Equality
- (ii) Right to Freedom
- (iii) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (iv) Right against Exploitation
- (v) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (vi) Cultural and Educational Rights

Fundamental Rights are an important basic feature of the Indian Constitution. The Preamble of the Constitution talks about securing for all its citizens’ equality, liberty and justice. Fundamental Rights put this promise into effect. They create a feeling of security amongst the minorities in the country. They keep a check on the government.

2. Three rights of a detained person are as follows:
  - i. A person who is arrested and detained in custody will have to be informed of the reasons for such arrest.
  - ii. Such a person shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of arrest.
  - iii. Such a person has the right to consult a lawyer or engage a lawyer for his defence.

## V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Every citizen has a right not to be exploited. There are clear provisions in the Constitution that prevent exploitation of the weaker sections of the society.

The Constitution mentions three specific evils and declares these illegal:

- i. The Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings. Traffic here means selling and buying of human beings, usually women, for immoral purposes.
- ii. Our Constitution also prohibits forced labour or *begar* in any form.
- iii. It also prohibits child labour. No one can employ a child below the age of fourteen to work in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous work, such as railways and ports.

2.
  - i. The country is ruled by a hereditary king and the people. The people of Saudi Arabia have no role in electing or changing their rulers.
  - ii. The king selects the legislature as well as the executive. He appoints the judges and can change any of their decisions.
  - iii. Citizens cannot form political parties or any political organisations.

Rights enjoyed by Indians but not by Saudi Arabians

- i. There is no freedom of religion. Every citizen is required to be Muslim. Non-Muslim residents can follow their religion in private, but not in public.
- ii. Women are subjected to many public restrictions. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women.

## **VI. Assertion-Reasoning**

1. →b)

In a democracy every citizen has to have the right to vote and the right to be elected to government. Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority.

2. →a)

## **VII. Source-based questions**

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

# 1

## THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

### WORKSHEET-1

### Organisation of Production

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Farming is the main activity of the village Palampur.
2. There are total 450 families living in Palampur village.
3. Palampur has two primary schools and one high school.
4. The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that they want.
5. The four requirements for production of goods and services is land, labour, physical capital and human capital.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Production requires a variety of raw materials such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter. Also, some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. Unlike tools, machines and buildings, these are used up in production.
2. There are four requirements of production of goods and services. These requirements are known as factors of production. These are:
  - i. **Land:** By land we mean not only the level surface but all gifts of nature which are amenable to human control, such as water, forests, minerals, etc.
  - ii. **Labour:** Manpower required to do the work. The mental and physical work done by people in an organisation comes under labour.
  - iii. **Physical Capital:** It means a variety of inputs required at every stage during production. They can be classified as:
    - a. **Fixed capital:** It includes tools, machines and building that can be used for production for many years.
    - b. **Working capital:** Money in land and raw material that has to be used in current products are included in working capital.
  - iv. **Enterprise:** It means need of knowledge and enterprise to put together all other factors of production and ability to sell the produce in the market. This is also called human capital.

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Palampur is a well-developed village.
  - i. **Transportation:** People of Palampur have facilities of transporting goods to other towns and village with a good transportation system and well-developed roads.

- ii. **Markets and Education:** There are small markets set up in Palampur which have all the daily need commodities available. Kareem is also running computer classes and a good number of students are learning there. High schools and education for women is available here.
- iii. **Modern facilities of agriculture:** They have a well-developed system of irrigation. Electricity came early in Palampur. They use modern machinery like tractors, harvesters etc for farming. Use of HYV seeds and chemical fertilisers is also noticed in Palampur.
- iv. **Multiple cropping:** Farmers of Palampur have adapted multiple cropping. They plant three crops on a year and never leave their land idle.

2.

Basis for Comparison	Fixed Capital	Working Capital
Meaning	Fixed capital refers to any kind of physical capital, i.e. tools, machines and buildings.	Liquidity (money in hand) and raw materials are known as working capital.
Nature	It stays in business almost permanently i.e. for more than one accounting year.	Working capital is circulating capital.
Purpose	It is not used up in production of product but invested in fixed assets such as land, building, equipment, etc.	Working capital is invested in short term assets such as cash, account receivable, inventory, etc.
Quantity	The fixed capital is needed more in quantity as compared to working capital.	The working capital is needed less in quantity as compared to fixed capital.

