

Social Studies-8

Unit –I Our Past – III

Chapter-1 Major Developments In 18th Century

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) ancient
2. (b) medieval
3. (c) upper
4. (b) Mughal

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The crusades had far reaching consequences on European feudal society.
2. Growth in trade resulted from the contact between Europe and the Islamic Empire.
3. The Middle Ages ended in Europe with the growth of Renaissance.
4. In Medieval Europe, the Church permitted very little freedom of thought to the individual.
5. Bible says, "God has made Man to rule the Earth".

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

- | Column A | Column B |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. French Dictator | (e) N a p o l e o n Bonaparte |
| 2. Germany | (d) Martin Luther |
| 3. French Monarch | (c) King Louis XVI |
| 4. Communist Manifesto | (a) Karl Marx |
| 5. Russia | (b) Lenin |

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. By the 'Middle Ages', we mean the period between 400 – 1500 A.D.
2. Monarchy and subjugation of general public system flourished on the expanse of the masses. This system was prevalent in ancient age.
3. By the American War of Independence, we mean independence of British Colonies in America from biased law of 'Taxation against Representation' of the British Parliament.
4. By the Birth of Imperialism, we mean

forceful extension of a nation's dominance by setting up political and economic rule over other nations. Imperialism is well-represented by example of East India Company which became most dominant group among European traders in Asia with India as their most significant base.

5. China, British and France fought opium wars. In 1839, China stopped British distributing opium to Chinese port workers and this led to 1st Opium War. British were victorious. A year later, British received 'most favoured nation' status under 'Treaty of Bogue'. It signified exemption from prosecution or arrest or any type of search or seizure of British nationals. Soon USA, France, Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Portugal sought similar concessions. They signed their own treaties. This led to unrest in China and 2nd Opium War was fought.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The causes of the French Revolution:
By the end of 18th century, a revolution took place in France having far reaching effects on world events. At that time, French society consisted of 3 layers – Nobility, Clergy and Commoners. Apart from Royal Family, wealth concentrated in the hands of merchants and nobles.
The 1st and 2nd estate lived in luxury and need not pay taxes. This caused anger within 3rd estate which was major French population. Leaders of 3rd estate declared a 'National Assembly' and revolutionaries rose in rebellion against king. They stormed Bastille – State Prison – and set prisoners free. It was starting point of revolution. In August 1789, National Assembly declared an end to feudal system and promulgated 'Declaration of Rights of Man and of Citizen'. The mass protest in October, 1789 forced Royal Family to leave Versailles for Paris never to return. But in June, 1791, Royal Family was grabbed and taken into custody. Louis XVI was later executed. This ended

era of French Monarchy. In 1792, power shifted from Legislative Assembly to Paris Commune which was made up of representatives elected from 48 neighbourhood districts known as 'Section'. It paved way for 1st French Republic.

2. The events that led to American Revolution:
In North America, a big event was unraveling in 13 British Colonies. This revolted against British Rule over issue of 'taxation against representation'. Colonies were taxed but were not given any decisional power in British Parliament. Most people settled in these colonies had come from Europe, but they were deprived of rights of representation which people living in England enjoyed.
The revolutionary era started in 1763 and on July 4, 1776, the colonists adopted Declaration of Independence. In 1789, US adopted a Republic Constitution and began the practice of having written constitution.
American Revolution was important in 2 ways - (i) It drove British Parliament to follow liberal policies towards their colonies and (ii) it motivated revolutionary forces of other British Colonies to liberate themselves.
3. The advantages and disadvantages of Industrial Revolution:
By end of 18th century, richer merchants established factories, installed machines and began making mass production from machine-made goods. This transfer from manual to machine system is called Industrial Revolution. Inventions like telegraph, railways, electricity, etc. increased its capability to influence future course of world history. England was 1st country to develop factory system. Invention of Spinning Jenny, a new type of loom and steam power increased mechanized production of cotton cloth. It laid foundation of Industrial Revolution and spread across the world. It continues at present under the label of 'Industrial Development'.
4. Renaissance:
The Middle Ages (400-1500AD) ended in Europe with growth of Renaissance – a cultural movement that started in Florence,

Italy. It moved to cover remaining Europe by 16th century. Renaissance signifies rebirth. It saw rebirth of classical themes and ideas that had long remained dormant.

In Medieval Europe, Church permitted very little freedom of thought. This suppressed environment motivated many people to think about themselves and to question authority of institutions. The upsurge of public emotions to advance human knowledge was accelerated by Gutenberg's printing press which gradually eroded Church's stranglehold over literacy. A hand-written Bible took a year to produce, a mechanical press could churn out Bibles at the rate of one each day. Monks and privileged aristocracy lost its monopoly over knowledge and literacy. The period saw development of a new art. Glorifying human body while promoting art to heights never scaled before, Renaissance geniuses underlined Biblical truth 'God made Man to rule the Earth. It was implied that Man was God's representative on earth and no one had any business to curtail another's rights. Some great artists of this period are Michelangelo, Leonardo, Cellini, Botticelli, Rubens, Rembrandt, Vermeer and Raphael.

5. Renaissance led to Reformation and played a direct role in igniting Reformation. It also provided a massive fillip to level of education and literacy. People raised their voices against corrupt practices of Church. Reformation started as an attempt to reform Catholic Church. It started in 1517 under Martin Luther of Germany who called for reopening debate on sale of 'Indulgences'. He led Reformation from front and it divided Christianity into 2 branches – Catholics who believed in spiritual and temporal hegemony of Pope in Rome and The Protestant – who believed in Christian faith and practice that sprang from Reformation.
6. By the term 'Imperialism', we mean forceful extension of a nation's dominance by setting up political and economic rule over other nations. Imperialism is well-represented by the example of East India Company which

became the most dominant group among the European traders in Asia with India as their most significant base.

G. Write short note on:

1. Renaissance Art : It is characterized by development of a new art and culture. Glorifying human body while promoting art to heights never reached before, Renaissance geniuses underlined Biblical truth 'God made Man to rule the Earth. It was implied that Man was God's representative on earth and no one had any business to curtail another's rights. Some great artists of this period are Michelangelo, Leonardo, Cellini, Botticelli, Rubens, Rembrandt, Vermeer and Raphael.
2. Nationalism : After success of reformation and renaissance revolutions, a new concept surfaced which bound people together by means of shared feelings of oneness. This was spirit of Nationalism. Divided countries began to unite and new trend in political philosophy resulted in the birth of nation states. People with common and history came together as citizens of one nation. The first states to surface as united and independent were England and France. Germany and Italy followed the same path.
3. Primary Sources : Primary sources signify to all original documents and other forms of literary evidence. In this group, we incorporated films, videotapes of incidents, paintings, photographs, and interviews of prominent personalities published in magazine and newspapers of the time.
4. Third Estate : Third estate included majority of French population. Leaders of 3rd estate declared a 'National Assembly' and revolutionaries rose in rebellion against king. They stormed Bastille – State Prison – and set prisoners free. It was starting point of revolution. In August 1789, National Assembly declared an end to feudal system and promulgated 'Declaration of Rights of Man and of Citizen'.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-2 India During 18th Century

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (d) Lame
2. (a) First
3. (a) Babur
4. (a) six
5. (b) Later

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The city of Murshidabad in Bengal was named after its Governor Murshid Quli Khan.
2. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat.
3. Marathas levied the taxes Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.
4. Nadir Shah was the Persian Ruler who invaded India in
5. The Mughal Emperors were known for their love for administration and efficient army.
6. After Aurangzeb's death, there were nine emperors.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. By feudal delegations of power, we mean transfer of power of monarchy system to new systems. The sufficient commissioning of mansabdars far outstripping the Empire's growth in area and revenues. These mansabs – feudal delegations of power – carried military obligations that were no longer supported by appropriate fiscal resources.
2. After the decline of Mughal Empire, gradually many provinces ceded from the empire. The Wazir, Chin Qilich Khan, founded the State of Hyderabad in Deccan in 1724. In the east, the Governor Murshid Quli Khan had long held Bengal and Odisha. In the centre of the Empire, the Governor of Awadh and Punjab became practically independent. Meanwhile, the Marathas also initiated their northward expansion, capturing Malwa, Gujarat and Bundelkhand.
3. Nadir Shah was aware of chaotic political

conditions pervading in India and inefficiency of Mughal Ruler. He saw it as an opportune occasion to India. He attacked India in 1739 and defeated Mughal Army in Battle of Karnal. He plundered Delhi's massive wealth. He left Delhi by carrying wealth, famous Kohinoor Diamond and priceless Peacock Throne.

4. In the last phase of Aurangzeb's reign, Mughal Empire started declining and it made independent states rise. Local power-mongers felt confident of standing at their own. Moreover, his suspicious nature and narrow religious outlook made it difficult for him to rule the Empire. This resulted in revolts of Jats, Sikhs, Satnamis, Rajputs, etc.
5. Bengal was important as it had developed economically far better. Murshid Quli Khan, Diwan of Aurangzeb, made Bengal an independent state. At that time, Bengal included modern Bihar and Odisha. He founded a town in central Bengal as his capital and renamed it Murshidabad. It went onto become a famous centre for Indian handloom textiles. Bengal prospered under him immensely.
6. By trade and commerce in this 18th century, we mean the main trade and economic activity in India. The main source of livelihood for majority of population was agriculture. Main income of State was land revenue. The peasants were forced to pay heavy taxes. Trade was a significant economic activity. Cotton textiles, raw silk, spices and opium were main items of export.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. In the last phase of Aurangzeb's reign, Mughal Empire started declining. The main reason for disintegration was his prolonged absence from heartland of his empire. His Jagirdars in north failed to collect dues when he was busy capturing the Jagirs of Deccan. His orders were not complied with as his nobles did not support him. Local power-mongers felt confident of standing at their own. Moreover, his suspicious nature and narrow religious outlook made it difficult for him to rule the Empire. This resulted in

revolts of Jats, Sikhs, Satnamis, Rajputs, etc.

2. The term 'Later Mughals' stands for successors of Aurangzeb. Notable among them were Bahadur Shah Zafar, Jahandar Shah, Farrukh Siyar and Muhammad Shah.
3. Nadir Shah was ruler of Persia in 1736. He conquered Kandhar before turning his attention to India. He was aware of chaotic political conditions pervading in India and inefficiency of Mughal Ruler. He attacked India in 1739 and defeated Mughal Army in Battle of Karnal. Muhammad Shah was imprisoned and Delhi came under his control. He plundered Delhi's massive wealth. Persian troops left Delhi by carrying wealth with them worth Rs. 70 crores along with famous Kohinoor Diamond and priceless Peacock Throne which served as a symbol of Persian Power.
4. Rise and decline of Maratha power: Under Chhatrapati Shivaji leadership, Marathas carved out their own kingdom in 1646. Before that Maratha Chieftains were in the service of Bijapur Sultans in western Deccan under Mughals. Aurangzeb defeated Marathas and annexed their territories. By 1673, Shivaji had strong control over most of western Maharashtra. He assumed title of 'Chhatrapati' at his massive coronation. He died in 1680, but he had set up a vast Maratha Empire and developed an efficient administration and a powerful army. The main factors behind the disintegration of Marathas Empire were: (a) Shivaji's death, family conflict and lack of good leadership (b) Peshwas took control of power (c) Faulty Strategy (d) Lack of solidarity among Indian rulers (d) Massive decisive defeat in 3rd Battle of Panipat.
5. The economic conditions of India in the 18th century: The main source of livelihood for majority of population was agriculture. Main income of State was land revenue. The peasants were forced to pay heavy taxes, but did not get any relief for any natural calamity. The means of cultivation remained and State took no initiative for innovations. In Awadh and Bengal, progressive rulers introduced

some measures to improve the condition of peasantry. Trade was a significant economic activity. Cotton textiles, raw silk, spices and opium were main items of export. Mughal Empire declined and rural economy worsened because of frequent external inferences. Britishers came and devastated country's economy by their merciless policy of unequal competition supported by political domination.

6. The independent states of Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad came into existence as a result of revolts of their governors.

Awadh : Saadat Khan, Governor of Awadh, was an able ruler and capable soldier. His son-in-law Safdar Jung succeeded and became Nawab of Awadh. He came closer to Muhammad Shah who made him Governor of Kashmir. He took complete control of administration of Mughal Empire.

Bengal : After Aurangzeb's death, Emperor Farrukh Siyar made Murshid Quli Khan Governor of Bengal. But in fact Murshid Quli Khan had behaved as an independent ruler and emperor. Bengal prospered under him immensely. His son-in-law Shujauddin Muhammad Khan succeeded and further improved the province. Later ruler proved to be inefficient.

Hyderabad : Emperor Farrukh Siyar appointed Chin Qilich Khan as Governor of Hyderabad having 6 states of Deccan. He fought 2 incomplete wars with Marathas who wanted revenue from this state. After his death, confusion pervaded. Nizam Ali, 4th Son of 1st Nizam eventually ascended throne in 1763 and ruled for 40 years. He defended Deccan from the aggression of Marathas and Tipu Sultan of Mysore.

7. A number of factors led to the emergence of Mysore. It was part of Vijayanagar ruled by Chikka Krishna Raj. His 2 ministers – Nanjaraj and Devaraj – usurped power and made him a puppet. Mysore was involved in many subsequent wars in which finally an Army Commander Hyder Ali surfaced as a successful soldier. After Nanjaraj's death, he became the Sultan. He was a capable ruler

and trained army on European lines. He then converted Mysore in a powerful state. His son Tipu Sultan succeeded him. Tipu was a born fighter but not a good diplomat. He westernized his army and made a modern navy. He sent trade missions to West Asia and Europe. He introduced uniform coinage and new calendar system. He died while fighting 4th Anglo-Mysore War in 1799.

F. Write short notes on:

1. Tipu Sultan : He was the son of Emperor Hyder Ali. He was a born fighter but not a good diplomat. He westernized his army and made a modern navy. He sent trade missions to West Asia and Europe. He introduced uniform coinage and new calendar system. He died while fighting 4th Anglo-Mysore War in 1799.
2. Nadir Shah : He was the ruler of Persia. He conquered Kandhar before coming to India. He was aware of chaotic political turmoil in India and inefficiency of Mughal Ruler. He attacked India in 1739 and defeated Mughal Army in Battle of Karnal. Muhammad Shah was imprisoned and Delhi came under his control. He plundered Delhi's massive wealth. He left Delhi by carrying wealth with them worth Rs. 70 crores along with famous Kohinoor Diamond and priceless Peacock Throne
3. Political conditions of India in 18th century :
4. Murshid Quli Khan: After Aurangzeb's death, Farrukh Siyar made him Governor of Bengal, though in reality he had behaved as an independent ruler and emperor. Bengal prospered under him immensely. His son-in-law Shujauddin Muhammad Khan succeeded and further improved the province. Later ruler proved to be inefficient.
5. Trade & Commerce in 18th century India: The main source of livelihood for majority of population was agriculture. Main income was land revenue. The peasants were forced to pay taxes, but did not get any relief for any natural calamity. The means of cultivation remained old-fashioned and State took no initiative for innovations. Trade was a significant economic activity. Cotton

textiles, raw silk, spices and opium were main items of export. Mughal Empire declined and rural economy worsened because of frequent external inferences. Britishers came and devastated country's economy by their unfair trade policies.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinkig):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-3 Advent of British Rule in India

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) Dutch
2. (a) Vasco de Gama
3. (d) Portuguese
4. (a) Bijapur

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The British established a port on the Coromandel Coast in
2. The foundation of Pondicherry was laid in 1674.
3. The Austrian War of Succession ended with 1742.
4. The East India Company came to India in 1650.
5. The fortified factory at Sutanati is known as Fort William.
6. Portuguese controlled Goa for around four and a half centuries.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Second Carnatic War	(b) 1748
2. Battle of Plassey	(e) 1757
3. Allahabad Treaty	(a) 1764
4. Discovery of Sea Route to India	(b) 1498
5. French factory at Surat	(d) 1668

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The difference between the Portuguese and the Dutch policy:

The Portuguese Policy: In 1502AD, a factory was set up by Vasco de Gama and was followed by one more. They occupied Goa in 1510 from Bijapur Ruler and controlled it for about 450 years. Goa became a centre of their political and commercial power in India.

The Dutch Policy: Firstly the Dutch evaded Portuguese monopoly for eastern trade. In 1602, United East India Company was set up. They set up a settlement in Tanjore in 1620 and one at Serampore, Bengal. The Dutch checked English in Malaya Archipelago in 1623 and forced them out. British now focused on India. Dutch were mainly interested in spice Islands in Indonesia.

2. The difference between the Dutch and the French policy:

The Dutch Policy: Dutch invaded Portuguese monopoly for eastern trade. United East India Company was set up In 1602. They set up a settlement in Tanjore in 1620 and one at Serampore, Bengal. Dutch checked English and forced them out. British now focused on India. Dutch were mainly interested in spice Islands in Indonesia.

The French Policy: The French East India Company was formed in France in 1664 during reign of Louis XIV. The company was under the control of the State. I established its factories at Surat in 1668 and Masulipatnam. Pondicherry, which later became capital of French occupied territory in India was founded in 1673.

3. The difference between the Portugese and the French policy:

The Portuguese Policy: In 1502AD, a factory was set up by Vasco de Gama and was followed by one more. They occupied Goa in 1510 from Bijapur Ruler and controlled it for about 450 years. Goa became a centre of their political and commercial power in India.

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French occupied territory in India was founded in 1673.

4. Anglo French rivalry and trade wars:

A Carnatic State with capital at Arcot was ruled by Nawab Dost Ali under Nizam. Nawab was acting independently including Madurai and Tiruchirapali. Tanjore was a Maratha's Jagir. Mysore was a Hindu Kingdom. Marathas attacked Carnatic and Nawab was killed. There were 2 claimants – his son Safdar Ali and son-in-law Chanda Sahib. Safdar Ali became Nawabat Arcot and Chanda Sahib at Tiruchirapalli. Safdar Ali was killed Chanda Sahib was imprisoned by minor son of Safdar Ali. Anwar killed minor prince and became Nawab.

