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ENHANCED
EDITION

Social Invention

Teacher Manual



CLASS - VIII**HISTORY
CHAPTER 1**

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
6. True
- C** 1. Ancient, Medieval and Modern
2. Time, dates 3. National Archives
4. Princely States 5. Vernacular Press

D**Short Answer**

1. History is a study of past events. History is a record of people, places and events of the past arranged in a chronological order. History is all about changes that have taken place over time. It is about how things were in the past and how things have changed with time.
2. The historians have divided history into three distinct periods — Ancient, Medieval and Modern. All these three periods are often marked by the different cultures, customs, traditions economy, politics and social practices. Periodisation in history has also undergone a change with the passage of time. We categorise history on the basis of any event or something which has influenced the society in a big way.
3. Literary sources include all the written documents, government books records, correspondences, administrative records etc. Official records of the British Surveys conducted by the British are also an important record for studying the modern history.

Long Answer

1. (i) In India, the transformation from medieval to modern period coincides with the decline of the Mughal Empire and the emergence of the British authority.
- (ii) The modern history of India roughly begins with the end of the Mughal Empire.
- (iii) After the last able Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb died, India was fragmented into a number of small petty kingdoms.
- (iv) There were chaos and confusion all over the country with almost every other king fighting for control of territories.
- (v) This attracted foreigners who came promptly to India by establishing trade links and draining away the resources.
- (vi) The Europeans were particularly interested in spice trade with India and the Dutch monopolised this area. This led to a series of interesting changes in the Indian subcontinent.

2. **Features of the Modern Age are as follows:**

- F Industrial Revolution- It took place in England. Goods were produced in factories with the help of machines. The large-scale production of goods in factories using machines and power is known as industrialisation.
 - F Urbanisation- The movement of people from villages to towns and cities in search of a better quality of life.
 - F Nationalism- Patriotism and a growing identification with one's homeland.
 - F Socialism- A system where the state tries to ensure equitable distribution of wealth.
 - F Democracy- Government of the people for the people and by the people.
 - F Scientific and Technological Progress New inventions and discoveries that revolutionised human life.
 - F The Renaissance Movement- It took place in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries. It encouraged independent thinking and reasoning which had an impact on the thoughts and ideals of the people around the world.
3. In the study of history, a period of time is far more important than the dates in particular. When it comes to the political history, the dates become important. In such cases, dates help us to know the chronology or the sequence of the occurrence of the events. But, for the social, economic and cultural events or changes, the dates are not important, as we cannot give specific date to such prolonged and continuous changes that occurred over a period of time. Same is the case of nationalism as we cannot give exact date and time for the emergence of the feeling of nationalism or any other such thing in India and the world over.
4. Sources in studying history are very crucial to have an understanding about it. In this chapter, we are studying about the Modern Period. This period has plenty of resources that help us to reconstruct the modern history of India. Such as the literary sources.

Literary Sources

Literary sources include all the written documents, government books records, correspondences, administrative records etc. Official records of the British Surveys conducted by the British are also an important record for studying the modern history.

Government Records

The very practice of maintaining records of the events and happenings in a systematic manner began during the Mughal rule. Later, during the British rule also, this practice was followed systematically. Records of every such official decisions, meetings, conclusions reached by the administrative and other senior authorities have been kept preserved.

Survey Reports

The British conducted many surveys to know about the people, geographical features and even the social infrastructure. They thought that survey was necessary to understand the people, the region and the topography of India. Such information, in their opinion was important to

govern the Indian population and for strategic importance as well. They also conducted land revenue and population surveys.

Other Records of the Period

There are other sources of information about this period as well. These sources are in the form of newspaper, books, movies, diaries, accounts of the travellers and pilgrims.

5. The British conducted many surveys to know about the people, geographical features and even the social infrastructure. They thought that survey was necessary to understand the people, the region and the topography of India. Such information, in their opinion was important to govern the Indian population and for strategic importance as well. They also conducted land revenue and population surveys. Surveys during the period included extensive mapping of different parts of India. These records provide us with authentic and in-depth information about the character of the British rule in India. It also helped the British in the governance of India.