## WORKSHEET-2

### Farming in Palampur

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. There is a very heavy competition among farm labourers in Palampur because there are many big farms in Palampur. So they hire farm labourers only during some busy seasons like the harvesting season. Apart from this season, the farm labourers have no work for the whole year.
2. Farming is the main production activity in Palampur. 75 per cent of the people who are working are dependent on farming for their livelihood.
3. Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.
4. Farmers of Palampur follow multiple cropping because this method is the most common way of increasing production.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Four requirements for production of goods and services are as follows:
  - i. Land and other natural resources like water, forests, minerals Labour, i.e. people who would do the work.
  - ii. Each worker is providing the labour necessary for production.

- iii. Third requirement is physical capital, i.e. variety of inputs required at every stage during production.
- iv. Fourth requirement is knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output.
2. Land is fixed in the sense that the total supply of land cannot be increased or decreased.
  - i. Land is the backbone for farming in Palampur.
  - ii. About 75% of the people are dependent on farming for their livelihood.
  - iii. Since 1960, there has been no expansion of land area under cultivation.
  - iv. And also, there is no scope to increase farm production. Hence, land is fixed for farming in Palampur.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In Palampur, all land is cultivated and no land is left idle. Farmers grow three different crops in a year with the help of well-developed system of irrigation and electricity facility:
  - i. During the rainy season (kharif) farmers grow jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed.
  - ii. It is followed by cultivation of potato between October and December.
  - iii. In the winter season (rabi), fields are sown with wheat. The wheat produced is used for farmer's family and to sell the surplus wheat at the market at Raiganj.
  - iv. Sugar cane is harvested once every year. Sugarcane, in its raw form, or as jaggery, is sold to traders in Shahpur.
2. The Main reasons to grow three different crops in a year in Palampur are:
  - i. A well-developed system of irrigation.
  - ii. Electricity came early to Palampur. It was perceived to help in transforming the system of irrigation. As earlier Persian wheels, were used to draw water from wells to irrigate small fields.
  - iii. People noticed that electric-run tube wells could irrigate much large areas of land more effectively.

## WORKSHEET-3

### Non-Farm Activities in Palampur

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Only 25 per cent of the people working in Palampur were engaged in activities other than agriculture.
2. The market provides a place or the stop where the non-farming activities could prevail. These are the places where the shopkeepers could sell their items and gain money. Market accumulated all the non-farming activities and provided them with ample source of income.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Dairy is a common non-farming activity in Palampur. People raise buffaloes for milk. The buffaloes are fed various kinds of grass, jowar and bajra. The milk is sold to a nearby village.
2. Small-scale manufacturing activity in Palampur village:
  - i. Small scale manufacturing in Palampur involved production on a small scale by using simple methods. For example, use of sugarcane crushing machines to procure jaggery in the field itself.
  - ii. The production work was mostly carried out by family members themselves unlike big manufacturing outlets in towns where labourers are hired in huge number.



- iii. Very few people in the village were involved in this sector and because of small scale production, profit earned was also less.

### III. Long Answer Type Question

1. There are variety of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj. Rickshawallahs, tongawallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are people in the transport services. They ferry people and goods from one place to another, and in return get paid for it. The number of people involved in transport has grown over the last several years.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Farming      2. working capital      3. produce      4. multiple cropping      5. water

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Aim of production is to produce goods and services.
2. The standard unit of measuring land is hectare. One hectare equals the area of a square with one side measuring 100 metres.
3. A village of the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh resembles Palampur.
4. Villagers of Palampur sell jaggery to traders in Shahpur.
5. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out modern farming methods in India.

#### **IV. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. People in Palampur are able to grow three different crops because they have electricity and well-developed irrigation system. In the beginning, the tube wells were installed by the government and gradually many private tube wells were also installed. Many of the farmers grew potato as the third crop in their field.
2. It is important to increase the area under irrigation because water is very essential for agriculture. In India, the rainfall is unevenly distributed in the country and if rainfall is less, then production will be low, and they will be only able to grow one crop in a season. With good irrigation it will be possible to do multiple cropping, helping to increase the yield per hectare.

#### **V. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Positive impacts of Green Revolution
  - i. It increased significantly the production, to almost 2.5 times in wheat between 1960 and 2010.
  - ii. Green Revolution has been able to save the lives of millions of people and exponentially increase the yield of food crops.

- iii. It improved the economic lot of farmers, and their standard of living greatly improved.
- iv. It reduced the import of food grains.

**2. Land:**

- i. Land is a fixed factor of production.
- ii. It is a free gift of nature.
- iii. It is a passive factor of production.
- iv. Production from the same piece of land can be increased by using various modern techniques.