After Nadir Shah's invasion, British and French both sought political power and found Mughal Empire weak enough to challenge them. They were traditional rivals and there was intense rivalry between the 2 companies. War broke out and lasted 20 years. These wars are collectively known as Carnatic Wars.

5. The Second Carnatic War:

It was an unofficial war between trading companies of England and France. Nizam Asaf Jah died in 1748 and throne of Hyderabad was fiercely contested by his son Nasir Jung and grandson Muzaffar Jung which resulted in civil war. French Governor Dupleix seized this opportunity to provide help to Chanda Sahib, son-in-law of Dost Ali and Muzaffar Jung with his well-trained French army.

Muzaffar Jung was installed as Nizam and Chanda Sahib as Nawab of Carnatic after Anwar-ud-Din was killed. French received many grants as gifts and trading monopoly.. It threatened British and they supported Muhammed Ali, son of Anwar. Robert Clive attacked and occupied Arcot, capital of Carnatic. Chanda Sahib was killed. Muhammad Ali was made Nawab of Carnatic and British were in total control. Dupleix tried to regain, but French Government recalled him in 1754. The war

came to an end after signing Treaty of Pondicherry and both restored respective territories.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The English, French, Dutch, Danish, Portuguese were the first European settlers in India.
2. East India Company was formed in the backdrop of quest for power and wealth by Englishmen. A group of merchants was granted a Charter by Queen Elizabeth I to trade in East for a period of 15 years. The Company started its trading works at Surat Port. Indian rulers accommodated newcomers in the hope of pitting them against Portuguese. The Company defeated Portuguese on the sea of Surat in 1612. An imperial farman of Jahangir allowed Company to set up a permanent factory at Surat in 1613. Two years later, British Ambassador Sir Thomas Roe managed to obtain rights to trade in Gujarat. Jahangir granted permission to trade in his territories at Surat in west coast and Hooghly in Bengal in east. These and other locations became centres of trade in spices, cotton, sugar, raw silk, saltpeter, etc. East India Company's trade maintained during most of Mughal period did provide a secure framework for trade.
3. By the term 'Presidency Towns', we understand the administrative divisions of British Governance.
4. The main reasons for rivalry between the English and the French were:
 - (a) They were traditional rivals.
 - (b) Both wanted to fight for supremacy in India.
 - (c) Both had come to India for expansion of their rule and trade.
5. The causes of Siraj-ud-Daula's conflict with the British:

Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula vehemently protested against unlawful activities like unauthorized fortifications of Fort William, illegal private trade and abuse of royal farman and shelter given to the enemies of Nawab. Nawab sent

several diplomats to Calcutta for amicable settlement of dispute, but English paid no heed. This inflamed Nawab and he ordered his forces to occupy Qasimbazar factory. After factory chief's surrender, Nawab marched to Calcutta and captured it. British sent urgent appeals to Madras for reinforcements. Robert Clive was sent to Calcutta with Admiral Charles Watson. They recovered Calcutta and declared a Manifesto of War against Nawab. He was compelled to sign 'Alinagar Treaty'

6. The First Carnatic War:

A Carnatic State with capital at Arcot was ruled by Nawab Dost Ali under Nizam. Nawab was acting independently including Madurai and Tiruchirapali. Tanjore was a Maratha's Jagir. Mysore was a Hindu Kingdom. Marathas attacked Carnatic and Nawab was killed. There were 2 claimants – his son Safdar Ali and son-in-law Chanda Sahib. Safdar Ali became Nawabat Arcot and Chanda Sahib at Tiruchirapalli. Safdar Ali was killed Chanda Sahib was imprisoned by minor son of Safdar Ali. Anwar killed minor prince and became Nawab.

After Nadir Shah's invasion, British and French both sought political power and found Mughal Empire weak enough to challenge them. They were traditional rivals and there was intense rivalry between the 2 companies. War broke out and lasted 20 years.

7. The Battle of Plassey:

Robert Clive, a clerk in Company, was an intelligent and clever man. Recognizing weakness of political structure in Bengal, he used every possible means to bring about downfall of Siraj-ud-Daula. He conspired with corrupt members of his court Mr. Jafar - Commander, Jagat Seth - Banker of Bengal, Amichand - Treasurer to overthrow Nawab. Mir Jafar was assured to be next Nawab of Bengal.

British accused Sirj-ud-Daula of conspiring with French against them. Clive with 8000 European soldiers marched towards Murshidabad. On June 23, 1757, in Plassey

village a mere drama was staged since sequence of events and result had already be decided in advance. Sirj-ud-Daula stood no chance of winning against conspiracy and treason within his camp. Defeated he fled from battlefield, but was caught by a partisan of Mir Jafar and put to death. Mir Jafar was made Nawab and rewarded with grant of Jagirdari of 24 Parganas and a large sum was paid to officers including Clive. The Company got undisputed rights to free trade.

After this battle, Company was transformed from being merely traders to the level of rulers exercising political sovereignty. This infamous victory was a turning point in history of India-marks the point from which British Rule in India began.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-4 Expansion of British Rule

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) East
2. (c) Commercial
3. (b) Regulating
4. (a) Dual

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. King of Mysore, Chikka Krishnaray, was a puppet in the hands of his two ministers.
2. The Marathas, the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad were jealous of Hyder Ali's growing power.
3. The Mughal territory included Delhi and other surrounding areas.
4. A treaty was signed in 1769 in Madras on the basis of restitution of each other's territories.
5. Lord Cornwallis was the Governor General at the time of the Third Anglo-Mysore War.

C. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Treaty of Sagoli	(c) 1816
2. Fourth Mysore War	(d) 1799
3. Treaty of Mangalore	(e) 1784
4. Regulating Act	(b) 1773
5. Third Maratha War	(a) 1817

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. The Annexation of Mysore was important for British to have a strong hold over South India. Mysore had maintained freedom after end of Vijaynagar Empire. It accepted rule of Mughals. Emperor Chikka Krishnaray was a puppet by his 2 ministers. Later Hayder Ali an iconic personality rose to prominence who defended Mysore and made it a powerful state. He was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan.
2. The first Anglo-Mysore War: Hyder Ali was a brave and diplomatic ruler. In 1767 when alliance forces waged war, he decided to beat British by making peace with Marathas and alluring Nizam with territorial gains and attacked Arcot. His son Tipu Sultan besieged Madras. British suffered heavy losses and appealed to Hyder Ali for peace. Treaty of Mangalore was signed. The Kingdom of Mysore gained large tracts of lands to North after this war.
3. The difference between the Second and the Third Anglo-Mysore War:
Second Anglo-Mysore War: In 1771 Hyder Ali tested loyalty of British during war against Maratha and found them lacking. He decided to take revenge. He attacked Carnatic and reached Kanjeeveram unopposed. It resulted in total destruction of British force. Before end of war Hyder Ali fell ill and died in 1782. His son Tipu Sultan continued war and it was brought to an end by Treaty of Mangalore.
Third Anglo-Mysore War: Lord Cornwallis was Governor General. Tipu Sultan attacked Travencore State, an ally of British. Taking advantage of situation, British forged a triple alliance with Nizam and Marathas. War lasted for 2 years and British Major General Medows could not defeat Tipu Sultan. In 1791, Lord Cornwallis himself took over command and captured Bangalore and reached Sri Rangapatnam, Tipu's capital.

Tipu defended well, but in 1792, he was defeated and had to surrender half of Mysore's territories.

4. The Maratha State was annexed because after expanding British rule in Carnatic and Deccan, Lord Wellesley turned his attention to Marathas. Marathas emerged as possible alternative to Mughals. But Marathas were divided and its 4 chiefs had declared their independent states. British took advantage of this. After 43 years, British managed to bring Marathas under British control.
5. The First Anglo-Sikh War took place because after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Sikh State witnessed political instability. British were never great friends with Sikhs and first Anglo-Sikh battle started when Sikh Army crossed Satluj. British emerged victorious and occupied Lahore. Treaty of Lahore (1846) was signed. Sikhs had to hand over Jalandhar Doab and Kashmir. They sold it to Raja Gulab Singh Dogra of Jammu for £10,000,000.
6. By the Maladministration of States, we mean a policy adopted by British to annex different territories in India. The Nawabs of Awadh had become dependent on British Government. They neglected their administration and the welfare of their subjects. Dalhousie annexed Awadh, Sikkim and other regions under this policy.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. The British wanted to annex Mysore as they wanted to have a strong hold over South India. Mysore had maintained freedom after end of Vijaynagar Empire. It accepted rule of Mughals. During 18th century, Emperor Chikka Krishnaray was a puppet in the hands of his 2 ministers. Later Hayder Ali an iconic personality rose to prominence. Marathas, British and Nizam of Hyderabad were jealous of his growing power. British made an alliance with Marathas and Nizam to crush his power. There was a series of wars between Mysore and Company spanning over 30 years.
2. The causes of the Third Anglo-Maratha War: The 3rd Maratha was fought when Lord Hastings was Governor General. Peshwa

Baji Rao II realized mistake of making Treaty of Bassein with British. He felt suffocated and to free himself, he waged a war against them with the help of Maratha Chiefs. Hastings came to know about it and forced Peshwa to sign Treaty of Poona (1817) by which Peshwa had to renounce leadership of Maratha chiefs and had to surrender Konkan to them. Similarly, Scindhia was forced to sign a Treaty at Gwalior (1817) to help British against Pindaris. Bhonsle had already signed a treaty in 1816. Marathas attempted to regain independence. Peshwa Baji Rao II declared war, but was defeated. He was deported to Bithur, Kanpur and British annexed all territories. Maratha power was shattered forever and British emerged as supreme power in India.

3. Pitt's India Act: To remove some demerits of Regulation Act to fight corruption, British Parliament under Prime Minister William Pitt, passed another Act as Pitt's India Act. The Act introduced some administrative changes in India:

- (a) It set up a Board of Control in Britain to regulate political activities of Company. Board members consisted of 6 parliamentarians headed by a Cabinet Member.
- (b) Presidencies of Bombay and Madras were brought under control of Governor General in matters of War, Revenue and Diplomacy.
- (c) Governor General was made Commander-in-Chief of all British troops both of Company and British Government.

Act introduced Dual System of Government and enabled Governor General to administer freely. He became real ruler of India functioning under British Parliament.

Lord Charles Cornwallis was appointed by Parliament to implement the Act. He came and introduced Permanent Settlement, a Judicial Code, Administrative and Police reforms. This Act lasted till 1857 when Govt. of India passed directly into the hands of British Crown.

4. The Regulating Act was made with a view to remove political and administrative power of a trading company. Company directors were asked to place all documents concerning civil, military and revenue before British Parliament. The Act clearly indicated that it was directed to root out malpractices and corruption of Company officials. The Act failed to stop corruption as everyone was corrupt. Moreover, there were constant quarrels between Warren Hastings, Governor General and members of Council. Thus, Regulating Act was unable to establish the control of Parliament over the Company.

5. The reasons for the Second Anglo-Mysore War were:

In 1771, during war against Maratha, Hyder Ali tested loyalty of British and found them lacking. He decided to take revenge. He got an opportunity when Anglo-French War began in 1778 and British resolved to drive French out of India. They captured French Port, Mahe on western coast in 1779 which infuriated Hyder Ali. He attacked Carnatic and reached Kanjeeveram, 45 miles from Madras unopposed. It resulted in total destruction of British force. Before end of war Hyder Ali fell ill and died in 1782. His son Tipu Sultan continued war and it was brought to an end by Treaty of Mangalore. The Governor of Madras offered peace. The two parties exchanged their territories and prisoners of war.

6. Lord Dalhousie is called the 'Maker of Modern India'. He was Governor General of India. He believed in direct administration of provinces and not by proxy. He annexed many states and introduced many reforms. He was, therefore, called 'Maker of Modern India'. He introduced Doctrine of Lapse which prevented a ruler from adopting an heir. He annexed states of Satara, Sambhalpur, Jhansi and Nagpur. Another method was Abolition of titles and Pensions of childless rulers. Their territories were annexed. Arcot and Tanjore were annexed. Maladministration of States by Indian rulers was another pretext for subjugation. He

annexed Awadh under this policy. He also captured Sikkim because its ruler had ill-treated Company's servants. Dalhousie annexed different regions of India, but he also introduced many useful reforms.

F. Write brief notes on:

1. Pindaris : It refers to loose bands led by Chieftains flourished in Central India in late 18th & 19th centuries. Not confined to any race, tribe or religion, they emerged after break up of Mughal armies. When British acquired regions of central India, they had to confront Pindari menace. Lord Hastings launched a combing operation and was successful in eliminating them. He also made one of Pindari Chiefs the Nawab of a small Rajputana Principality called Tonk.
2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh : He was founder of a Sikh state. As a child, he was inflicted with smallpox and lost one eye. Though not handsome, he had a magnetic personality. He was a great fighter.
3. Doctrine of Lapse : It was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. It was based on surrendering of the right to rule in the absence of a natural heir. It prevented a ruler from adopting an heir. Lord Dalhousie annexed states of Satara, Sambhalpur, Jhansi and Nagpur on the basis of this doctrine.
4. Hyder Ali : He was an Army Commander. When Mysore was a part of Vijayanagar ruled by Chikka Krishna Raj, his 2 ministers – Nanjaraj and Devaraj – usurped power and made him a puppet. It led to a series of subsequent wars. Finally an Army Commander Hyder Ali surfaced as a successful soldier. After Nanjaraj's death, he became Sultan. He was a capable ruler and trained army on European lines. He then converted Mysore in a powerful state.
5. Warren Hastings was made Governor General-in charge of East India Company's possessions throughout India. He abolished the Dual System introduced by Robert Clive. He took away Allahabad and Kara from emperor and sold these territories back to Nawab of Awadh. He even stopped annual grant of Emperor Shah Alam II. Now Awadh

became a buffer between British possession and many external attacks. For the same reason, Warren Hastings helped Nawab of Awadh to conquer Rohilkhand which did not have any direct hostility towards British.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-5 The Revolt of 1857

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) fluctuation
2. (a) 1857
3. (b) refused
4. (c) cheaper
5. (a) directly

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Customs Duty was imposed on Indian goods being exported to England.
2. Zamindars were accepted as the owners of the land.
3. The British were only interested in maximum tax collection with minimum efforts.
4. The British wanted to abolish customs of Sati.
5. William Bentick introduced many social reforms.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Tantiya Tope	(c) led the revolt in Central India.
2. The Rani of Jhansi	(d) was hanged.
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar II	(b) died in Rangoon in 1862.
4. Begum Hazrat Mahal	(e) was the wife of Wajid Ali Shah.
5. Nana Sahib	(a) was an adopted son of Baji Rao II.

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The changing conditions of the time compelled for the Revolt of 1857. Factors like British commercial policy, many social reforms like abolition of child marriage, Sati custom, new service rules for recruits and cartridge row at Barrackpore were main reasons behind the revolt.
2. Doctrine of Lapse is surrendering of the right to rule in the absence of a natural heir. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. According to this Doctrine, any ruler having no natural heir, his territories were to automatically come under British rule.
3. The effect of the Industrial Revolution was that machine-made English cloth was cheaper than local Indian handloom fabrics. It resulted in loss of Indian jobs and Indian weavers became opponents of English. There was less demand for Indian goods. It was against the wishes of Indian masses.
4. William Bentick introduced many social reforms. He abolished practices like child marriage and Sati custom. Many orthodox Hindus thought they were trying to change social order.
5. The role of Mangal Pandey in the Revolt of 1857:
In 1856, a new model of Enfield Rifle was introduced and issued to Indian Sepoys. The cartridges were said to be greased with cow and pig fat to be bitten before its use. Though British denied the charge, Indian sepoy refused to use these cartridges since the paper covering of these cartridges had to be bitten off before they could be loaded into the rifle. This angered both orthodox Hindus well as Muslim soldiers alike. Mangal Pande triggered off revolt and fired at an English officer.
6. About Nana Sahib, we know Peshwa Baji Rao's son. With the introduction of Doctrine of Lapse, Lord Dalhousie refused pension to Nana Sahib which his father had so far been receiving.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The nature of the Revolt of 1857 was not just

a Sepoy Mutiny but it had deep underlying social, political, economic, military and religious reasons behind it. There were several factors of the mutiny, but anti-people policies of colonial administration was the basic factor. A situation where they could no longer tolerate foreign rule was brought about by suppressive character of colonial rule and accumulated problems of people. The issue of cartridges intentionally greased with cow and pig fat to be bitten before its use angered both orthodox Hindus well as Muslim soldiers alike.

2. Yes, it is right to call it the First War of Independence. The banner of revolt was unfurled at Barrackpore and Meerut. The soldiers and the people openly challenged the British.
3. The role of Indian Rulers in the Revolt of 1857 was lacking in support. Rulers like Scindhia, Holkar, the Nizam, Raja of Jodhpur and other Rajput rulers, Nawab of Bhopal, rulers of Nabha, Patiala and Jind, many other ruling chiefs, Zamindars and merchants remained loyal and gave active support British. Had they supported the rebels, the final outcome might have been different.
4. The political and economic causes of the Revolt of 1857:

Political Causes : Through Doctrine of Lapse, Lord Dalhousie took all territories whose rulers had died without leaving any natural male heir. (i) Peshwa Baji Rao's son Nana Sahib was refused pension which he had been getting. (ii) The claim of adopted son of Jhansi's ruler was not accepted and state of Jhansi was annexed by British Empire.