CHAPTER 2

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)
6. (c)
- B** 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- C** 1. Portuguese 2. Regulating Act 3. French Company
4. Indian Soldiers 5. 1764
- D** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
6. False
- E**

Short Answer

1. Economic exploitation was the basic element of British Colonialism.
2. After 1813, the policy of free trade began which decreased the monopoly of the company.
3. For the fearlessness, courage and fighting skills, Tipu Sultan was called the "Tiger of Mysore".
4. (i) Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal by the British. After establishing Mir Jafar as the Nawab, the company began to interfere in the affairs of Bengal. Mir Jafar had become a puppet into the hands of the British.
(ii) When Mir Jafar opposed against the unfair trade practices of the British, he was deposed and Mir Qasim was made the Nawab of Bengal in place of Mir Jafar.
5. Haider Ali became the ruler of Mysore State in 1761.

Long Answer

1. On 23rd June, 1757, the battle between the English and Siraj-ud-Daulah took place at Plassey. The forces of Siraj-ud-Daulah were defeated and the Nawab was killed by the English in the battle. The Nawab's two commanders did not join the war on the promise of being made the next

ruler of Bengal by the English. The Battle of Plassey paved the way for the British to establish their supremacy over Bengal.

The rich revenues of Bengal enabled the English company officials to organise a strong army. Mir Jafar was made the Puppet- Nawab of Bengal and he gave away large sums of money to Clive and other officials of the Company as reward for their support. Moreover, the English were given the right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

2. The British had firmly established their position by the middle of the 19th century and a large part of India came under their direct rule. The areas that remained independent were indirectly under British influence. The reason behind the rise of the British are:
 1. After the Mughal empire started falling, its various governors and rebel commanders established their superiority at different places and started fighting against each other. This gave the British the opportunity to establish their trading ports in India. The British East India Company was formed in 1600 to trade with India.
 2. The Britishers built many warehouses, which gave them an excuse to build forts and built up armies to protect them.
 3. There was lack of unity among the Indian states. They were fighting with each other for different reasons.
 4. The Britishers took advantage of the situation as the Indian rulers failed to create a stable social, political and economic rule. They adopted the policy of divide and rule.
 5. The Indian civil service was the backbone of the British rule which supported the structure of the British rule in India.
3. (a) Diwani were the rights granted to British East India Company to collect revenues and decide the civil cases.
 - (b) Many actions of Mir Qasim were not liked by the English so a battle broke out between Mir Qasim and English in 1763 in which Mir Qasim was defeated. He fled to Awadh and made an alliance with the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II, then the Mughal Emperor. Their combined armies were defeated by the English in the Battle of Buxar in 1764. Finally, the Treaty of Allahabad was signed in 1765 and the Company secured the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha (Orissa). Now, the English got the rights to collect the revenue from these territories and they also got the right of free trade in Awadh.
4. (i) The Indian Civil Service was the backbone of the British rule which supported the structure of the British rule in India. The credit for the Indian Civil Service goes to Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General of the East India Company in 1786.
 - (ii) He saw that the Company's servants were corrupt. Bribery, gifts, illegal private trade and oppressing the local people were their chief means of getting money.
 - (iii) Cornwallis asked the Company's Directors to raise the salaries of the company's servants. Promotion in Civil Services was to be given on the basis of seniority.

- (iv) These changes made the Company's officers the highest paid employees in the world.
 - (v) Till 1853 AD, all the appointments were made by the Directors of the Company. Though, some nominations were also made by the members of the Board of Controllers.
 - (vi) In 1853, the system of open competition was introduced to recruit the civil servants. In matters of recruitment to the Civil Services, Indians were completely ignored. All posts worth more than rupees 500 a year were kept reserved for the Englishmen.
- 5.
- (i) When the British rulers succeeded in establishing a huge empire, they needed strong armed forces to maintain this empire.
 - (ii) But after 1858, the British introduced significant changes in their armed forces and took intensive care about its organisation and functioning.
 - (iii) British army played three important roles in the expansion of the British empire.
 - (iv) The Army saved the Company from its European rivals, conquered the dominions of the native rulers and crushed revolts.
 - (v) The Indian soldiers were mainly recruited because they were available at lower salaries. The highest rank held by an Indian was that of a 'Subedar'.
 - (vi) After, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Army was reorganised with a view to check the tendency of revolt.
 - (vii) The armies of the Company and the Crown were merged and then a Royal Army was set up.
 - (viii) The important units of the army such as artillery and tanks etc. were kept under the command of the European Officers.