**Labour:**

- i. Labour is an active factor of production.
- ii. Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.
- iii. Wages are paid to the labour in lieu of the service.
- iv. Labour can be either skilled or unskilled.

**VI. Assertion-Reasoning**

- 1. →a)
- 2. →c)

Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of fertilisers.

**VII. Source-based questions**

- 1. →d)
- 2. →c)
- 3. →a)
- 4. →b)

# 2

## PEOPLE AS A RESOURCE

### WORKSHEET-1

#### Economic Activities by Men and Women

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. 'People as a resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. As humans contribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), they are also considered as resources.
- 2. Human resource is the best resource which can make use of all other resources like physical, natural, etc. If there will be no human knowledge or we can say human resource then any other resources are of no use. The natural, physical, fixed resources etc. are not human resources.
- 3. The activities based directly on natural resources are called primary sector. Agriculture can be taken as an example. We have to depend, mainly upon natural resources like soil, rain, sunlight, etc. to grow crops. Therefore, agriculture crop is a natural product. In the same way forestry, animal husbandry, mining etc. are also included in the primary sector.
- 4. Human capital means the knowledge and enterprise needed to be able to put together the other factors of production into an output for self-use or to sell in the market.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. It includes all those activities which are directly or indirectly concerned with production, purchase and sale of goods and services. So, the production, marketing, advertising, warehousing, insurance, banking, etc. are all economic activities.
2. Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs activity for pay or profit. These include production of goods or services including government service.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Education and skill are the major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market.
  - i. Education improves productivity and prosperity, and also improve enriched life experience.
  - ii. It does not only contribute towards the growth of the people but also the development of society as a whole.
  - iii. Education increases national income and other cultural richness.
  - iv. Due to gender discrimination, women are generally denied the education and the necessary skills to become worthy contributors to the national income.
  - v. As a result, majority of women have meagre education and low skill formation. This is the reason women are paid low compared to men.
  - vi. Most women work where job security is not there. Various activities relating to legal protection is meagre.
  - vii. However, women with high education and skill formation are paid at par with the men. Among the organised sector, teaching and medicine attract them the most.
2. **Human Capital:**
  - i. The ability of the humans to learn and the skills that a human inherits to complete a job skillfully and perfectly is known as human capital. Employees are the human capital of a firm.
  - ii. It refers to the stock of a nation's human skills and expertise at a particular point of time.

### **Human Capital Formation:**

- Human capital formation is the process of adding to the stock of human capital over time.
- Human capital can be developed through the creation of skilled, trained, and efficient labour force by providing better education, health care facilities, etc.
- Highly skilled people can create new ideas and methods of production.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Quality of Population**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The large population is an asset for the economy of the country, if the government spend money on the people by giving education, health facilities and the job.
2. A vicious cycle may be created by an illiterate parent, who themselves are uneducated and lack in hygiene, keep their children in a similarly disadvantaged state.
3. The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of the country.
4. Education is useful in making better use of the economic opportunities available to an individual.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

- Three features of national health policy are as follows:
  - Increase the expenditure in the health sector. Allocation of 55% of the total public health investment for the primary health sector.
  - Gradual convergence of all health programmes under a single field administration.
  - Improvement in the ratio of nurses, doctors and beds.
- Education helps individual to make better use of the economic opportunities available before him. Education and skill are the major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan* is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6–14 years as a Fundamental Right, by the 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment of Indian Constitution.
  - As a result of government policy, primary education expanded to over five lakh villages. But this huge expansion of schools often can not provide quality education as there are high dropout rates.
  - In order to provide elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010, the government has started ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.’
  - It is a time-bound initiative of the Central Government in partnership with the states, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education.
  - By introducing bridge courses and back to school camps, the government tried to increase the enrollment in elementary education.
  - Mid-day Meal Scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.
- The government took several steps to develop the literacy level in the country. Not only that, they have taken necessary steps to improve the overall education system in both city and rural areas. Some of the Measurements taken by the government are:
  - There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education with a special emphasis on girls.
  - There is also an establishment of pace setting of schools like Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district.
  - Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.

## WORKSHEET-3

### Unemployment

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Unemployment** is defined as to exist that peoples who are willing to do work at the going wages can't find jobs.
- Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year.
- Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability. There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.