Economic Causes : (i) Owing to Industrial Revolution, machine-made English cloth was cheaper than local Indian handloom fabrics. It resulted in loss of jobs and weavers became opponents of English. (ii) Commercial policy was opposed to Indian trade and commerce. Customs Duty was levied on goods being exported to England. It led to rise in prices of goods in England. Demand for Indian goods decreased. (iii) Both agriculture and farmers

- were suffering. Zamindars were accepted as owners of land who deposited fixed amount to Govt., but collected much more revenue from farmers. (iv) Heavy taxes were levied on Indian people. Coercion or extortion was rampant. They were interested only in maximum tax collection without justification.
5. The military reasons for Revolt of 1857:
 - (i) Unequal treatment between Indian and British troops. Undignified treatment and differential salary structure was meted out to Indian personnel. It shook their loyalty.
 - (ii) Biased promotion and opportunities led to laxity in discipline.
 - (iii) The General Services Enlistment Act for new recruits needed to serve anywhere in the Empire. This fanned the flames of anger against British.
 6. The immediate cause of Revolt of 1857: In 1856, a new model of Enfield Rifle was introduced and issued to Indian Sepoys. The cartridges were said to be greased with cow and pig fat to be bitten before its use. Though British denied the charge, Indian sepoys refused to use these cartridges since the paper covering of these cartridges had to be bitten off before they could be loaded into the rifle. This angered both orthodox Hindus well as Muslim soldiers alike.
 7. The reforms introduced by British that aggravated the people and ruling classes are:
 - (i) British wanted to abolish Sati and other social changes. Indians took this as an attack on their religion and were angered.
 - (ii) William Bentick stopped child marriage and abolished custom of Sati. Many orthodox Hindus thought they were trying to change social order.
 - (iii) British preached Christianity through educational institutions while ridiculing our religious beliefs.
 - (iv) People feared that once railways reach some corner of country, it would undermine existing social order.
 - (v) Christian priests were opening
- converting people by offering certain facilities and privileges. It alarmed rank and file of society.
- (vi) Dissatisfaction grew with the spread of western education. They were trying to get Indians abandon cultural and heritage and convert to Christianity.
8. The main centres of Revolt were:
 - (i) Revolt began in Barrackpore, near Calcutta. A new Enfield Rifle was introduced. Its cartridges were said to be greased with cow and pig fat to be bitten off before its use. It angered orthodox Hindus and Muslim soldiers. Mangal Pande triggered off revolt and fired at an English officer.
 - (ii) Then 90 soldiers of army at Meerut also refused to use cartridges. Next day, whole Meerut army was in revolt. Soldiers stormed jail and released prisoners. All British officers were shot dead. Banner of revolt was unfurled. Soldiers and people openly challenged British.
 - (iii) Then soldiers marched to Delhi where local infantry joined and killed all British officers. Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar II was proclaimed Ruler of India.
 - (iv) Revolt spread to Awadh, Rohilkhand, Doab, Bundelkhand, Central India and Bihar.
 - (v) Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, Nana Sahib, Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi, Maulavi Ahmed Shah of Faizabad, Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh, Kunwar Singh of Bihar and General Bakht Khan of Mughal Army were some important leaders of revolt.
 - (vi) Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly and Jhansi were main centres of revolt.
 9. A few important leaders of the Revolt of 1857:

Mangal Pande : Revolt began in Barrackpore, near Calcutta. A new Enfield Rifle was introduced. Its cartridges were said to be greased with cow and pig fat to be bitten off

before its use. Mangal Pande triggered off revolt and fired at an English officer.

Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, Nana Sahib, Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi, Maulavi Ahmed Shah of Faizabad, Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh, Kunwar Singh of Bihar and General Bakht Khan of Mughal Army were some important leaders of revolt.

10. The causes and the failure of the Revolt of 1857:

- (i) It could not embrace entire country and become an all-India struggle. Sind, Rajputana, Kashmir & Punjab did not take part in it.
- (ii) Sikh, Rajput and Gorkha battalion remained loyal to British.
- (iii) Revolt lacked unity. Scindhia, Holkar, Nizam, Raja of Jodhpur and other Rajput rulers, Nawab of Bhopal, Rulers of Nabha, Patiala and Jind, ruling chiefs, zamindars and big merchants remained loyal.
- (iv) Different groups, States and Chiefs joining revolt had their own ulterior motives.
- (v) Revolutionaries were poorly organized with no common plan of action.
- (vi) Revolutionaries lacked resources like men, money and munitions. Revolt started much before fixed date of 31st May, 1857. Postal and telegraph were controlled by British and helped them in suppressing Revolt.
- (vii) With fall of Delhi, focal point of revolt disappeared. British could now wipe out pockets of resistance individually.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper 1

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) Fluctuations
2. (c) Upper

3. (a) Babur
4. (c) Dutch

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Zamindars were accepted as the owners of the land.
2. The crusades had far reaching consequences on European feudal society.
3. After Aurangzeb's death, there were nine emperors.
4. The East India Company came to India in 1650.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Second Carnatic War	(b) 1748
2. Battle of Plassey	(e) 1757
3. Allahabad Treaty	(a) 1764
4. Discovery of Sea Route to India	(b) 1498
5. French factory at Surat	(d) 1668

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The role of Mangal Pandey in the Revolt of 1857:

In 1856, a new model of Enfield Rifle was introduced and issued to Indian Sepoys. The cartridges were said to be greased with cow and pig fat to be bitten before its use. Though British denied the charge, Indian sepoys refused to use these cartridges since the paper covering of these cartridges had to be bitten off before they could be loaded into the rifle. This angered both orthodox Hindus well as Muslim soldiers alike. Mangal Pande triggered off revolt and fired at an English officer.

2. By the 'Middle Ages', we mean the period between 400–1500 A.D.
3. In the last phase of Aurangzeb's reign, Mughal Empire started declining and it made independent states rise. Local power-mongers felt confident of standing at their own. Moreover, his suspicious nature and narrow religious outlook made it difficult for him to rule the Empire. This resulted in revolts of Jats, Sikhs, Satnamis, Rajputs, etc.

4. The First Anglo-Sikh War took place because after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Sikh State witnessed political instability. British were never great friends with Sikhs and first Anglo-Sikh battle started when Sikh Army crossed Satluj. British emerged victorious and occupied Lahore. Treaty of Lahore (1846) was signed. Sikhs had to hand over Jalandhar Doab and Kashmir. They sold it to Raja Gulab Singh Dogra of Jammu for £10,000,000.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The reforms introduced by British that aggravated the people and ruling classes are:
 - (i) British wanted to abolish Sati and other social changes. Indians took this as an attack on their religion and were angered.
 - (ii) William Bentick stopped child marriage and abolished custom of Sati. Many orthodox Hindus thought they were trying to change social order.
 - (iii) British preached Christianity through educational institutions while ridiculing our religious beliefs.
 - (iv) People feared that once railways reach some corner of country, it would undermine existing social order.
 - (v) Christian priests were opening converting people by offering certain facilities and privileges. It alarmed rank and file of society.
 - (vi) Dissatisfaction grew with the spread of western education. They were trying to get Indians abandon cultural and heritage and convert to Christianity.
2. The events that led to American Revolution:
In North America, a big event was unraveling in 13 British Colonies. This revolted against British Rule over issue of 'taxation against representation'. Colonies were taxed but were not given any decisional power in British Parliament. Most people settled in these colonies had come from Europe, but they were deprived of rights of representation which people living in England enjoyed. The revolutionary era started in 1763 and on

July 4, 1776, the colonists adopted Declaration of Independence. In 1789, US adopted a Republic Constitution and began the practice of having written constitution.

American Revolution was important in 2 ways - (i) It drove British Parliament to follow liberal policies towards their colonies and (ii) it motivated revolutionary forces of other British Colonies to liberate themselves.

3. Rise and decline of Maratha power: Under Chhatrapati Shivaji leadership, Marathas carved out their own kingdom in 1646. Before that Maratha Chieftains were in the service of Bijapur Sultans in western Deccan under Mughals. Aurangzeb defeated Marathas and annexed their territories. By 1673, Shivaji had strong control over most of western Maharashtra. He assumed title of 'Chhatrapati' at his massive coronation. He died in 1680, but he had set up a vast Maratha Empire and developed an efficient administration and a powerful army. The main factors behind the disintegration of Marathas Empire were: (a) Shivaji's death, family conflict and lack of good leadership (b) Peshwas took control of power (c) Faulty Strategy (d) Lack of solidarity among Indian rulers (d) Massive decisive defeat in 3rd Battle of Panipat.
4. Lord Dalhousie is called the 'Maker of Modern India'. He was Governor General of India. He believed in direct administration of provinces and not by proxy. He annexed many states and introduced many reforms. He was, therefore, called 'Maker of Modern India'. He introduced Doctrine of Lapse which prevented a ruler from adopting an heir. He annexed states of Satara, Sambhalpur, Jhansi and Nagpur. Another method was Abolition of titles and Pensions of childless rulers. Their territories were annexed. Arcot and Tanjore were annexed. Maladministration of States by Indian rulers was another pretext for subjugation. He annexed Awadh under this policy. He also captured Sikkim because its ruler had ill-treated Company's servants. Dalhousie annexed different regions of India, but he also introduced many useful reforms.

Chapter-6 Reforms and Women

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) social
2. (a) one
3. (b) married
4. (b) prohibited

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a pioneer in introducing reforms for women.
2. The efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar led to the passing of Hindu Widow Remarriage Act.
3. Prarthana Samaj was started in Bombay in 1867.
4. Begum Rokeya was a fierce champion of Muslim women's causes.
5. The Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

- | Column A | Column B |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Ramakrishna Mission | (c) S w a m i Vivekananda |
| 2. Raja Rammohan Roy | (d) Brahmo Samaj |
| 3. Ranade Ramabai | (g) Sharda Sadan |
| 4. Keshab Chandra Sen | (b) Brahmo-Bandhu Sabha |
| 5. Swami Dayanand | (a) Arya Samaj |
| 6. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain | (e) Bengali Muslim women |

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. Various evils that had crept into Indian society were:
(a) Sati customs
(b) Child marriage
(c) Polygamy
(d) Dowry
(e) Widow marriage
2. The prominent leaders of the Reformation Movement were: Raja Rammohan Roy, Iswhar Chandra Vidyasagar, Mahadev Phule and Maharishi Karve.

3. The principles which the Brahmo Samaj propagated: Raja Rammohan Roy was a pioneer in introducing reforms for women through Brahma Samaj. He founded Brahma Samaj in 1828. He said that Sati was a grave crime which needed to be eradicated. Finally, 1829 with the effort of Raja Rammohan Roy, Lord William Bentick abolished Sati and made it punishable by law. Apart from Sati, he raised his voice against the seclusion of women (Purdah), polygamy and the abuses of caste system. He pleaded for education of women, widow remarriage and abolition of untouchability.
4. The contribution of Swami Vivekananda and his Ramakrishna Mission to Hindu Society: Swami Vivekananda founded 'Ramakrishna Mission' which helped in reconstruction of society in many ways. The Mission preaches harmony of all religions and upliftment of women. He urged people to respect women. His disciple, Sister Nivedita was an Anglo-Irish Social Worker. She worked for upliftment of women in India. She opened a girl's school at Bagbazaar in Calcutta. She laid much emphasis on social service and respect for women. A champion of humanism, she fought for empowerment of women of all castes, creeds and backgrounds.
5. Social and educational works of Arya Samaj: Swami Dayanand Saraswati was founder of Arya Samaj. At the age of 22, he became a Sanyasi and wandered from place to place in search of Truth. The reforms that took place in society due to efforts of Arya Samaj were:
(i) The Arya Samaj denounced Sati.
(ii) It advocated widow remarriage.
(iii) It was greatly opposed to Child Marriage.
(iv) It set up orphanages and widow-ashrams
(v) It laid emphasis on women's education. Swami Dayanand believed that women were as much entitled to study the Vedas as men.
6. The reasons for the appalling condition of women in Indian Society at the beginning of

the 19th century were superstitions, discrimination against women and inequality. These evils had crept in because of rigid caste based social structure. Other evils like female infanticide, child marriage and Sati had been quite rampant in Indian society. Widow re-marriage was strictly prohibited.

7. The contribution of women reformers in eradicating social evils was quite immense. Some women reformers were:

- (a) Sister Nivedita: She was an Anglo-Irish Social Worker. She was disciple of Swami Vivekananda. She worked for upliftment of women. She opened a girl's school at Bagbazaar in Calcutta. She laid much emphasis on social service and respect for women. A champion of humanism, she fought for empowerment of women of all castes, creeds and backgrounds.
- (b) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain: Born in a Bengali Muslim family, she was not allowed to study. She persuaded her brother to teach her Bengali, English, Urdu and Arabic at home. She married a Magistrate called Khan Bahadur Sakhawat Hossain: She set up 2 schools for girls at Bhagalpur and another school at Calcutta. She was a gifted writer and wrote about oppression, discrimination, sufferings and obstacles faced by women. In 1942 her famous novel Padmarag was published.
- (c) Lila Nag: She was 1st female student at University of Dhaka. She pioneered women's education and movement in East Bengal. She established 'Dipali Sangha' for promoting girls education. She founded a school 'Dipali School' and 12 other free primary schools with the help of Dipali Sangha. She built a Dhaka-based institution for girls and extended branches in Assam and Bengal. He also opened a women's Hostel at Calcutta. She set up 'Mahila Atmaraksha Fund'. She also set up 'Gana Shiksha Parishad'.

(d) Ramabai Ranade: She started Arya Mohila Samaj and taught women from deprived classes. She went to America where an association was formed to fund her school for child widows. Coming back to India, she inaugurated at school for widows in 1889 known as Sharda Shadan in Bombay.

8. The Government and reformist leaders did a lot to improve sorry condition of women and widows in 19th century India. Some of the them were:

- (a) Lord William Bentick took steps to abolish Child Marriage, Slavery and Sati and made them punishable offence.
- (b) Educated Indians like Raja Rammohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar came forward for women's cause.
- (c) The Bengal Regulation Act of 1795 and 1804 declared infanticide illegal.
- (d) The Sharda Act was passed in 1930 and the marriageable age for boys and girls was 16 and 14 years respectively.
- (e) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar started a number of schools for girls.
- (f) Sister Nivedita, a disciple of Swami Vivekananda did significant work in women's emancipation.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. Reforms and women are correlated to each other intrinsically. Social evils like superstition, inequality, caste-based social structure plagued the Indian society. Other social evils like Sati, female infanticide and child marriage had crept into Hindu society. Widow re-marriage was prohibited. Indian womanhood went down into slow decline from a position of near equality along with men during Vedic times. It was followed by 2000 years of deterioration. It further hit rock bottom during medieval period. All these long years, women lived a subordinate life to men in Vedic and Buddhist period. Alteration in patriarchal system of society, improvements in education, widow re-marriage, age of marriage, various laws and customs and acceptance of women's

economic power...all played a role in reviving the long-lost status of Indian women. All educated and concerned persons accepted the role and significance of women in society and made a planned and sustained attempt to get a solution.

It was only in the 19th and 20th century that serious attempts and efforts were made to eradicate above-mentioned social evils and sustained efforts of great Indian social reformers coupled with active help from British rulers did make some legislative work in emancipating the women from deep-rooted social shackles.

2. **The Sati Custom:** The term Sati literally means a 'pure and virtuous woman'. The practice of Sati is when a woman immolates herself into a pyre while alive upon the death of her husband. This Sati custom was quite widespread and prevalent till as late as 19th and early 20th century. Many efforts from time to time were made but with no credible success. Finally, 1829 with the effort of Raja Rammohan Roy, Lord William Bentick abolished Sati and made it punishable by law.
3. **In the Age of Consent:**
 - (i) In 1901 Gaikwads of Baroda passed Infant Marriage Prevention Act and fixed minimum marriageable age in state for girls at 12 and 16 for boys.
 - (ii) Age of Consent Committee met at Shimla and made certain recommendations. Rai Saheb Harbilas Sharda's Child Marriage Resraint Act was passed in 1929 known as 'Sharda Act'. It fixed minimum age of marriage for girls at 14 and for boys at 16.
 - (iii) British brought with them distinctive culture and technology which impacted social reformation and ultimately benefited women.
4. **Contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in the reforms of Indian society:** He was a jewel among reformers and towering intellectual. He was moved by plight of young widows and opposed polygamy and child marriage. He advocated widow

remarriage and even got his own son married to a widow. He played an important role in passing Widow Remarriage Act. He also advocated introduction of modern subjects along with traditional Sanskrit learning. He devoted his life for spreading education among girls and downtrodden. He is said to be the originator of modern Bengali language.

5. **Dando Keshab Karve:** In 1896 he established an Ashram running as school for widows and helpless women at Hingne near Pune. He had a dream of establishing a women's university and finally in July, 1916, he started first college with five students. It gradually took shape as a Women's University, popularly known as SNDT Women's University.
6. **The impacts of the Reform Movements :** During 1813-1857, East India Company initiated some social reforms as follows:
 - (i) **Suppression of Sati:** During 1815-18, there were 800 cases of Sati in Bengal alone.
 - (ii) **Ban on Female Infanticide:** This evil was boldly addressed during administration of Lord Harding (1844-48). In time female infanticide declined, but sadly it is still prevalent today.
 - (iii) **Suppression of Human Sacrifice:** Lord Harding suppressed human sacrifices prevailing in tribes of Gonds. It took a long time to eradicate.
 - (iv) **Widow Remarriage:** Raja Rammohan Roy, Iswhar Chandra Vidyasagar, Mahadev Phule and Maharishi Karve campaigned for widow remarriage. Finally, in 1856, British Government passed an Act allowing Hindu widows to re-marry.

Creative Corner:

Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-7 The Nationalist Movement

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) 1822
2. (a) Ram
3. (d) 1881
4. (b) Second
5. (d) Madras
6. (c) Bengal

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The foundation of Indian National Congress was laid in 1885 by W.C. Banerjee.
2. The song Vande Matram was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
3. The Indian Councils Act, passed in 1909, was popularly known as Morley-Minto Reforms.
4. The Congress decided to boycott the visit of Sir Simon who visited India in 1921.
5. In 1932, Gandhi re-launched the Non-Cooperation Movement.
6. Communist Party of India was established in 1925.

C. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Lokmanya	(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. Home Rule	(a) Annie Besant
3. Khilafat Movement	(e) Ali Brothers
4. Motilal Nehru	(b) Swaraj Party
5. Muslim League	(c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. Peasant Revolts : After 1857, a series of revolts against the tyranny of British Rule took shape because of frequent famines supported by economic hardships. The situation on British-run Indigo Plantations turned into 'Indigo Revolt' in Champaran, Jessore, Darbhanga. Wahabi Movement stretched with Patna as its centre. The Kuka Rebellion took shape when Sikhs led by Guru Ram Singh stood in protest British to enthuse enmity between Hindus and Muslims.
2. Tribal Revolts : Deprived from their age-old privileges about the use of forest resources,

the tribal people also revolted against the British. Tribal Revolts in Manipur, Assam, Orissa and Munda Revolt in Chhota Nagpur revolted frequently for curtailing their rights on forests. They were cheated by British officials, police and money lenders.

3. By moderate phase in the Congress, we mean the period between 1885 and 1905. During this period, Congress members adopted constitutional rather than agitation methods. They presented grievances in the form of long petitions and appeals. Important leaders were W.C. Banerjee, Dadabhai Nauroji, Badruddin Tayabji, Pheroze Shah Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
4. Morley-Minto Reforms: The British Government did all it could to suppress the Swadeshi Movements. These movements were intended as an economic challenge to British economic policy. Donations were collected to set up industries of textiles, soap, matches, oil, potteries and tanneries. Jamshedji Tata established his Iron and Steel Industry with Swadeshi contributions. Swadeshi stressed on using only native goods. It involved withdrawing all cooperation to Government and boycotting foreign goods.

To maintain peace, Indian Councils Act known as Morley-Minto Reforms was passed by British Government. The Act increased the number of elected members in legislative councils who were elected indirectly and their powers remained advisory.

5. The emerging platform of Mahatma Gandhi:

Mahatma Gandhi (Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi) was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat. He went to England in 1888 to study law. He spent almost 22 years (1893-1915) in South Africa. His experience there contributed in shaping his ideas and methods of Satyagraha which was based on 2 pillars of Truth and Non-Violence. He returned to India in 1915 and traveled whole country. He developed a deep faith in non-violent Satyagraha. His moral and

intellectual beliefs stood the test of time and his ability to communicate with the masses became a force to reckon with. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was his political guru.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. There were a number of factors which led to the national movement in the country. They were:
 - (a) Revolt of 1857 : Often described as Sepoy Mutiny, triggered a great revolt signified as 1st war of impendence.
 - (b) Peasant Revolts : The situation on British-run Indigo Plantations turned into 'Indigo Revolt' in Champaran, Jessore, Darbhanga. Wahabi Movement stretched with Patna as its centre. The Kuka Rebellion took shape when Sikhs led by Guru Ram Singh stood in protest British to enthuse enmity between Hindus and Muslims.
 - (c) Tribal Revolts : Tribal Revolts in Manipur, Assam, Orissa and Munda Revolt in Chhota Nagpur revolted frequently for curtailing their rights on forests. They were cheated by British officials, police and money lenders.
 - (d) Dissatisfaction with economic and industrial policies of the British.
 - (e) Racial discrimination shadowed every aspect of interaction between Indian and British.
 - (f) Social discrimination as Indians were prohibited from using parks, restaurants, libraries, hospitals and railway coaches.
 - (g) Political discrimination as no powers were given to Indian legislators.
 - (h) Economic discrimination as there was a deliberate policy to cripple economic progress of India.
 - (i) Suppression of Indian voices by passing Vernacular Act in 1978.
2. Bipin Chandra al, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Ganagadhar Tilak (Pal, Lal, Bal) were called Extremists in the Congress. They were called so because they guided by radical nationalism more commonly known as Extremist Phase. They were unhappy about British Government's failure to accept any of the important demands and this produced disillusionment among politically conscious people.
3. Khudiram Bose, Prafulla Chaki, Bhupendra Nath Dutta, V.D. Savarkar and Shamji Krishna Verma were the revolutionaries. Ghadar Party was a party organized by emigrants in USA. It aimed to work for the liberation of India, their motherland. It held that Indians could achieve freedom only by a national revolution in India. Its prominent members were Sohan Singh Bhakna, Lala Hardayal, Kanshi Ram, Karim Baksh, Ajit Singh. Gadarite revolutionaries urged Indians living abroad to come back to India to help revolutionaries overthrow the British Government.
4. The Swadeshi Movements were intended as an economic challenge to British Rule. Donations were collected to set up industries of textiles, soap, matches, oil, potteries and tanneries. Jamshedji Tata established his Iron and Steel Industry with the help of Swadeshi contributions. Swadeshi stressed on using only native goods. It involved withdrawing all cooperation to the Government and boycotting foreign goods. Congress extended its support to this movement. The Government did all it could to suppress it. To maintain peace, Indian Councils Act known as Morley-Minto Reforms was passed. The Act increased the number of elected members in legislative councils who were elected indirectly and their powers remained advisory.
5. Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation Movement because the British Government remained rigid and uncompromising. The Rowlatt Act was also not withdrawn. Hence, Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha in protest against the incidents in Punjab. On 1st August 1920, he started Non-Cooperation Movement challenging the government. It had 2 objectives: Constructive and Destructive. Firstly he popularized khadi to attain self-reliance.

Charkha became symbol of Swadeshi. Secondly the destructive aspect included boycott of British goods, legislatures, law courts, banks, officers and educational institutions and renunciation of titles and honours given by British. It proved to be highly detrimental to British interests.

6. The Civil Disobedience was launched to oppose tax on salt. Civil Disobedience was a form of non-cooperation to pressurize the government to concede demands. Salt Satyagraha was launched. Gandhiji made 358 km long 'March to Dandi' to violate Salt Law. It created turmoil in rank and file of British Government. It had a nationwide impact and people in large number participated in it. Gandhiji was arrested, but movement was led in different parts of the country by Abbas Tayabji, Sarojini Naidu, Ghaffar Khan who set up an organization called Khudai Khidmatgar and a 13 year old Rani Gaidinliu in Nagaland.

F. Write brief notes on:

1. Rowlatt Act : It was passed in March, 1919 against the unanimous opposition of all non-official Indian members. It gave government unlimited powers to suppress political violence. Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Madan Mohan Malviya and other resigned from Legislative Council. Gandhiji started a Satyagraha to mobilize people against this. There were strikes all over the country.
2. Jallianwala Bagh : Demonstrations against Rowlatt Act accompanied violence. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satya Pal were arrested in Amritsar. Government banned meetings at public places. Next day, 13th April, 1919, people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar to protest the arrest. General Dyer entered the park with his troops, blocked the exit and ordered to open fire. Hundreds were killed and wounded. This massacre aroused widespread public fury. This tragedy marked a turning point in the history of struggle for freedom.
3. Salt Satyagraha : Salt Satyagraha was launched to oppose tax on salt. Gandhiji made 358 km long 'March to Dandi' to violate

Salt Law. It created turmoil in rank and file of British Government. It had a nationwide impact and people in large number participated in it. Gandhiji was arrested, but movement was led in different parts of the country by Abbas Tayabji, Sarojini Naidu, Ghaffar Khan who set up an organization called Khudai Khidmatgar and a 13 year old Rani Gaidinliu in Nagaland.

4. Khilafat Movement: In 1st World War, Ottoman Empire, Turkey was defeated. British imposed humiliating terms on Turkey and allies divided empire among themselves. It resulted in abolition of 'Caliph' title. It infuriated Muslims as Sultan of Turkey was Caliph of Islam. It sored relations between British and Turkey. 2 Brothers – Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali along with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad – organized anti-British mass movement of Muslims. This movement came to be known as 'Khilafat Movement'.
5. Simon commission : In 1927, British appointed a commission under Sir Simon to review and recommend measures for further constitutional reforms. No Indian member was included in it. Public strikes, demonstrations, black flags and loud slogans of 'Simon Go Back' greeted the Commission wherever it went. Government tried to suppress it and Lala Lajpat Rai and Nehruji were lathi charged. Lala Lajpat Rai died soon thereafter. Commission continued its work and its report formed the basis of Government of India Act 1935.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Unit –II Resources and Development

Chapter-1 Resources : Natural and Human Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) resources
2. (a) forests
3. (a) useful
4. (d) barren

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Natural resources are the precious gifts of nature.
2. Resources contribute to the accumulation of pollution in our environment.
3. Coal, petroleum and gas together are known as fossil fuels.
4. Natural nodules are formed on the ocean beds.
5. After the survey of resources sea beds.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

- | Column A | Column B |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Biodiversity | (b) Wide variety of plant and animal species. |
| 2. Conservation | (a) Protection and preservation of Earth's resources. |
| 3. The World Summit | (d) Its theme was Sustainable Development. |
| 4. Non-conventional | (c) Improved chullah |

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The term 'Resources' are the materials found in the Earth's crust and its domains such as Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere. A country's collective means of support are called resources.
2. Two types of resources are:
 - (i) Natural Resources: Natural vegetation, soil, water, air, minerals, rocks. These are of 2 types:
 - (a) Biotic Resources: Living resources like forests, forest products, agriculture, animals, birds, marine life, etc.
 - (b) Abiotic Resources: Non-living things like Iron ore, copper, land resources, soils, etc.
 - (ii) Human Resources: People possessing skills, education and knowledge.
3. Four types of values associated with resources are: Legal, Economic, Aesthetic and Ethical. The resources having legal,

ethical and aesthetic value are called 'Non-Utilitarian Resources'.

4. The importance of transport and communication in the use of resources is that many areas on earth are inaccessible. Transport and communication play a crucial role in covering the areas. Siberia in Russia has huge resources but due to the lack of transport and communication, the same cannot be exploited. Roads and communication facilities have developed and now resources are also being exploited there.
5. The categories of resources based on utility are:
 - (i) Energy Resources: Coal, gas, petroleum, water, power and even certain minerals like Uranium are used for generation of electricity or as fuels for transport vehicles.
 - (ii) Raw Materials: Minerals, vegetation, agricultural products, animals, etc. form raw materials for production of goods. Even coal, gas, petroleum which are used as energy may also be used as raw materials for production of chemicals, fertilizers, etc.
6. The three important stages in the development of resources are:
 - (i) Potential Resources: It is the total quantity of a particular mineral or resources found existing in nature. The survey determines such quantities.
 - (ii) Actual Resources: These resources are those that have been surveyed and their reserves properly determined for actual use.
 - (iii) Reserve: It is that portion of potential resources which can be exploited and developed economically in stages. Technology makes it possible to convert a resource into a reserve. Reserves are like actual deposits from which withdrawals can be made.
7. Potential resources: It is the total quantity of a particular mineral or resources found existing in nature. The survey determines such quantities.
8. One point about the importance of resources to

human beings is that all the materials of our environment with which human beings satisfy some or all of their needs are called resources.

9. Preservation, protection and efficient use of resources is known as 'Conservation'.
10. Means of economic development based on sustainable use of resources is known as 'Sustainable Development'. Its role in conservation is that we should promote judicious use of resources as well as protection of environment.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The types of resources and their importance are:

Based on Origin:

- (i) Natural Resources: Natural vegetation, soil, water, air, minerals, rocks. These are of 2 types:
 - (a) Biotic Resources: Living resources like forests, forest products, agriculture, animals, birds, marine life, etc.
 - (b) Abiotic Resources: Non-living things like Iron ore, copper, land resources, soils, etc.
- (ii) Human Resources: People possessing skills, education and knowledge.

Based on Renewability:

- (i) Renewable Resources: These can be renewed after use like air, water, forests, soils, etc.
- (ii) Non-Renewable Resources: These resources get exhausted after use like fossil fuels – petroleum, gas, coal and other minerals.

Based on Utility:

- (i) Energy Resources: Coal, gas, petroleum, water, power and certain minerals like uranium for generating electricity.
- (ii) Raw Materials: Minerals, vegetation, agricultural products, animals, etc.

Based on Ownership:

- (i) Individual Resources: These are privately owned by individuals or groups like land owned by individual, a family or group.
- (ii) Community Owned Resources: Land

owned by Adivasis. Public land, parks, playgrounds.

- (iii) National Resources: These are owned by Govt.
 - (iv) International Resources: Oceans, seas.
2. Exploitation of resources is a threat to the earth's life support systems. Exploitation of resources affects the natural phenomena and natural environment of the surrounding area. Natural life pattern existing gets affected. Flora and fauna of that area gets disturbed. Exploitation of resources should be judicious and to the minimum possible extent. Some animals and plants have already become extinct. United Nations sponsored the 1st Earth Summit in 1992 in Brazil where it was emphasized that exploitation of natural resources should not exceed that of renewal of those resources.
 3. The chief characteristics of resources are the materials found in the Earth's crust and its domains such as Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere. Resources are essential to support life and economic development. We use certain resources in its original form such as air and water. Resources can be defined as a collective means to satisfy human requirements. Resources are mainly of two types-natural and human or human-made. We need to use resources in a way as to live in harmony with nature. Any conflict between man and nature may be avoided.
 4. The factors affecting use of resources are:
 - (i) Skills and Technology: Technology and human skills play an important role for efficient use of resources.
 - (ii) Cost: The cost involved in development, extraction and transportation form the most critical part affecting the use of resources.
 - (iii) Transport and Communication: Many areas like Siberia which has huge resources are inaccessible. Road and communications facilities are necessary to exploit the resources.
 - (iv) Adequate Deposits: Resources can be exploited commercially if adequate deposits occur at a place.
 - (v) Industrialization: It determines proper

use and adds value to resources.

Consumption of resources is higher in developed nations than in developing nations because they have better and advanced knowledge, technology and skill.

5. The principles of Sustainable Development are:
- Sustainable development is described as a type of economic development which could ensure growth in present and future.
 - A situation where exploitation of natural resources does not exceed that of renewal of those resources.
 - Paying respect to cultural and social diversity and protect workers' rights.
 - Improving the quality of life of all the people globally.
 - Reducing pollution in order to prevent global warming.

G. Distinguish between each of the following:

- Natural and Human Resources:
 - Natural Resources: Natural vegetation, soil, water, air, minerals, rocks. These are of 2 types:
 - Biotic Resources: Living resources like forests, forest products, agriculture, animals, birds, marine life, etc.
 - Abiotic Resources: Non-living things like Iron ore, copper, land resources, soils, etc.
 - Human Resources: People possessing skills, education and knowledge.
- Potential and Actual Resources:
 - Potential Resources: It is the total quantity of a particular mineral or resources found existing in nature. The survey determines such quantities.
 - Actual Resources: These resources are those that have been surveyed and their reserves properly determined for actual use.

Creative Corner:

- Do it yourself.
- Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-2 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- (a) vegetation
- (a) biosphere
- (d) big
- (c) plants
- (b) green

B. Fill in the following blanks:

- Climate affects plants through pollution.
- Recommended minimum forest cover is about 33% of geographical area.
- The yellow Stone National Park is in U.S.A.
- The coniferous trees bear cones.
- The great variation in an eco-system is known as Biodiversity.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Answer the short type questions:

- The Eco-system is life supporting portion of the biosphere. The size of ecosystem can be that of the pond or a whole ocean. In fact, biosphere is itself termed as big ecosphere.
- The major types of vegetation are: Grasslands, forest, Tundra and Scrub are major vegetation types of the earth. Evergreen and Deciduous are the two main subdivisions of forests. In these vegetation zones, there is a great variation in species known as Biodiversity. They are natural ecosystems.
- By Biodiversity, we mean the vegetation zone in which there is a great variation in species. They are natural ecosystems.
- Tropical Evergreen Forests are found in the climatic region located between 50 to 100 North and South latitudes. These forests include Amazon basin - Zaire (Congo) of Africa, Central America, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Malaysia, Singapore, New Guinea, Philippines, India-Western Ghats, Assam, Meghalaya. Broadleaved trees include Mahogany, Ebony, Cinchona and Rosewood.
- By Mediterranean Lands, we mean

Mediterranean Forests: These are found in western margins of continents. Wet winters, warm and hot summers permit their growth. Trees have waxy and small, leaves are stiff and hard, stems have thick bark, roots go very deep, shrubs are found too. Example: Chestnut, Olive, Cork and species of Eucalyptus.

6. Taiga is a vegetation zone in which the Coniferous Forest area are situated between 500 to 700 in North latitudes. There are found in Siberia, Canada, Norway, Sweden and Baltic Republics. Trees are thick needle-shaped leaves to reduce transpiration and protect from cold winter, shed leaves in a particular season, form a canopy overhead. Trees also bear cones. Example: Pine, Fir and Cedar.
7. The effects of deforestation are: that due to the rapid population growth, it has placed huge demands to meet human needs like agriculture, habitation, industries, roads, etc. It has led to large-scale deforestation. It has also led to the loss of natural habitats, plants and animals.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. The gathering of plant species living in association with each other in a particular natural environmental framework is called 'Natural Vegetation'. Forests form the most significant natural vegetation zones on earth. Grasslands, forest, Tundra and Scrub are major vegetation types of the earth. In these vegetation zones, there is a great variation in species known as Biodiversity. They are natural ecosystems.'
2. Wildlife' refers to both plants and animals found in forests. The Savanna Grasslands of Africa contain world's largest pool of wildlife resources. Tropical Rainforests have plentiful living animals like eagles, tree frogs, monkeys, gibbons, howlers, etc. In Deciduous Forests of Gujarat, lions are found.
3. The factors influencing plant and wildlife resources are:
 - (i) Agri-fuels: In South America, vast

tracts of forest lands of Brazil and Venezuela have been devoted to cultivating crops that are useful for producing bio-energy. This has caused loss of habitats of wild animals.

- (ii) Hunting and Poaching: Illegal hunting of animals for precious hides (skins), nail, teeth, horns and feathers include tigers, elephants, rhinoceros, crocodiles, deer, ostrich and peacock. Many animals in Savanna, Himalaya and Rajasthan are killed for sport, pleasure, meat, wood and trade.
 - (iii) Deforestation: Rapid population growth has placed huge demands to meet human needs like agriculture, habitation, industries, roads, etc. It has led to large-scale deforestation.
 - (iv) Pollution: It resulted in climate change and global warming which in turn cause damage to forest resources.
 - (v) Economic Exploitation: Commercial use of trees and forest products is very high. Sandalwood, teak, etc. are exploited highly.
 - (vi) Other Agents: Soil erosion, floods, grazing, etc, are other important causes of depletion of forest resources.
4. Depletion of forest resources have been caused by agri-fuels, hunting and poaching, deforestation, pollution, economic exploitation and other agents like soil erosion, floods, grazing, etc. The world forest cover has come down to 30% from 33% of the total land area of the world. Some countries have lost 50% to 100% of their forest cover. Such countries in descending order are: Nigeria, Costa Rica, Thailand, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil and Indonesia. .
 5. The steps taken for conservation of plants:
 - (i) Institutional Measures: The Govt. has enacted forest laws established National parks and Biosphere Reserves. Projects like Project Tiger have saved tiger from extinction. India has set up 14 Biosphere Reserves, 92 National Parks and 500 Wildlife Sanctuaries.

- (ii) Afforestation: Planting of trees and plants on vacant wastelands, swamps, roadsides, parks, etc.
- (iii) Legislation: To prohibit cutting down of trees without proper plan and permission.
- (iv) Prevention: Preventing loss on account of calamities like floods and forest fires.
- (v) Community Initiatives: Bishnois in Rajasthan are examples of community initiative. Yellow Stone National Park in USA is another example. Africa is best known for its conservation of National Parks in Savanna region.

6. Major forest types of the world are:

(A) Evergreen Forests:

- (i) Tropical Evergreen Forests: These are found in Amazon basin - Zaire (Congo) of Africa, Central America, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Malaysia, Singapore, New Guinea, Philippines, India-Western Ghats, Assam, Meghalaya. Broadleaved trees include Mahogany, Ebony, Cinchona and Rosewood.
- (ii) Coniferous Forests: These are found in Siberia, Canada, Norway, Sweden and Baltic Republics. Trees are thick needle-shaped leaves to reduce transpiration and protect from cold winter. They shed leaves in a particular season and form a canopy overhead. Trees also bear cones. Example: Pine, Fir and Cedar.
- (iii) Temperate Broad-leaved Evergreen Forests: These are found in temperate climate. The areas include European, Asian, African lands bordering Mediterranean Sea. Also found in USA and Australia. Example: Eucalyptus, Oak and Wattle.
- (iv) Mediterranean Forests: These are found in western margins of continents. Wet winters, warm and

hot summers permit their growth. Trees have waxy and small, leaves are stiff and hard, stems have thick bark, roots go very deep, shrubs are found too. Example: Chestnut, Olive, Cork and species of Eucalyptus.

(B) Deciduous Forests:

- (i) Tropical Deciduous Forests: These are found in monsoon climatic zone and are of 2 types (a) Evergreen broadleaved forests having above 200 cm rainfall (b) Deciduous Forests – trees shed leaves in dry season to store moisture. Rainfall 100-200 cm. Areas: India, Pakistan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, East Africa, Central America.
- (ii) Mid-Latitude Deciduous Forests: These are found in China, Japan, Siberia, Manchuria, Korea, Europe, Canada. Exp: Oak, Beech, Ash, Birch, elm, Chestnut, Bluebells. Trees shed leaves in winter to protect from cold.

7. Vultures have been preserved and protected because feed on dead and help in decomposition of organic matter. Some birds of prey in Indian subcontinent are today threatened species. They are dying of kidney trouble caused by pollution. Certain drugs are being banned which cause kidney failures in these animals.

F. Distinguish between the following:

1. Biosphere and Ecosystem:
Biosphere: Natural vegetation comes under Biosphere. We find it in contact zone of Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere. Their Inter-relationship and inter-dependence lies among living things and their physical environment.
Ecosystem: Life supporting portion of the biosphere is called Ecosystem. The size of ecosystem can be that of the pond or a whole ocean. In fact, biosphere is itself termed as big ecosphere.

2. Deciduous Forests and Evergreen Forests:

Deciduous Forests:

- (i) Tropical Deciduous Forests: Monsoon climatic zone and are of 2 types (a) Evergreen broadleaved forests having above 200 cm rainfall (b) Deciduous Forests – trees shed leaves in dry season to store moisture. Rainfall 100-200 cm. Areas: India, Pakistan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, East Africa, Central America.
- (ii) Mid-Latitude Deciduous Forests: Location: China, Japan, Siberia, Manchuria, Korea, Europe, Canada. Exp: Oak, Beech, Ash, Birch, Elm, Chestnut, Bluebells. Trees shed leaves in winter to protect from cold.

Evergreen Forests:

- (i) Tropical Forests: Location: Amazon basin, Zaire-Africa, Central America, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Malaysia, Singapore, New Guinea, Philippines, India-Western Ghats, Assam, Meghalaya. Broadleaved trees include Mahogany, Ebony, Cinchona and Rosewood.
- (ii) Coniferous Forests: Location: Siberia, Canada, Norway, Sweden and Baltic Republics. Trees are thick needle-shaped leaves to reduce transpiration and protect from cold winter, shed leaves in a particular season, form a canopy overhead. Trees also bear cones. Example: Pine, Fir and Cedar.
- (iii) Temperate Broad-leaved Forests: Temperate climate. Location: European, Asian, African lands bordering Mediterranean Sea, USA and Australia. Example: Eucalyptus, Oak and Wattle.
- (iv) Mediterranean Forests: These are found in western margins of continents. Wet winters, warm and hot summers permit their growth. Trees have waxy and small, leaves are stiff and hard, stems have thick bark, roots go very deep,

shrubs are found too. Example: Chestnut, Olive, Cork and species of Eucalyptus.

3. Coniferous Forests and Temperate Broad-leaved Forests:

- (i) Coniferous Forests: Location: Siberia, Canada, Norway, Sweden and Baltic Republics. Trees are thick needle-shaped leaves to reduce transpiration and protect from cold winter, shed leaves in a particular season, form a canopy overhead. Trees also bear cones. Example: Pine, Fir and Cedar.
- (ii) Temperate Broad-leaved Forests: Temperate climate. Location: European, Asian, African lands bordering Mediterranean Sea, USA and Australia. Example: Eucalyptus, Oak and Wattle.

4. Hunting and Poaching: Illegal hunting of animals for precious hides (skins), nail, teeth, horns and feathers include tigers, elephants, rhinoceros, crocodiles, deer, ostrich and peacock. Many animals in Savanna, Himalaya and Rajasthan are killed for sport, pleasure, meat, wood and trade.

Creative Corner:

- 1. Do it yourself.
- 2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper 1

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- 1. (b) Resources
- 2. (a) Forests
- 3. (d) big
- 4. (c) Plants

B. Fill in the following blanks:

- 1. Coal, petroleum and gas together are known as fossil fuels.
- 2. Natural nodules are formed on the ocean beds.
- 3. Recommended minimum forest cover is about 33% of geographical area.
- 4. The yellow Stone National Park is in U.S.A.
- 5. After the survey of resources sea beds.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. True 2. True 3. True
4. True\

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. The term 'Resources' are the materials found in the Earth's crust and its domains such as Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere. A country's collective means of support are called resources.
2. Two types of resources are:
 - (i) Natural Resources: Natural vegetation, soil, water, air, minerals, rocks. These are of 2 types:
 - (a) Biotic Resources: Living resources like forests, forest products, agriculture, animals, birds, marine life, etc.
 - (b) Abiotic Resources: Non-living things like Iron ore, copper, land resources, soils, etc.
 - (ii) Human Resources: People possessing skills, education and knowledge.
3. By Mediterranean Lands, we mean Mediterranean Forests: These are found in western margins of continents. Wet winters, warm and hot summers permit their growth. Trees have waxy and small, leaves are stiff and hard, stems have thick bark, roots go very deep, shrubs are found too. Example: Chestnut, Olive, Cork and species of Eucalyptus.
4. Taiga is a vegetation zone in which the Coniferous Forest area are situated between 500 to 700 in North latitudes. There are found in Siberia, Canada, Norway, Sweden and Baltic Republics. Trees are thick needle-shaped leaves to reduce transpiration and protect from cold winter, shed leaves in a particular season, form a canopy overhead. Trees also bear cones. Example: Pine, Fir and Cedar.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. Major forest types of the world are:

(A) Evergreen Forests:

- (i) Tropical Evergreen Forests: These are found in Amazon basin - Zaire (Congo)

of Africa, Central America, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Malaysia, Singapore, New Guinea, Philippines, India-Western Ghats, Assam, Meghalaya. Broadleaved trees include Mahogany, Ebony, Cinchona and Rosewood.

- (ii) Coniferous Forests: These are found in Siberia, Canada, Norway, Sweden and Baltic Republics. Trees are thick needle-shaped leaves to reduce transpiration and protect from cold winter. They shed leaves in a particular season and form a canopy overhead. Trees also bear cones. Example: Pine, Fir and Cedar.
- (iii) Temperate Broad-leaved Evergreen Forests: These are found in temperate climate. The areas include European, Asian, African lands bordering Mediterranean Sea. Also found in USA and Australia. Example: Eucalyptus, Oak and Wattle.
- (iv) Mediterranean Forests: These are found in western margins of continents. Wet winters, warm and hot summers permit their growth. Trees have waxy and small, leaves are stiff and hard, stems have thick bark, roots go very deep, shrubs are found too. Example: Chestnut, Olive, Cork and species of Eucalyptus.

(B) Deciduous Forests:

- (i) Tropical Deciduous Forests: These are found in monsoon climatic zone and are of 2 types (a) Evergreen broadleaved forests having above 200 cm rainfall (b) Deciduous Forests – trees shed leaves in dry season to store moisture. Rainfall 100-200 cm. Areas: India, Pakistan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, East Africa, Central America.
- (ii) Mid-Latitude Deciduous Forests: These are found in China, Japan, Siberia, Manchuria, Korea, Europe, Canada. Exp: Oak, Beech, Ash, Birch, elm, Chestnut, Bluebells. Trees shed leaves

- in winter to protect from cold.
2. Vultures have been preserved and protected because feed on dead and help in decomposition of organic matter. Some birds of prey in Indian subcontinent are today threatened species. They are dying of kidney trouble caused by pollution. Certain drugs are being banned which cause kidney failures in these animals.
 3. Exploitation of resources is a threat to the earth's life support systems. Exploitation of resources affects the natural phenomena and natural environment of the surrounding area. Natural life pattern existing gets affected. Flora and fauna of that area gets disturbed. Exploitation of resources should be judicious and to the minimum possible extent. Some animals and plants have already become extinct. United Nations sponsored the 1st Earth Summit in 1992 in Brazil where it was emphasized that exploitation of natural resources should not exceed that of renewal of those resources.
 4. The chief characteristics of resources are the materials found in the Earth's crust and its domains such as Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere. Resources are essential to support life and economic development. We use certain resources in its original form such as air and water. Resources can be defined as a collective means to satisfy human requirements. Resources are mainly of two types-natural and human or human-made. We need to use resources in a way as to live in harmony with nature. Any conflict between man and nature may be avoided.

F. Write brief notes on:

1. Biosphere and Ecosystem:
 Biosphere: Natural vegetation comes under Biosphere. We find it in contact zone of Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere. Their Inter-relationship and inter-dependence lies among living things and their physical environment.
 Ecosystem: Life supporting portion of the biosphere is called Ecosystem. The size of

ecosystem can be that of the pond or a whole ocean. In fact, biosphere is itself termed as big ecosystem.

2. Deciduous Forests and Evergreen Forests:

Deciduous Forests:

- (i) Tropical Deciduous Forests: Monsoon climatic zone and are of 2 types (a) Evergreen broadleaved forests having above 200 cm rainfall (b) Deciduous Forests – trees shed leaves in dry season to store moisture. Rainfall 100-200 cm. Areas: India, Pakistan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, East Africa, Central America.
- (ii) Mid-Latitude Deciduous Forests: Location: China, Japan, Siberia, Manchuria, Korea, Europe, Canada. Exp: Oak, Beech, Ash, Birch, Elm, Chestnut, Bluebells. Trees shed leaves in winter to protect from cold.

Evergreen Forests:

- (i) Tropical Forests: Location: Amazon basin, Zaire-Africa, Central America, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Malaysia, Singapore, New Guinea, Philippines, India-Western Ghats, Assam, Meghalaya. Broadleaved trees include Mahogany, Ebony, Cinchona and Rosewood.
- (ii) Coniferous Forests: Location: Siberia, Canada, Norway, Sweden and Baltic Republics. Trees are thick needle-shaped leaves to reduce transpiration and protect from cold winter, shed leaves in a particular season, form a canopy overhead. Trees also bear cones. Example: Pine, Fir and Cedar.
- (iii) Temperate Broad-leaved Forests: Temperate climate. Location: European, Asian, African lands bordering Mediterranean Sea, USA and Australia. Example: Eucalyptus, Oak and Wattle.
- (iv) Mediterranean Forests: These are found in western margins of continents. Wet winters, warm and hot summers permit their growth. Trees have waxy and small, leaves are stiff and hard, stems have thick bark, roots go very deep, shrubs are found too. Example: Chestnut, Olive, Cork and species of Eucalyptus.

3. Natural Resources: Natural vegetation, soil, water, air, minerals, rocks. These are of 2 types:
 - (a) Biotic Resources: Living resources like forests, forest products, agriculture, animals, birds, marine life, etc.
 - (b) Abiotic Resources: Non-living things like Iron ore, copper, land resources, soils, etc

Human Resources: People possessing skills, education and knowledge.
 4. Potential Resources: It is the total quantity of a particular mineral or resources found existing in nature. The survey determines such quantities.
- Actual Resources: These resources are those that have been surveyed and their reserves properly determined for actual use.

Chapter-3 Agriculture

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) economic
2. (a) limited
3. (a) roots
4. (a) arable

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. High altitude generally receive more rainfall.
2. Millets are both a Rabi and a Kharif crop in India.
3. Groundnut and Sesame are Kharif crops.
4. Rapid rise in agricultural production is termed as Green Revolution.
5. Soya bean is protein rich crop.

C. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Rabi Crop	(b) Winter Crop
2. Kharif Crop	(a) Summer Crop
3. A major cotton plant growing country	(c) China
4. A major sugarcane producing country	(d) Brazil
5. Tobacco originated here	(e) China

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. The difference between Climate and Relief:

Climate : The climate influences agriculture through factors such as moisture, temperature, light and wind. Germination of seeds needs a certain temperature which in the beginning of agricultural season.

Relief : It signifies to land which projects from flat ground below. Altitude, slope of land and its orientation place an important part in tilling and cultivation of crops.

2. Arable Land: The favourable conditions relate to topography of land, soil, climate and relief. These are important for any agricultural activity for growing crops. The land on which crops are grown is known as an Arable Land. Agriculture is carried only in certain parts of the world. However, 45% of world population makes their living through agriculture. The proportion varies from 2-4% in developed countries to about 60-80% in developing countries.
3. Jhumming: Land in earlier time was available freely. People used to clear a plot of forest land and burn the vegetation to make it fit for cultivation. It came to be known as 'Slash and Burn' method. In India it is known as Jhumming. Tuber crops like yams and tapioca are grown by this method. The fertilizers are not used and it is described as eco-friendly. It is also described as Nomadic Agriculture.
4. Nomadic Agriculture: It is practiced by those people who rear Sheep, Camels, Goats and Yaks. Nomads are the people who move with their cattle from place to place in search of food. It is prevalent in the Sahara, East and South-east Africa, parts of western and central Asia and northern Eurasia. These are the dryer parts of the earth.
5. Pioneer Settlements: It was patronized by colonial system. It is found in tropical regions where climatic condition is hot and humid. In it emphasis is laid on large-scale production of certain specialized crops like Tea, Rubber, Coffee, etc. British introduced it in Latin American, Asian and African countries. It requires large amount of labour and capital. These Plantations are set up near

transport facilities or roads are constructed so that cost of remains low and price of product is kept under control.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. The term 'agriculture' is derived from the Latin word 'agri' meaning soil and 'culture' meaning cultivation or tilling of soil. Agriculture is an economic activity of growing food. Agriculture is an age-old economic activity.
2. Three physical conditions influencing agriculture are:
 - (a) Climate : The climate influences agriculture through factors such as moisture, temperature, light and wind. Germination of seeds needs a certain temperature which in the beginning of agricultural season.
 - (b) Soil : Soil holds water and nutrients needed for plant growth.
 - (c) Relief : It signifies to land which projects from flat ground below. Altitude, slope of land and its orientation place an important part in tilling and cultivation of crops.
3. The importance of food crops in Indian economy is that a variety of food crops are grown in different parts depending upon climatic conditions. Food Crops include cereals, rice, wheat, maize and millets, oilseeds, beverages and tubers.

Rice : It is staple food crop of a majority of people in India. It is a Kharif crop requiring temperature above 25°C, high humidity, heavy rainfall or irrigation. It is grown on a soil like alluvial and black lava. Areas: Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

Wheat : It is main food crop and a cereal crop. It is high in protein and carbohydrate. It requires temperature 10°C to 15°C at sowing. It needs rain 50-100 cm and loamy soil or fertile silt. Areas: The Ganga Sutlej Plains and Deccan.

Millets : It is one of oldest crops. In India, Jwar, Bajra and Ragi are important millets. It is grown in dry/semi-dry areas. It needs

temperature 25-30°C and annual rainfall of 50-75cm. Soil needed is Red, Black, Sandy, Loamy and Shallow Black. Areas: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, UP, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

Maize : It is called Makka in India. Europe 'Indian Corn' and in USA, it is known as 'Corn'. It is used as food and fodder. It is a Kharif crop needing temperature 21-27°C and alluvial soil. It is an important food grain for the working classes in northern India. USA is largest producer followed by Brazil, Mexico and Argentina.