4. In case of India we have unemployment in rural and urban areas. However, the nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas. In case of rural areas, there is seasonal and disguised unemployment. Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Disadvantages of unemployment are as follows:
  - i. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource.
  - ii. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.
  - iii. Unemployment tends to increase economic overload.
  - iv. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases.Hence, unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.
2. The nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas. In case of rural areas, there is seasonal and disguised unemployment. Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment.
  - i. Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year.
  - ii. In case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed.
  - iii. In case of urban areas educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon. Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find job.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Government has made many strategies for rural and urban areas to solve the problems of unemployment. They are:
  - i. Free and mandatory education system at the school level for all the students.
  - ii. Easy and interest free loan to the citizens for establishing small scale industries. This will also help the other households and local public to get earning opportunities.
  - iii. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. This act provides guaranteed 100 days of employment each year one person in a family.
2. Different types of unemployment found in India are:
  - i. **Disguised unemployment:** In disguised unemployment, people appear to be employed while actually they are not adding to the productivity. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity.
  - ii. **Seasonal unemployment:** Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. Agriculture in India is not a full-time occupation. It is seasonal. This type of unemployment is usually found in agriculture.
  - iii. **Educated unemployment:** It has become a common phenomenon in urban areas. Many youths with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find jobs. A study showed that unemployment of graduates and post graduates has increased faster than among matriculate youths.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. (a) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
2. (d) All of these
3. (d) all of these
4. (a) Non-production activity
5. (c) Third
6. (a) 1 year

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector.
2. Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption.
3. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education.
4. Health is an indispensable basis for realising one's well-being.
5. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource.

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care. In fact, human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in them.
2. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of good quality of life marked by self-confidence.

#### **IV. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Some important features of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan are :
  - i. To provide useful and elementary education for all children in the 6-14 years age group.
  - ii. To bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the active participation of the community in the management of school.
  - iii. To allow children to learn about and master their natural environment.
  - iv. To inculcate value-based learning among children.
  - v. To realise the importance of early childhood care and education.
2. Indian Government is trying their best to improve the literacy level in the country and they have taken many necessary steps in recent times to improve the overall education system in both city and rural areas.
  - i. Free education system is more and more spread by the Government in various areas of India especially in the rural territories.
  - ii. In recent years Government has established more and more schools in various rural areas.
  - iii. Government has taken various effective schemes to spread education in various remote areas. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Scheme is one of them. In this scheme, the government is providing education to many students absolutely free.

## V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There are some people who regard population as liability rather than an asset. But it is not true; people can be turned into a productive asset if we make investment on them through education, training and medical care.
  - i. Just as land, water, forests, minerals are our precious natural resources, human beings are also a precious resource. Human beings are not only consumers of national assets they can also be creators of national wealth.
  - ii. In fact, human resources are superior to other resources like land and capital because they make use of land and capital. Land and capital cannot be useful on their own.
  - iii. We can take an example of Japan. The country has invested in human resource, because it did not have any natural resource. The people have made efficient use of other resources like land and capital. Efficiency and technology evolved by people have made Japan a rich and developed country.
2. The detrimental impact of unemployment is as follows:
  - i. Unemployment negatively impacts the economy of the country. This is because unemployment creates a feel of hopelessness and depression among the unemployed people.
  - ii. Unemployment results in the wastage of human resource as people are not involved in any kind of productive activities. This makes them a liability for the nation.
  - iii. Unemployed people are not able to support their families and educate their children. This makes the entire family dependent on the nation, and hence, the dependence of unemployed people increases on the working population of the country.
  - iv. The quality of life of an unemployed person deteriorates which also impacts the social life of a person. This may result in people engaging in illegal activities such as theft, robbery, etc.
  - v. Increasing trends towards unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy where most of its human resource is not engaged in any productive activity.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →d)

Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child. This is because they have realized the importance of education for themselves. They are conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene. They accordingly look after their children's needs for education at school and good health.

2. →c)

Our national policy aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population.

## VII. Source-based questions

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



# POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

## WORKSHEET-1

### Two Typical Cases of Poverty

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Poverty is a situation in which a person is unable to get the minimum basic necessities of life, i.e., food, clothing and shelter for his or her sustenance.
2. In India, the concept of Poverty line is used as a measure of absolute poverty. So BPL (Below Poverty Line) is a line which demarcate the people, who are living below the poverty from those, who are living above the poverty line.
3. Mass poverty is a situation in which a large section of people in economy are deprived of the basic necessities.
4. The four poverty ridden states in India are:
  - i. Bihar
  - ii. Orissa
  - iii. Chhattisgarh
  - iv. Jharkhand

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The major objectives of the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna are as follows:
  - i. The Yojana was launched in 1993.
  - ii. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.
  - iii. Under this unemployed are helped in setting up small business and industries.
2.
  - i. **States with poverty ratio more than the national average:** Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh are the most poverty ridden states of India. The poverty ratio in these states is much higher than the national average. Orissa and Bihar are the poorest states with poverty ratio of 47 and 43 respectively. Most of these states are facing rural as well as urban poverty.
  - ii. **States with poverty ratio less than the national average:** Recent studies show that in 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average. There has been a significant decline in poverty ratio in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.
  - iii. **States with low poverty ratio:** States like Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir have very low percentage of population living below the poverty line.