4. Five important commercial crops are:

Cotton: It is raw materials for cotton textile industry. India is 3rd largest producer of cotton. It is grown in drier parts of Deccan plateau. Temperature needed is 20-28°C and rainfall 50-100 cm. Soil needed is black soil, alluvial or loamy. It is a Kharif crop. Areas: Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Jute : It is called Golden Fibre. Jute is obtained from bark of Jute plant. It is bulky strong fabric and resistant to stretching. Jute needs min. temperature 27°C and rainfall 170-200 cm. It originated in the Indian sub-continent. 85% of world's jute is production in Indian sub-continent and China.

Oil Seeds : These are fatty oils obtained from plant seeds. Crops include groundnuts, sesame, rapeseeds, mustard seeds, cotton seeds, sunflower seeds, soya beans, castor seeds and coconuts. India is a major producer and exporter of oilseeds.

Flax and Hemp : Flax originated in Egypt. Linen is woven from stem fibres. Fibres are obtained after retting as in Jute. Hemp is oldest fibre plant of China and is used to make ropes, twine and rough cloth.
5. The use of scientific techniques in agriculture ushered many countries including India into Green Revolution. Mexico's dwarf variety could grow under a variety of climatic conditions and exported. By 1967-68, there

was a phenomenal increase in agricultural production. ICAR developed hybrid rice seeds and later oilseeds and other agricultural crops. In India, Green Revolution in agricultural field is related to production of Wheat.

6. The measures taken for agricultural development other than crop cultivation.
 - (i) Land Reforms and Irrigation Facilities: The Govt. introduced land reforms, improved consolidation of land-holdings through chak-bandi. Farmers used better farm machines and irrigation through construction of dams.
 - (ii) Meat and Milk Products: Due to movement of transportation and refrigeration facilities available, meat and milk products have entered overseas markets. Factory-like methods are being applied. Cereal food-grains are fed to animals to increase protein value in food and to raise production of meat and milk products.
 - (iii) Health of Farmers: Attention is being paid to health of farmers so that they become efficient producers of his vital commodity. The programmes include education, awareness, subsidy on fertilizers and making health services available in villages.
 - (iv) Alternative Food Sources: Cereal crops are staple food of people. Efforts are made towards finding alternative sources to cereals and even meat. Protein rich sources include soya beans, harvesting algae or seaweeds for food, yeas and fungi to meet the needs of an expanding population.
7. Comparative account of Land-holding pattern in USA and India.

A Farm in USA: USA has large farms of about 250 hectares. Farmers are educated, trained and use high quality seeds. Their main aim is business. They follow scientific methods to get higher yield. They grow wheat commercially by using fertilizers and pesticides. Water management and efficient

techniques of irrigation are important features of agriculture. Soil analysis is employed to determine elements needed by a particular soil to maintain and restore its fertility. They produce so much food in surplus that Govt. was forced to sign agreements with farmers. USA farmer is not a peasant, but an entrepreneur and a good business manager.

A Farm in India: In India, total farm area is about 1.5 hectares only. The farmer on account of lack of education and training is unable to adapt to new technology, seeds and other agricultural methods. Farmer keeps cows, bulls, hens and buffaloes. He sells his production in Mandi. He uses pump sets for irrigation. He does not have much fertile land. His family members help him in his agricultural work. He grows different crops in different fields.

8. The small farms in India and the Netherlands: Dairy farming has played a major role in increasing milk production and ushering into 'White Revolution'. India today ranks first in the world in butter production and third after USA and Russia in milk production. With many new innovations, dairy farming has also developed on a large scale in Holland. The Netherlands has the largest number of small family farms and also some large commercial farms. They together constitute about 95% of Dutch cattle. The average production per cow is several times more than in India.
9. Relationship between government influence on agriculture in India and USA. Do it yourself.
10. Government influence in agriculture in India and the Netherlands. Do it yourself.

F. Distinguish between each of the following:

1. Subsistence Farming and Commercial Farming:
Subsistence Farming: It is a form of primitive farming. This It is practiced on small land with the help of primitive tools like dao, hoe and digging sticks and family and community labour. It depends upon monsoon

and farmers select only those crops which they have to use and generally include Cereals, Pulses, Oil Seed, etc.

(i) **Shifting Cultivation and Nomadic Herding:** It is practiced by small farmers cutting a patch of forests or by burning bushes, etc. It is a 'slash' and burn type agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. These people do not lead a settled life. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

(ii) **Intensive Agriculture:** It is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. It is done on a permanent basis on a particular piece of land. It has two main features: (1) It is practiced by settled communities. (2) It is done on a small or a big piece of land which is cultivated intensively. Farmers get high per hectare yield by using good quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, to get maximum production from farm.

2. Commercial Farming:

In it higher yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilizers and mechanization is used to obtain higher productivity for sale in the market. Crop specialization is its chief features. It can be divided into 2 parts:

(i) **Commercial Grain Farming and Livestock Farming:** In it crops are grown for commercial purpose. Large quantities of food-grains are meant for sale. It is also called extensive farming. Crop of these areas is wheat, rice, barley, corns, oats and cotton. Rearing of live-stock is practiced alongside farming. It is quite popular where size of farm is moderate. Improvement bio-diversity, organic farming and growing of fodder crops for animals on vacant lands in summer season are its main features. It is practiced in almost all countries of Europe, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, USA and India.

(ii) **Plantation Agriculture:** It was

patronized by colonial system. It is found in tropical regions where climatic condition is hot and humid. In it emphasis is laid on large-scale production of certain specialized crops like Tea, Rubber, Coffee, etc. British introduced it in Latin American, Asian and African countries. It requires large amount of labour and capital. These Plantations are set up near transport facilities or roads are constructed so that cost of remains low and price of product is kept under control.

(iii) **Dairy Farming:** In Pampas, Argentina, Uruguay and western American Prairies, livestock farming is carried mostly for beef and meat. Coastal areas receive good rainfall and cattle are raised for milk and milk products. Dairy farming has also developed on large scale in Holland. Dairy development in India has played a major role in increasing milk production and ushering into 'White Revolution'.

3. Intensive Agriculture and Extensive Agriculture:

(i) **Intensive Agriculture:** It is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. It is done on a permanent basis on a particular piece of land. It has two main features: (1) It is practiced by settled communities. (2) It is done on a small or a big piece of land which is cultivated intensively. Farmers get high per hectare yield by using good quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, to get maximum production from farm.

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season are its main features. It is practiced in almost all countries of Europe, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, USA and India.

4. **Shifting Cultivation and Nomadic Herding:**
It is practiced by small farmers cutting a patch of forests or by burning bushes, etc. It is a 'slash' and burn type agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. These people do not lead a settled life. It is known by different names in different parts of country.

5. **Commercial Grain Farming and Plantation Agriculture:**

Commercial Grain Farming: In it crops are grown for commercial purpose. Large quantities of food-grains are meant for sale. It is also called extensive farming. Crop of these areas is wheat, rice, barley, corns, oats and cotton. Rearing of live-stock is practiced alongside farming. It is quite popular where size of farm is moderate. Improvement bio-diversity, organic farming and growing of fodder crops for animals on vacant lands in summer season are its main features. It is practiced in almost all countries of Europe, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, USA and India.

Plantation Agriculture: It was patronized under old capitalist and colonial system. Plantation agriculture is also a type of commercial agriculture. It is found in tropical regions where climatic condition is hot and humid. The emphasis is laid on large-scale production of certain specialized crops like Tea, Rubber, Coffee, etc. The British introduced it in Latin American, Asian and African countries. It requires large amount of labour and capital. These plantations are set up near transport facilities or roads are constructed up to them so that cost of transportation remains low and price of product is kept under control.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-4 Human Resources

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) 6625 million
2. (a) 1,132 million
3. (a) 1.9%
4. (a) Biggest
5. (c) multiplication

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Human beings develop other resources in an organized and efficient manner.
2. Human beings pertain to higher class.
3. Resources are defined as a means of support for human race.
4. Human beings are known as potential resource.
5. There exist many types of inequalities about human resources.
6. Life expectance is generally taken as the years a person is expected to live at birth.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. Human resources can be signified by those human beings who can utilize their capacity, knowledge and potential to use all other resources.
2. The use of potential resources in the composition of human resources is that like all other resources, human resources are also found in crude form before being exploited. There lies a great energy stored in them which needs to be exploited. Human beings are known as a potential resource.
3. The difference between life expectancy and density:

Density : Density is known as 'Distribution of Population'.

Life Expectancy : There has been considerable improvement in medical and health facilities. As a result of which life expectancy has risen from 30-80 years, but there are considerable variation across the globe. The Sub-Saharan Africa had by far the lowest life expectancy at birth of any region of the globe in 2007.

4. The social-economic factors affect the distribution of population:
 - (a) Economic: It means employment opportunities to a large number of people. For example: In industrial area of Chhota Nagpur Region, tourist resorts, etc. are strong influencing factors for settlement of people in these regions.
 - (b) Industrialization : There is a high concentration of population in industrial regions of world. They offer good opportunity for employment in industries, transports, communications and other services. North-West Europe have high density of population because countries are highly industrialized.
5. By population change, we mean the phenomenon of increase, decrease or stable conditions of populations over a given period of time is known size of population.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. India's total population today is 1,132 million.
2. Human resources are distinguished from other resources:
 - (i) No other species possess the capacity for logical thought processes and communication through language that humans possess.
 - (ii) Human beings pertain to a higher class, though they are superficially similar to primates.
 - (iii) By education, nutrition and health services, human beings could be developed further.
 - (iv) Human beings can be more useful to society than untrained and illiterate people.
3. In terms of percentage, India's share of total land area and total population.
Ans: Do it yourself.
4. The distribution of population over a given area is known as 'Density of Population'.
5. India's density of population with that of China and USA is as under:

Country	Person/Sq. km
China	133
India	324
U.S.A.	30

6. Between Gangetic Plains and Southern states of India, most people live in Gangetic Plains.
7. Density is known as 'Distribution of Population'.
8. By 'Population Pyramid', it is meant to show age and sex composition of population graphically.
 - (a) Kenya : Many children are born but many of them die in their infancy and relatively few survive to adulthood. Old people are very few.
 - (b) India : The death rate is decreasing and more infants survive to adulthood. Population is broad for younger age group which means a strong and healthy economy as work force is expanding.
 - (c) Japan : Japan has low birth rate. The pyramid looks narrow at base. Death rate allows more people to survive and reach old age.
9. Number of females per 1000 males is known as 'Sex Ratio'.
10. By 'Human Resource', we mean those human beings who can utilize their capacity, knowledge and potential to use all other resources.
11. 'Dependent Population' means children and old people who depend on others for their livelihood. India have 60% dependent population.
12. By 'Spatial Distribution of Population', we mean the geographical distribution of population over space or in a region.
13. The difference between Birth Rate and Death Rate is known as 'Natural Growth Rate'.

F. Distinguish between each of the following:

1. Potential Resource and Natural Resource:
Potential Resource : Like all other resources, human resources are also found in crude form before being exploited. There lies a great energy stored in them which needs to be

exploited. Human beings are known as a potential resource.

Natural Resource : Natural vegetation, soil, water, air, minerals, rocks.

2. Size of population and Natural Growth Rate of population:

The phenomenon of increase, decrease or stable conditions of populations over a given period of time is known size of population. The difference between Birth Rate and Death Rate is known as 'Natural Growth Rate'.

3. Density of population and Sex Ratio:

Density is known as 'Distribution of Population'.

Number of females per 1000 males is known as 'Sex Ratio'.

4. Immigration and Emigration:

Immigration : When people arrive from other countries is called Immigration (in-migration). Immigration (in-migration) – There is a trend of immigration of people from less developed regions to developed regions.

Emigration : When people leave a country, it is called Emigration (out-migration).

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-5 Disaster Management

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) disaster
2. (a) two
3. (b) Seismography
4. (c) Japanese

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. A sudden vibration or trembling in earth's crust causes an earthquake.
2. The danger caused due to floods to life and property is called as flood hazard.
3. Seismograph is used to measure the frequency of an earthquake.
4. The speed of the cyclone wind reduces due to friction with earth and less moisture in atmosphere.

5. A fracture in earth's crust followed by displacement of one side of fracture is called fault.
6. We should not do hurry or panic at the time of chemical gas leakage.

C. Match the following:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Earthquake | (c) Seismograph |
| 2. Tropical Cyclones | (a) Warm Oceans |
| 3. Western Orissa | (d) Drought prone area |
| 4. Bhopal Gas Tragedy | (b) Chemical disaster |
| 5. Sliding of Tectonic Plates | (g) Earthquake |
| 6. Heavy Rainfall | (i) Floods |
| 7. Huge Sea Waves | (h) Tsunami |
| 8. No Rain | (f) Drought |
| 9. Spiraling Winds | (e) Tornadoes |

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. Fals |
| 4. False | 5. False | |

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The word 'disaster' means a sudden disturbance that adversely affects the earth, plants or animals. Earthquake, flood, storm are instances.
2. Four effects of a cyclone:
 - (i) Loss of life and property
 - (ii) Dam age of building
 - (iii) Loss of vegetation
 - (iv) Effects on telecommunication
3. Five causes of a flood:
 - (i) Landslides
 - (ii) Strong tides and storms in the sea.
 - (iii) Over-flow of rivers.
 - (iv) Deforestation
 - (v) Cyclones
4. Four drought prone areas of India:
 - (i) Western Orissa
 - (ii) Chhahattisgarh and Jharkhand
 - (iii) Parts of Andhra Pradesh
 - (iv) Parts of Tamil Nadu
5. The three types of volcanoes according to the periodicity of their eruption:
 - (i) Shield Volcanoes : These are formed by a quiet eruption of basalt lava with low silica content i.e. Mauna Loa.

- (ii) Cindercone Volcanoes : These have silica rich magma and produce steep sided cindercone.
 - (iii) Composite Volcanoes : These produce a series of both quiet and violent eruptions.
6. Hurricane: A hurricane is an intense storm which occurs over warm oceans 50 and 200 latitudes north and south equator. It is also called cyclone, typhoon, willy-willies in different countries. Hurricane has strong winds 15-20 km from centre and speed of 100 km/hr. Hurricane causes great harm and damage to life and property.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. An earthquake is a sudden trembling or vibration in earth's crust. The place where an earthquake begins is known as hypocenter. Place just above the hypocenter where intensity is maximum is known as epicenter. Five precautions that should be taken during an earthquake are:
 - (i) Move to any open place like playground.
 - (ii) Never stand under fan, in front of mirror and window, etc.
 - (iii) Do not use a lift.
 - (iv) Try to protect the head and eyes.
 - (v) Get out of the car.
2. A tropical cyclone is an intense storm which occurs over warm oceans 50 and 200 latitudes north and south equator. They are called hurricane, typhoon, willy-willies in different countries. Cyclone has strong winds 15-20 km from centre and speed of 100 km/hr. Cyclone causes great harm and damage to life and property. The names of five cyclone prone states of India are: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
3. A Tsunami occurs an earthquake explodes under the ocean and extremely large waves are formed. In Tsunami one side land of fault line suddenly lifts or sinks making the water above it either rise or fall. It develops high point or low point in sea. It spreads quickly. Tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004 in India was very powerful having magnitude of 9 on Richter

Scale. Coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands were worst affected.

4. The different causes for flood are: (a) Landslides (b) Cyclones (c) Deforestation (d) Strong tides and storms at the sea (v) Overflow of Rivers (vi) Channels having less discharge capacity (vii) Narrowness of rivers. Five precautions against it:
 - (i) Keep First Aid Box
 - (ii) Keep sufficient amount of food materials
 - (iii) Use boiled water
 - (iv) Switch off electrical appliances
 - (v) Move to any higher place
 - (vi) Be careful of snakes' bites
 - (vii) Don't go into the flood water
 - (viii) Use bleaching powder to make the area clean Use halogens to purify the water.
5. An earthquake is a sudden shaking movement of Earth's Crust. It causes tremors that travel in all directions from point of disturbance. Point of origin of earthquake inside earth is called Focus. The intensity earthquake is maximum near Epicenter which is directly above Focus. Earthquake is measured on Richter Scale based on energy released. Intensity of earthquake is measured with Seismograph. In India, earthquakes occur frequently in foothills of Himalayas and the Ganga – Brahmaputra valley.
6. The different human-made disasters are: Fires, chemical and industrial accidents, epidemics, terrorist attacks. The human-made disasters cause incalculable loss of life, property and resources.
 - (i) Chemical Disaster : It is caused by industrial accidents, careless handling of hazardous chemicals or by their misuse for destruction.
 - (ii) Nuclear Disaster : It is caused by nuclear bombs and weapons.
 - (iii) Terrorism : The systematic use of unpredictable violence or terror.
 - (iv) Terrorists : People who use terrorism as a tool in an attempt to achieve political aims.

- (v) Biological weapons : These are easy to manufacture and are generally known as a 'poor man's nuclear bomb'.
- (vi) Fire Accident : It is most devastating of all disasters. Due to fire accidents, there is tremendous loss of life and property.

7. Some precautions to avoid accidents are:

- (a) Always keep First Aid Box ready.
- (b) We should keep a fire extinguisher in our house.
- (c) Match boxes should be kept away from the reach of children.
- (d) Don't get panic in case of fire.
- (e) Don't store high inflammable materials in residential areas.
- (f) We should follow traffic rules
- (g) Protect head with arms and roll on to the side of the road.
- (h) Always remain alert.
- (i) Don't spread rumours.
- (j) Don't touch anything suspicious and inform administration.

G. Distinguish between each of the following:

1. Landslide and Avalanche:

When weathered rocks and soil falls on a mild or steep slope, we call it landslide. Similarly, when a large piece of ice mixed with rock debris moves downward with a great force, it is called an avalanche. These can be caused due to gravity, earthquakes and deforestation. They can be avoided by afforestation, staying away from the spot and slope development measures should be undertaken.

2. Active and Extinct Volcanoes:

Active Volcanoes : These volcanoes constantly pump out volcanic materials. India has only one active volcano in Barren Island in Andaman and Nicobar Island group. Extinct Volcanoes : These volcanoes do not show any sign of eruption for a long and declared permanently dead. Example: Devils Tower in Wyoming.

3. Chemical and Biological Disasters:

Chemical Disasters : These disasters are results of misuse of chemicals. The anti-social elements get them easily and the

destruction. Sometimes chemical disasters happen accidentally or leakage of gas.

Biological Disasters : These are in the form of bacteria or microbes which spread quickly in atmosphere. Even a few drops of small pox or plague virus can cause killing umpteen numbers of people.

H. Define the following:

- 1. Hypocentre : The place where an earthquake begins is known as hypocenter.
- 2. Epicentre : Place just above the hypocenter where intensity is maximum is known as epicenter.
- 3. Seismograph : The instrument used to measure the intensity of earthquake is Seismograph.
- 4. Tornadoes : Tornadoes or twisters are funnels of violently spiraling winds beneath thunder-clouds. Tornadoes roar past in just a few minutes, but they can cause severe damage. Wind speed is 400 km/hr.

Creative Corner:

- 1. Do it yourself.
- 2. Do it yourself.
- 3. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper 2

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- 1. (b) economic
- 2. (c) Japanese
- 3. (a) 1132 million

B. Fill in the following blanks:

- 1. Human beings pertain to higher class.
- 2. High altitude generally receive more rainfall.
- 3. Millets are both a Rabi and a Kharif crop in India.
- 4. We should not do hurry or panic at the time of chemical gas leakage.

C. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Rabi Crop	(b) Winter Crop
2. Kharif Crop	(a) Summer Crop
3. A major cotton plant growing country	(c) China
4. A major sugarcane producing country	(d) Brazil
5. Tobacco originated here	(e) China

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. By population change, we mean the phenomenon of increase, decrease or stable conditions of populations over a given period of time is known size of population.
2. Arable Land: The favourable conditions relate to topography of land, soil, climate and relief. These are important for any agricultural activity for growing crops. The land on which crops are grown is known as an Arable Land. Agriculture is carried only in certain parts of the world. However, 45% of world population makes their living through agriculture. The proportion varies from 2-4% in developed countries to about 60-80% in developing countries.
3. Jhumming: Land in earlier time was available freely. People used to clear a plot of forest land and burn the vegetation to make it fit for cultivation. It came to be known as 'Slash and Burn' method. In India it is known as Jhumming. Tuber crops like yams and tapioca are grown by this method. The fertilizers are not used and it is described as eco-friendly. It is also described as Nomadic Agriculture.
4. Four drought prone areas of India:
 - (i) Western Orissa
 - (ii) Chhahattisgarh and Jharkhand
 - (iii) Parts of Andhra Pradesh
 - (iv) Parts of Tamil Nadu

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. A Tsunami occurs an earthquake explodes under the ocean and extremely large waves

are formed. In Tsunami one side land of fault line suddenly lifts or sinks making the water above it either rise or fall. It develops high point or low point in sea. It spreads quickly. Tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004 in India was very powerful having magnitude of 9 on Richter Scale. Coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands were worst affected.

2. The different causes for flood are: (a) Landslides (b) Cyclones (c) Deforestation (d) Strong tides and storms at the sea (v) Overflow of Rivers (vi) Channels having less discharge capacity (vii) Narrowness of rivers. Five precautions against it:
 - (i) Keep First Aid Box
 - (ii) Keep sufficient amount of food materials
 - (iii) Use boiled water
 - (iv) Switch off electrical appliances
 - (v) Move to any higher place
 - (vi) Be careful of snakes' bites
 - (vii) Don't go into the flood water
 - (viii) Use bleaching powder to make the area clean Use halogens to purify the water.
3. The use of scientific techniques in agriculture ushered many countries including India into Green Revolution. Mexico's dwarf variety could grow under a variety of climatic conditions and exported. By 1967-68, there was a phenomenal increase in agricultural production. ICAR developed hybrid rice seeds and later oilseeds and other agricultural crops. In India, Green Revolution in agricultural field is related to production of Wheat.
4. The distribution of population over a given area is known as 'Density of Population'.

Unit –III Social and Political Ife - III

Chapter-1 The Constitution of India

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) social
2. (a) angels
3. (d) equal

4. (a) backward
5. (b) President

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The constitution of every country is based on certain basic principles.
2. There are six basic principles embodied in the constitution
3. Law is necessary for the protection, peace, development and prosperity of any nation.
4. Time is not static, it goes on changing.
5. The Indian constitution is one of the frequently amended constitutions in the world.
6. Not all laws advocate the supremacy of the citizens.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Gender inequality	(c) Female Infanticide
2. Dandi	(b) Salt Satyagraha
3. East India Company	(a) Charter Act
4. Mahatma Gandhi	(e) Young India
5. Preamble	(d) Constitution

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The term 'Constitution' means a holy book of rules and regulations. The Constitution of a country lays down principles dealing with the structure, formation and powers of the Government, the rights and responsibilities of the citizens as well as other matters affecting society.
2. A society needs laws in order to function in a systematic manner. "If men were angels, no government would be necessary". But laws are required to limited man because he is also human and fallible. For good governance, we require clear guidelines, principles and rules regarding the formation, structure and powers of the government, the rights and responsibilities of the citizens, the judicial processes and many other significant matters affecting the nation.
3. The Preamble is an important part of the Constitution because it cherishes the basic

values of the Constitution. Technically, Preamble is not a part of Constitution. It is an introduction, a Prelude which highlights the guiding principles-the bedrock on which the Constitution is founded. The Preamble makes the following declaration to the People of India:

We, The People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens:

Justice, social, economic and political;
Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

Equality of status and opportunity;

Fraternity assuring the dignity of individual and unity and integrity of nation;

In our Constituent Assembly, this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.

4. The major social problems today are prejudiced biased social systems, vast economic disparities, caste-based society, religious ethnicity, political chauvinism, nepotism in bureaucracy, etc. We can fight them by having strong laws, independent judiciary and effective administrative machinery for implementing the laws enshrined in the Constitution.
5. Gandhiji's concept of Satyagraha is very much relevant in a modern society. In certain way, it is much more relevant today than earlier as society is evolving and new kinds of evils also keep creeping in. Anti-liquor agitations in independent India carry forward the legacy of Satyagraha established by Mahatma Gandhi. We witness all kinds of agitations in society today which are basically carried out on the basis of peaceful and non-violent means adopted by Gandhiji during his fight for independence. A major part in it is being played by the media, television and print media which immediately bring the matter to the attention of the government. Government of the day is being encouraged most of the time to take cognizance of any apparent problem being faced in the society.

6. The basic principles of the Indian Constitution are:
 - (i) Justice, social, economic and political;
 - (ii) Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
 - (iii) Equality of status and opportunity;
 - (iv) Fraternity assuring the dignity of individual and unity and integrity of nation;
7. We take the Indian Constitution to be a living document because social, economic and political conditions keep on changing and our Constitution also evolves accordingly. Provisions for amendment of Constitution are made to overcome difficulties which keep creeping from time to time. Founding Fathers wanted Constitution to be a living and adaptable document rather than a rigid framework for governance. Hence, it is constantly evolving a dynamic creed and force more than a mere collection of thoughts... a blueprint to shape a future. Our Constitution is a living document embodying the basic values of the society.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. By Rule of Law, we mean a set of rules and regulations laid down in a systematic order which are to be followed by the citizen of the country.
2. India's legacy or caste and social hierarchy has long impacted women – determining their status as 'subordinate' from birth. Social traditions and religious norms sanctioned many social evils against women. Female infanticide was a general practice, though it still exists. Birth of a girl is still considered as a bad omen in several parts of the country.
3. The basic values enshrined in the Constitution are:
 - (i) Justice, social, economic and political
 - (ii) Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship
 - (iii) Equality of status and opportunity
 - (iv) Fraternity assuring the dignity of individual and unity and integrity of nation.

4. By laws and dissent, we mean two scenarios elaborated below:
 - (A) Salt Satyagraha (1930) : Gandhiji started it against unjust Salt Law and made salt from sea-water at Dandi and violated law. All leaders were put behind bars. Thus, dissent is a part and parcel of Democracy. Without this dissenting voice, a Government will be a dictator.
 - (B) Indian Secularism : Government State does not promote any religion meaning that we do not have any religion like Hindus, Muslims, etc. But in reality we have many religions. Constitution mandates that Indian State be secular.
5. British Government's unjust and unfair Salt Law forced Gandhiji to go ahead for Salt Satyagraha.
6. By Anti-Liquor Agitation, we understand the legacy of Gandhiji's Satyagraha being carried forward. It can be considered as dissent i.e. a protest against a law on grounds that it does not protect the citizen's fundamental rights of healthcare. On March 31, 1993, women of Panther village in UP sat on a dharna before the shop. They were lathi charged. About 50 women were injured. They were charged under various sections of Indian Penal Code. Finally they succeeded in raising issue before Governor who ordered that shop be closed down and was closed.
7. Correlation between evolving and changing laws: The social, economic and political conditions keep on changing. Constitutional Law must also change to the changing needs. So, provisions for amendment of Constitution are made to overcome difficulties which may creep in future. Founding Fathers wanted it to be a living and adaptable document rather than a rigid framework for governance. Hence, it is constantly evolving a dynamic creed and force more than a mere collection of thoughts... a blueprint to shape a future.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-2 Secularism : The Soul of the Constitution

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) national
2. (a) secularism
3. (d) 42nd
4. (a) threefold

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Citizens are free to choose their faith as way of life.
2. The Constitution encourages fraternity to overcome any ill-feelings among various communities.
3. The Constitution signifies the vision of secular democratic republic as set forth by its founders.
4. Every society makes certain rules to regulate the rights of human beings.
5. Fundamental Rights are protected and safeguarded by the Constitution.
6. Equality and Fraternity are the two most important rights essential for democracy.
7. Indian society is a study in diversity which is also its strength.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

- | Column A | Column B |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 42nd Amendment | (b) 1976 |
| 2. Right to Information | (d) Year 2005 |
| 3. Right to Equality | (a) Article 14 to 18 |
| 4. National Human Rights Commission | (c) Year 2000 |
| 5. Central Untouchability Act | (e) Year 1955 |

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. Indian Constitution is quite visionary. In totality, Constitution signifies vision of a secular democratic republic as set forth by its founders. To respect ideals of secularism and democracy, Constitution provides some fundamental rights to citizens. These rights are so important that Constitution has separately listed them and made special provisions to protect them.
2. By Preamble of Constitution, we mean that Preamble is an important part of Constitution because it cherishes basic values of

Constitution. Technically, Preamble is not a part of Constitution. It is an introduction, a Prelude which highlights guiding principles - the bedrock on which Constitution is founded. Preamble makes following declaration to People of India:

- (a) Justice, social, economic and political;
 - (b) Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
 - (c) Equality of status and opportunity;
 - (d) Fraternity assuring the dignity of individual and unity and integrity of nation;
3. The Constitution of India describes the State as 'Secular'. This means a State does not observe any social or religious stratification, every citizen being equal. To strengthen this ideal, the Constitution provides some fundamental Rights to the citizens. The ideal of secularism got translate into law.
 4. Right to Constitutional remedies is important to us because it provides its citizens the right to seek enforcement of all fundamental rights. Judiciary is constituted as the protector and guarantor of fundamental rights. Apart from fundamental rights, Constitution offers other rights such as Right to Freedom of Press, Right to Information and Right to Education. Constitution emphasizes that India is a democracy and it is the people who are the real masters. The masters have a right to know how the Government is functioning.
 5. Cultural and Educational Right is provided under Constitution to a specific minority sections. Article 30 provides that all 'minorities shall have right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice' e.g. St. Stephens Collect, GTB Khalsa College, etc.
 6. By fundamental rights as human being, we mean that human rights are universal moral claims that may or may not have been recognized by law. Some of them are:
 - (a) Right to work - opportunity to earn a livelihood.
 - (b) Right to safe and healthy working conditions and fair wages.
 - (c) Right to adequate standard of living, food, clothing & housing.
 - (d) Right to social security and insurance.

- (e) Right to health – medical care and special care for women.
 - (f) Right to education-free and compulsory primary education..
7. Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties go hand in hand. The real test lies in actual implementation. Various organizations intervene on behalf of people and fight for their legal rights. NHRC has been set up in year 2000 to prevent violation of citizens' rights. People are expected to perform fundamental duties in larger interest of maintaining peace, solidarity and integrity of country.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The goals set by the Founding Fathers:
 - (i) Justice : Citizens cannot be discriminated on grounds of caste, gender and religion.
 - (ii) Liberty : Citizens are free to choose their own way of life.
 - (iii) Equality : All citizens are equal before the law.
 - (iv) Fraternity : All citizens are needed to maintain peace, harmony, integrity and fraternity.'
2. Secularism' means equal respect for the beliefs of a multi-faith society and non-interference of government in religious affairs. We can firmly say that we have succeeded in establishing a secular state despite problems many a time faced by the nation. It always remains to be a challenge to adhere to the secularism. But despite the massive challenge, monumental efforts have also been made from time to time to safeguard the secular character of our nation.
3. The term 'Fundamental Rights' signifies basic rights of a citizen based on fundamental values, namely justice, equality, liberty and fraternity, all of which aim at creating a social order based on justice. Right to Freedom implies freedom of thought and expression. Constitution defined freedom in such a manner that every person enjoys his freedom without threatening the freedom of others and without endangering the law and order situation.
4. Banning child labour comes under Right against Exploitation fundamental right. Article 23 and 24, prohibits child labour. The

Constitution also prohibits practice of forced and bonded labour.

5. By the term 'Right to Information', we mean access to information: It implies:
 - (i) People can secure information under control of public authorities.
 - (ii) Act provides transparency in administration and public official become accountable to public.
 - (iii) Act reduces chances of corruption and mal-administration.
 - (iv) Information is to be provided to applicant within a fixed period.
6. By the term 'Human Rights', we understand the following:
 - (g) Right to work – opportunity to everyone to earn a livelihood.
 - (h) Right to safe and healthy working conditions and fair wages.
 - (i) Right to adequate standard of living, food, clothing and housing.
 - (j) Right to social security and insurance.
 - (k) Right to health – medical care during illness, special care for women during childbirth.
 - (l) Right to education-free and compulsory primary education and higher education.
7. Fundamental duties in the light of fundamental rights are:
 - (a) Abide by Constitution and respect national flag and anthem.
 - (b) Cherish and follow noble ideals inspired by national struggle for freedom.
 - (c) Protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. Defend the country.
 - (d) Promote spirit of common brotherhood.
 - (e) Preserve rich heritage of our composite culture.
 - (f) Protect and improve natural environment.
 - (g) Develop scientific temper and spirit of inquiry.
 - (h) Safeguard public property.
8. Marginalized sections of society are generally unable to exercise their right. The primary reason for this has been the high illiteracy rate among these sections. As a result of this, the marginalized section of

people have been not fully aware of their rights provided in the Constitution for them.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.
3. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-3 Parliamentary Government

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) Parliamentary
2. (a) makes
3. (b) Bicameral
4. (c) Two

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The Government is responsible to the Lok Sabha.
2. The Lower House is known as the Lok Sabha.
3. The President of India appoints or nominates eminent persons.
4. He must be a citizen of India.
5. The Speaker presides over meeting of the Lok Sabha.
6. The Parliament begins work at Lok Sabha.

C. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Speaker	(d) Lok Sabha
2. Vice President	(a) Rajya Sabha
3. Union List	(e) 97 Subjects
4. State List	(b) 66 Subjects
5. Lok Sabha	(c) Money Bill

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. Bicameral Legislature: It exists at central level. Rajya Sabha or Council of States is called as Upper House. Lok Sabha or House of People is called Lower House. Members of Lok Sabha are elected directly by people on basis of Universal Adult Franchise. President of India enjoys power to dissolve House when such a situation arises.

2. The three organs of the Government are:
 - (a) The Legislature
 - (b) The Executive
 - (c) The Judiciary
3. Present strength of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is:
 - (a) Lok Sabha : 543
 - (b) Rajya Sabha : 250
4. Two advantages of Parliamentary form of Government are:
 - (a) Laws cannot be passed in hurry as there are 2 houses. The second can study laws with extreme caution for correction, addition or omissions.
 - (b) President of India nominates or appoints prominent persons in specialized fields of life to Rajya Sabha. Their knowledge and experience can be good for any government.
5. A Money Bill is relating to income and expenditure of State. It is introduced in Lok Sabha only. If it passes Bill, it is sent to Rajya Sabha which can only suggest and return it to Lok Sabha within 14 days. Now Bill is sent to assent of President.
6. Some important sources of revenue of the state are:
 - (a) Capitation tax and Land Revenue
 - (b) Duties on succession to agricultural land.
 - (c) Duties of Exchange on certain goods
 - (d) Estate Duty on agricultural land
 - (e) Fees on matter in State List
 - (f) Stamp Duty on documents other than Union List
 - (g) Taxes on Agricultural Income, Taxes on Land and Buildings
 - (h) Taxes on Mineral Rights, Taxes on consumption / sale of electricity
 - (i) Taxes on Vehicles and Taxes on animals and boats
 - (j) Taxes on luxuries including taxes on entertainments, amusements betting and gambling

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. Lok Sabha: It is Lower House of Parliament.