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Major reasons of poverty in India are as follows:
  - i. **Lack of industrialisation:** India is very backward from the industrial point of view. Hardly 3 per cent of the total working population is engaged in the large- scale industry.

- ii. **Over dependence on agriculture:** Even after more than 60 years of independence more than 60 per cent of our total population still depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Due to shortage of inputs, our agriculture is backward.
  - iii. **Inflationary pressure:** Upward trend in prices adversely affects the poor sections of the society.
  - iv. **Unemployment:** Due to lack of job opportunities, more than 90 lakhs of our total working force is unemployed.
2. The targeted anti-poverty programmes undertaken by the government are as follows:
- i. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed in September 2005. The act provides 100 days assured employment every year, to every rural household, in 200 districts.
  - ii. The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for implementation of the scheme.
  - iii. Under the programme, if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days he or she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
  - iv. Another scheme is the National Food for Work Programme (NFWP) which was launched in 2004, in 150 most backward districts of the country. The programme is open to all rural people who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual unskilled work. Under this scheme, foodgrains are provided free of cost to the states.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana                      2. Poverty                      3. 2100                      4. Socialist                      5. Poverty

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The factors of human poverty are illiteracy, population, unemployment, child labour, poor health/ malnutrition, and helplessness.
2. Level of income and level of consumption are the indicators of poverty.
3. Since people living in rural areas engage themselves in more physical work, so calorie requirement in rural areas is higher than in the urban areas.

#### **IV. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Poverty is a curse because
  - i. Most of the poor people live with a sense of helplessness.
  - ii. Poor people are debarred from the basic necessity of life, i.e. good health, drinking water etc.
2. Following are the three social indicators through which poverty is looked upon:
  - i. Lack of access to health care facilities.
  - ii. Illiteracy levels

- iii. Lack of job opportunities.
  - iv. Lack of general resistance due to malnutrition
  - v. Lack of access to safe drinking water
  - vi. Lack of access to safe sanitation facilities.
- (Student may write any three)

## V. Long Answer Type Questions

1.
  - i. Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter.
  - ii. It is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school or a situation where sick people cannot afford treatment.
  - iii. Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.
  - iv. It also means lack of a regular job at a minimum decent level.
2.
  - i. Over a period of thirty years lasting up to the early eighties, there were little per capita income growth and not much reduction in poverty. Official poverty estimates which were about 45 per cent in the early 1950s remained the same even in the early eighties.
  - ii. Since the eighties, India's economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world. The growth rate jumped from the average of about 3.5% a year in the 1970s to about 6 % cent during the 1980s and 1990s. The higher growth rates have helped significantly in the reduction of poverty.
  - iii. Economic growth widens opportunities and provides the resources needed to invest in human development.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →b)

It is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others (their "betters") enjoy.

2. →a)

## VII. Source-based questions

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

# 4

# FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

## WORKSHEET-1

### Overview, Role of Cooperatives in Food Security

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times.
2. Food security depends upon the following factors:
  - i. Buffer stock
  - ii. Public Distribution System (PDS)