- It is representative body of people which consists of not more than 552 elected members. The present strength of Lok Sabha is 543. 530 members are elected by 29 states while remaining 13 are from Union Territories. 2 nominated members belong to Anglo – Indian community. Its term is 5 years, but it can be extended in case of an emergency for another 5 years and it can also be dissolved before its full term if Prime Minister loses confidence of Lok Sabha. Every Indian citizen who has got 18 years of age has right to vote.
2. A Speaker is Head and Presiding Officer of Lok Sabha. Elected members of Lok Sabha elect him amongst themselves. He is generally from ruling party and has to act impartially.
The powers and functions of the Speaker are:
 - (a) Speaker presides over meeting of Lok Sabha.
 - (b) Speaker presides over joint meeting of Houses of Parliament.
 - (c) He exercises control over parliamentary committees.
 - (d) He has power to expunge unparliamentary words used a member of House.
 - (e) He is empowered to accept resignation of members.
 3. Rajya Sabha: It is a Permanent House and is called the Upper House of Parliament or Council of States. Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved like Lok Sabha. It can never exceed 250 members and 238 members are elected by Legislative Assemblies of states and Union Territories. Each member is elected for a term of six years. 1/3rd members retire every two years. Hence, it is a semi-permanent house. It has a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman. The Vice President of India is ex-officio Chairman of it.
 4. The qualifications required to become a member of Parliament are:
 - (a) He must be a citizen of India.
 - (b) He must have completed age of 25 years.
 - (c) He should not be of unsound mind.
 - (d) He must not hold any office of profit under Govt. of India or State Govt.
 5. The powers and position of Parliament are:
 - (a) Legislative Power: Parliament has power to make laws on following matters:
 - (i) Union List containing 97 subjects.
 - (ii) Concurrent List containing 47 subjects.
 - (iii) On matters not including in any of 2 lists
 - (b) Financial Power: The Annual Budget is passed by Parliament. It has power to amend any Bill.
 - (c) Control over Council of Ministers: Council of Ministers is responsible to Lok Sabha. They can remain in office till it enjoys confidence of it.
 - (d) Electoral Functions : President of India is elected by members of parliament along with elected members of State Legislative Assemblies. They also elect Vice President.
 - (e) Judicial Function : It has power to remove President, Vice-President, Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts and it is done by impeachment.
 - (f) Proclamation of Emergency : Its members approve the proclamation of emergency by President.
 6. Our Parliament works as follows:
 - (a) First Reading: A member of either Houses of introduces Bill in Parliament. Its copies are distributed. Its purpose and importance is explained by member who introduced it.
 - (b) Second Reading : Bill is discussed. Members give suggestions/deletions. It is sent to Selection Committee having members of different parties.
 - (c) Third Reading : Selection Committee gives suggestions and Bill is redrafted. It is presented and put to vote. Bill is also passed if more than 50% of present members vote in favour.

- (d) Bill is sent to Rajya Sabha. It goes same procedure here. If Bill is passed, it is sent to President for his assent. Rajya Sabha has right to return Bill with suggestions. If Lok Sabha donot accept suggestions, President calls a Joint Session of 2 Houses. If Bill is passed by Joint Session, it is sent to President. He has right to return Bill for reconsideration. If Parliament sent it back to President, he has to put his signature on it. Now Bill becomes an Act of Parliament or a Law.
7. The sources of revenue of the Union Government are:
- Corporate Tax and Income Tax
 - Currency, coinage and legal tender, foreign exchange.
 - Duties of Customs including export duties.
 - Duties of excise on certain goods.
 - Estate duty in respect of property.
 - Foreign loans
 - Lotteries organized by Govt. of India or State Government.
 - Post Office Saving Bank.
 - Property of Union and Railways.
 - Stamps Duty, Bill of Exchange, Cheques, Promissory Notes, etc.
 - Taxes on Newspapers and Advertisement
 - Terminal Taxes on goods

Creative Corner:

- Do it yourself.
- Do it yourself.
- Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper 1

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- (a) backward
- (a) threefold
- (b) Bicamercal

B. Fill in the following blanks:

- He must be a citizen of India.
- Time is not static, it goes on changing.
- Every society makes certain rules to regulate the rights of human beings.
- Indian society is a study in diversity which is also its strength.

C. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Speaker	(d) Lok Sabha
2. Vice President	(a) Rajya Sabha
3. Union List	(e) 97 Subjects
4. State List	(b) 66 Subjects
5. Lok Sabha	(c) Money Bill

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

- True
- True
- True
- False

E. Answer the short type questions:

- The term 'Constitution' means a holy book of rules and regulations. The Constitution of a country lays down principles dealing with the structure, formation and powers of the Government, the rights and responsibilities of the citizens as well as other matters affecting society.
- Bicameral Legislature: It exists at central level. Rajya Sabha or Council of States is called as Upper House. Lok Sabha or House of People is called Lower House. Members of Lok Sabha are elected directly by people on basis of Universal Adult Franchise. President of India enjoys power to dissolve House when such a situation arises.
- The three organs of the Government are:
 - The Legislature
 - The Executive
 - The Judiciary
- Cultural and Educational Right is provided under Constitution to a specific minority sections. Article 30 provides that all 'minorities shall have right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice' e.g. St. Stephens Collect, GTB Khalsa College, etc.

F. Answer the long type questions:

- Lok Sabha: It is Lower House of Parliament.

It is representative body of people which consists of not more than 552 elected members. The present strength of Lok Sabha is 543. 530 members are elected by 29 states while remaining 13 are from Union Territories. 2 nominated members belong to Anglo – Indian community. Its term is 5 years, but it can be extended in case of an emergency for another 5 years and it can also be dissolved before its full term if Prime Minister loses confidence of Lok Sabha. Every Indian citizen who has got 18 years of age has right to vote.

2. A Speaker is Head and Presiding Officer of Lok Sabha. Elected members of Lok Sabha elect him amongst themselves. He is generally from ruling party and has to act impartially.

The powers and functions of the Speaker are:

- (a) Speaker presides over meeting of Lok Sabha.
 - (b) Speaker presides over joint meeting of Houses of Parliament.
 - (c) He exercises control over parliamentary committees.
 - (d) He has power to expunge unparliamentary words used a member of House.
 - (e) He is empowered to accept resignation of members.
3. British Government's unjust and unfair Salt Law forced Gandhiji to go ahead for Salt Satyagraha.
 4. The goals set by the Founding Fathers:
 - (a) Justice : Citizens cannot be discriminated on grounds of caste, gender and religion.
 - (b) Liberty : Citizens are free to choose heir own way of life.
 - (c) Equality : All citizens are equal before the law.
 - (d) Fraternity : All citizens are needed to maintain peace, harmony, integrity and fraternity.

Chapter-4 Role of President, Prime Minister and The Council of Ministers

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) Vice President
2. (a) President
3. (b) 35 years
4. (a) President
5. (d) Article 356

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The head of Indian Republic is President.
2. President can be removed by impeachment.
3. All treaties are signed on his names.
4. The Government is responsible to Lok Sabha.
5. The Prime Minister is link between Cabinet and President.
6. The Queen of England is the Head of the Unitary Government.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Prime Minister	(d) Leader of the House
2. President	(a) Can give pardon
3. Vice President	(e) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
4. Rajiv Gandhi	(c) Prime Minister
5. Rajendra Prasad	(b) President

E. Answer the following question in short:

1. Members of both Houses of Parliament take part in the election of President.
2. By the Joint Session of the Parliament, we understand that in this session members of both Houses of Parliament take part.
3. The judicial powers of the President are:
 - (a) President appoints Chief Justice of India and judges of High Courts.
 - (b) He has authority to reduce sentence or grant pardon to a person sentenced by courts.
 - (c) He can take help of any judge if thinks on any matter.

4. The procedure of election of Vice President is a process in which members of both Houses of Parliament take part.
 5. The three categories of ministers are:
 - a) Cabinet Ministers
 - b) Minister of State
 - c) Deputy Minister
 6. The Prime Minister is appointed by President. He is not free in the appointment of Prime Minister. He appoints him who is leader of political party which secures a majority of seats in Lok Sabha. The Council of Ministers is appointed by President on advice of Prime Minister. In absence of majority, a number of parties jointly elect their leader and President appoints that leader as Prime Minister.
 7. The qualifications for the election of President are:
 - a) He should be a citizen of India.
 - b) He should have completed age of 35 years.
 - c) He should be qualified for election as member of Lok Sabha.
 - d) He should be proposed by at least 50 members of Electoral College and seconded by another 50 members.
 - e) He must not hold any office of profit under Central/State Govt.
- Bills, Bills concerning income and expenditure of Government can be introduced in Parliament only with previous sanction of President.
- d) Judicial Powers: He receives many mercy petitions from persons who have been sentenced by court.
 - e) Emergency Powers: He can declare an emergency if there is an attack from any other country or there is an internal disturbance.
2. A President can be removed from his office through an impeachment resolution. Members of both Houses of Parliament take part in this process. He may even resign from his office before his tenure.
 3. Prime Minister is the real Head. Prime Minister is the most powerful post in the Constitution of India. The President of India is only a nominal head of the State and his powers are exercised by Council of Ministers.
 4. The functions of Council of Ministers are:
 - a) Council of Ministers prepares most of the Bills which are presented in Parliament.
 - b) Finance Minister who is a Cabinet member prepares Annual Budget which Parliament generally approves.
 - c) Council of Ministers supervises and controls various Government departments.
 - d) Council of Ministers works as a team with Prime Minister acting as Captain.
 5. Prime Minister is most important functionary in country because he is Head of Council of Ministers and Cabinet. There are weekly meetings of Cabinet in which major decisions are taken. He is leader of people as he is leader of majority party which is directly elected by Lok Sabha. He and his Team of Ministers are appointed by President and they hold office till pleasure of President.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The powers and duties of the President are:
 - (a) Executive Powers: President is Head of State. So, he has to make many appointments to key posts to run administration. He appoints Governors, Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.
 - (b) Legislative Powers: He is an integral part of Parliament. He summons and prorogues either House of Parliament. All Bills passed by Parliament must receive assent of President when Parliament is not in session and if there is an emergency of some sort, he on advice of Cabinet, can even make laws.
 - (c) Financial Powers: He has also been given vast financial powers i.e. Money

Powers of Prime Minister:

- (a) He allocates work to members of Council of Ministers.
- (b) He is Leader of Lok Sabha and conveys its feelings whenever necessary.

- (c) He is link between President and Council of Ministers.
 - (d) He constitutes Council of Ministers by preparing a list of those people whom he would like to have as his colleagues.
 - (e) He supervises working of all Ministers and has right to advise them, if necessary.
6. Emergency power is imposed by the President of India as an extraordinary power. There are 3 types of emergency.
- 1. If security is threatened by external aggression or internal disturbance. President can declare emergency on advice of Council of Ministers.
 - 2. In case of a financial crisis, President can declare emergency. He can reduce salaries of Govt. employees including judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.
 - 3. When constitutional machinery of a state breaks down, on Governor's advice, President can take over administration of State. State comes under President's Rule. Parliament makes law for state during this period. Emergency has to be approved by Parliament within a month and thereafter at 6 months.
7. The President is a Nominal Head as his powers are exercised by Council of Ministers. India has a Parliamentary form of government. The ministers are responsible to Parliament. Government has to resign if it loses confidence of Lok Sabha as a majority party. President exercises his powers on advice of Council of Ministers. The character of our government system makes President nominal head.
8. The categories of Council of Ministers are:
- a) Cabinet Ministers
 - b) Minister of State
 - c) Deputy Minister

Creative Corner:

- 1. Do it yourself.
- 2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-5 The Judiciary

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- 1. (c) third
- 2. (a) lower
- 3. (b) President

B. Fill in the following blanks:

- 1. Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal.
- 2. Certain appeals can be made directly in the Supreme Court.
- 3. The writ of Habeas Corpus means to produce the body.
- 4. The writ of Quo-Warrant is issued by a court to a public servant.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Answer the short type questions:

- 1. The functions of Supreme Court are defined by Constitution. It can take up any dispute between:
 - (a) Citizens of country.
 - (b) Citizens and government of the country.
 - (c) Two or more state governments
 - (d) Central and State Governments, apart from accepting;
 - (e) Petitions and Public Interest Litigations (PILs).

Supreme Court has specific functions within the limitations imposed by Constitution.
- 2. The powers of High Court: High Court is highest court of a State. It has following powers:
 - (a) Original Jurisdiction: A High Court has original jurisdiction in certain matters like those involving Fundamental Rights, divorce, Wills, matters relating to State Revenue and its collection. High Court also hears disputes related to State Elections or election petitions.
 - (b) Appellate Jurisdiction: Appeals in civil and criminal cases can be made before the High Court against the decisions of Subordinate Courts. The High Court can give fresh verdict in such cases.
 - (c) Supervisory Jurisdiction: High Court controls and supervises working of Lower Courts. It is responsible for administration of its own affairs and affairs of its Subordinate Courts. It also

regulates appointments of subordinate service in Lower Courts.

3. Qualifications required to become a Supreme Court Judge is as follows:
 - (a) He must be a citizen of India.
 - (b) He must have been a judge of High Court for 5 years or
 - (c) An advocate of a High Court for at least 10 years or
 - (d) He must be in President's opinion, a distinguished Jurist.He can be removed from office by President's order if he is found guilty of misuse of authority or misbehavior. Procedure of impeachment of a judge is same as that of President. A motion containing charges has to be passed separately by both Houses of Parliament by 2/3rd majority of members present and voting which should not be less than a majority of total membership of House.
4. The difference between District Courts and Revenue Courts:
 - (A) District Court : It's highest court in a district and can hear appeals brought from Lower Court. It is headed by District Judge who tries civil cases. District Deputy Commissioner (or Collector) exercises administrative and revenue powers and also functions as Magistrate or District Judge. He maintains law and order in his area.
 - (B) Revenue Court : It deals with cases involving assessment and collection of land revenue as well as property tax. It works directly under High Court. It is divided into 5 categories:
 - (i) The Board of Revenue
 - (ii) The Court of Commissioner of Revenue
 - (iii) The Court of Collector
 - (iv) The Court of Tehsildar
 - (v) The Court of Naib Tehsildar.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. The structure of court is as follows:
 - ❖ Supreme Court
 - ❖ High Courts
 - ❖ District Courts
 - ❖ Subordinate Courts
2. A Supreme Court judge can be removed from office only by an order of President if is found

guilty of misuse of authority or proven misbehavior. The procedure of impeachment of a judge is same as that of President. To remove a judge from his office, a motion containing charges against judge has to be passed separately by both Houses of Parliament by 2/3rd majority of members present and voting which should not be less than a majority of total membership of House.

3. The difference between Original Jurisdiction and Appellate Jurisdiction:
 - (A) Original Jurisdiction: Certain petitions can be made directly in Supreme Court and these are said to originate in Supreme Court. Authority to resolve these cases is called 'Original Jurisdiction'. Cases fall in 2 categories as:
 - (1) Disputes between 2 or more states.
 - (2) Disputes between Union Government and one or more State Government.
 - (B) Appellate Jurisdiction: Appeals in civil and criminal cases can be made before the High Court against the decisions of Subordinate Courts. The High Court can give fresh verdict in such cases.
4. The difference between Appellate jurisdiction and Advisory jurisdiction:
 - (A) Appellate Jurisdiction : Appeals in civil and criminal cases can be made before the High Court against the decisions of Subordinate Courts. The High Court can give fresh verdict in such cases.
 - (B) Advisory Jurisdiction : President of India can refer any matter of public importance to Supreme Court for its advice. However, President is not bound to accept such advice.
5. The difference between Civil Courts and Criminal Courts:
 - (A) Civil Court : It is the highest court in a district and can hear appeals brought from Lower Court. It is headed by District Judge who tries civil cases. District Deputy Commissioner (or Collector) exercises administrative and revenue powers and also functions as Magistrate or District Judge. He maintains law and order in his area.
 - (B) Criminal Court : The Criminal Court of

District is headed by a Session Judge. Cases of murder, dacoity and others are heard by Session Courts. Session Judge can award capital punishment, but it is subject to approval of High Court.

Appeals against decision of Civil and Criminal Courts can be taken to High Court.

F. Write short notes on:

1. Lok Adalats : These have been set up to de-burden regular courts. Lok Adalats have simplified legal procedures. 1st Lok Adalat was inaugurated in Delhi in 1985 by Justice P.N. Bhagwati where 150 cases were decided in a single day.
2. Public Interest Litigation : Public Interest Litigation pertains to matters of public interest and significance. After all, the first and last aim of any judicial system is primarily aimed at safeguarding the public welfare and public interest through the tool of natural justice without any predilection.
3. Cognizable Offence : Cognizable offence means any offence committed with a foul and mal-intention and truthfulness and veracity of same seems to have proven prima facie.
4. Public Prosecutor : He is a Government's legal representative and is responsible for presenting case against a person suspected of breaking law. In criminal trial, the prosecution charges accused with a definite offence. It has responsibility of proving it as well. 'Burden of Proof' lies on prosecution. A person is deemed to be innocent until proved guilty. His main aim is to play an impartial and neutral role. He is needed to be an advocate with a minimum 7 years practice.
5. Supreme Court on FIR : Supreme Court has made it mandatory to a Police Station file an FIR. On registration of an FIR, police begins investigation. FIR mentions date, time, place and facts of offence. Police registers an FIR on prescribed form and is signed by complainant and he has legal right to get a free copy of FIR.
6. Supervisory Jurisdiction : High Court controls and supervises working of Lower Courts. It is responsible for administration of its own affairs and affairs of its Subordinate Courts. It also regulates appointments of subordinate service in Lower Courts.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.

2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper 2

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) President
2. (b) 35 years
3. (a) President
4. (a) lower

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The writ of Habeas Corpus means to produce the body.
2. The writ of Quo-Warrant is issued by a court to a public servant.
3. The head of Indian Republic is President.
4. President can be removed by impeachment.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Answer the following question in short:

1. Members of both Houses of Parliament take part in the election of President.
2. The procedure of election of Vice President is a process in which members of both Houses of Parliament take part.
3. The procedure of election of Vice President is a process in which members of both Houses of Parliament take part.
4. The three categories of ministers are:
 - a) Cabinet Ministers
 - b) Minister of State
 - c) Deputy Minister

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. Emergency power is imposed by the President of India as an extraordinary power. There are 3 types of emergency.
 1. If security is threatened by external aggression or internal disturbance. President can declare emergency on advice of Council of Ministers.
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- advice, President can take over administration of State. State comes under President's Rule. Parliament makes law for state during this period. Emergency has to be approved by Parliament within a month and thereafter at 6 months.
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