- iii. Vigilancy of the government at the time of natural calamity
- iv. Food production
- 3. Buffer Stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).
- 4. Four cooperative societies working in different states of India are as follows:
  - i. AMUL in Gujarat
  - ii. Mother Dairy in Delhi
  - iii. Aavin is a cooperative milk producer in Tamil Nadu
  - iv. Dabbawala of Mumbai is the century old cooperative society delivering tiffin.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Food security has the following dimensions:
  - i. **Availability of food:** It means food production within the country, food imports and the previous years stock stored in government granaries.
  - ii. **Accessibility:** It means food is within reach of every person.
  - iii. **Affordability:** It implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs.
2. Major features of Public Distribution System in India are:
  - i. The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy over the years in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices.
  - ii. It has been instrumental in averting widespread hunger and famine by supplying food from surplus regions of the country to the deficit ones.
  - iii. The system, including the minimum support price and procurement has contributed to an increase in food grain production and provided income security to farmers in certain regions.
  - iv. It has minimized hoarding and black marketing.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Our government has undertaken a number of measures to provide food security to the poor. A brief account of these measures is given below:
  - i. **Maintenance of Buffer Stock:** Our government maintains buffer stock of food grains through Food Corporation of India.
  - ii. **Public Distribution System:** The food procured by the FCI is distributed among the poor through ration shops. Presently, there are 4.6 lakh ration shops in the country.
  - iii. **Nutritional Programmes:** In order to provide nutritional security, our government has launched various schemes. In 2000 two special schemes were launched one Antyodaya Anna Yojana and second Annapurna Schemes.
  - iv. The former relate to the poorest of the poor, while the latter targets senior citizens. Under AAY scheme 35 kilograms food grains are made available to each eligible family at the rate Rs 2 per kg of wheat and Rs 3 per kg for rice. Under APS 10 kilograms of food grain is made available to the eligible persons free of cost.
2. **Minimum Support Price** is the pre-fixed/announced price for the crop that is declared every year by the government to the farmers before the sowing season to provide incentives (payment/insurance for crop) for raising the production of crop.  
The advantages are:-

- i. It improves the economic condition of the farmer.
- ii. It encourages crop growth of the specific type in need by the government.
- iii. It ensures a market crop failure by the purchase of government.
- iv. The buffer-stock increases as the crop is purchased through MSP.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

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

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Famine
2. Province of Bengal
3. Hunger
4. Harvesting
5. 2000

#### **III. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Punjab has high food security.
2. Singapore has absolute food security.
3. Accessibility means the food is within reach of every person.
4. FCI stands for Food Corporation of India

#### **IV. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. People more prone to food insecurity are as follows:
  - i. **Food insecure in rural areas:** Although a large section of people suffer from food and nutrition insecurity in India, the worst affected groups are landless people, with little or no land to depend upon, traditional artisans, providers of traditional services, petty self employed workers and destitutes including beggars.
  - ii. **Food insecure in urban areas:** In the urban areas, the food insecure families are those whose working members are generally employed in ill-paid occupations and casual labour market. These workers are largely engaged in seasonal activities and are paid very low wages that just ensure bare survival.
  - iii. **Social composition and food insecurity:** The social composition along with the inability to buy food also plays a role in food insecurity. The SCs, STs and some sections of the OBCs (lower castes among them) who have either poor land-base or very low land productivity are prone to food insecurity.
  - iv. **Migrants and people affected by natural disasters:** The people affected by natural disasters, who have to migrate to other areas in search of work, are also among the most food insecure people.
  - v. **Food insecurity within a family:** A high incidence of malnutrition prevails among women. This is a matter of serious concern as it puts even the unborn baby at the risk of malnutrition. A large proportion Of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 years constitute an important segment of the food insecure population.

2. The National Food for Work Programme was implemented on November 14, 2004. At the district level, the collector is the nodal officer who plans and monitors the programmes. Nearly 150 districts of the most backward area are benefited with the generation of supplementary wage employment. It is mainly focused on the rural poor who are in need of wage employment and willing to do manual unskilled work.

## V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Following points showcase the impact of the Green Revolution on agriculture in India:
  - i. It enabled Indian agriculture to make the transition from a subsistence based field to a commercial and market oriented industry.
  - ii. It contributed to the development of intensive agricultural production system. It increased yields and enabled India to achieve self-sufficiency in terms of food grain production.
  - iii. It enabled the adoption of new technology that created more employment opportunities in the agricultural sector.
  - iv. It helped farmers to obtain increasing returns from agriculture by greater utilisation of agricultural inputs.
  - v. It increased rural prosperity to a great extent.
2. Under public distribution system or the PDS, the Government has opened more than 4.6 lakh ration shops all over the country to distribute foodgrains and other essential goods to the poor people at reasonable rates.

### Importance of Public Distribution System:

- i. The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy over the years in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices.
- ii. It has been instrumental in averting widespread hunger and famine by supplying food from surplus regions of the country to the deficit ones.
- iii. The system, including the minimum support price and procurement has contributed to an increase in food grain production and provided income security to farmers in certain regions.
- iv. It has minimized hoarding and black marketing.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →b)

Food security depends on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and government vigilance and action at times, when this security is threatened.

2. →a)

## VII. Source-based questions

1. →c)
2. →b)
3. →d)
4. →a)