CHAPTER 3

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)
6. (b)
- B** 1. Permanent settlement 2. Indigo, Jute, tea and coffee
3. Mahalwari Settlement 4. rent, eviction
- C** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- D** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- E** 1. agrarian 2. Agra and Awadh 3. 1/10th to 1/11th
4. permanent 5. Ryotwari

F

Short Answer

1. This settlement was introduced by the then Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis in 1793 AD. In Bengal, Bihar, Odisha (Orissa), Varanasi division of U.P. and northern Karnataka. The Permanent Settlement roughly covered 19 per cent of the total land area of British India. Under this system, a new class of Zamindars became the owners of land. They were given the right to collect the land revenue of which 1/10th to 1/11th

was retained by them as their remuneration and the rest was given to the Company.

2. (i) The Ryotwari Settlement was another revenue settlement introduced by the British. It was first introduced in Tamil Nadu (former Madras) by Thomas Munro and Captain Read.
- (ii) Under this system, the Ryots (or cultivators) were given the ownership of land.
- (iii) They were directly and individually responsible for the payment of land revenue to the state.
- (iv) Thus, a system of peasant proprietorship was introduced. The main features of this settlement were:
 - a) Measurement of field and an estimate of field;
 - b) Assessment upon individual cultivators;
 - c) Government demand of revenue was fixed at 55 per cent of the produce.

3. **Revolts of Indigo Cultivators:**

The atrocities done by the British indigo planters is one of the darkest chapter in the history of British rule in India. The planters committed inhuman atrocities, oppression on the cultivators and forced them to grow indigo crop under terms dictated by the British planters. The peasants who refused to grow indigo were brutally beaten with sticks. The movement of the indigo peasants could be described as the strike of the Indian peasantry.

The Deccan Riots (1874 - 75):

- (i) The heavy assessment of land revenue in Maharashtra and the increasing poverty and indebtedness had reduced the peasantry in the Marathwara region to a pitiable state. The moneylenders exploited this situation to their advantage and mortgaged a very large portion of lands against rural loans.
 - (ii) Personal violence against the peasantry was used when they refused to hand over these documents.
4. The heavy assessment renewal hampered agricultural progress and reduced the peasantry class to the state of poverty and resourcelessness. The high rates of taxation made accumulation of capital in agriculture impossible and left very little incentives with the land owners to make improvements in land. The land revenue policy was totally oppressive for the peasantry.

Long Answer

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features of this settlement were:

- a) Measurement of field and an estimate of field;
 - b) Assessment upon individual cultivators;
 - c) Government demand of revenue was fixed at 55 per cent of the produce.
- (v) In the Ryotwari System, instead of Zamindars, the peasants became the proprietors. But, even this right failed to improve the condition of the peasants.
- (vi) The collection of revenue was so rigid and harsh that the peasants in the Ryotwari areas fell into the trap of the moneylenders, which again led to a continuous struggle between the money-lenders and cultivators.
2. British rule had an adverse impact on rural India including the peasants. Under the new administrative measures, new land tenures were created, new social classes emerged and peasantry came under the systematic exploitation by Zamindars, moneylenders, tax-collectors and intermediaries. Within a few decades of the British rule and rural administration, the Indian peasantry soon came to be oppressed and exploited not only by the foreign rulers and their agents but also by the native exploiters and urban-based capitalists.

The British Government was only concerned about the collection of revenue and was least worried about the living conditions of the cultivators. Thus, the condition of peasantry became very miserable day by day.

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The Ryotwari Settlement

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Mahalwari Settlement

In Mahalwari System, the basis of assessment of land revenue was the produce of a Mahal or estate and all the proprietors of a Mahal were jointly responsible in their person and property for the sum assessed by the government on the Mahal. If the number of proprietors was large, a few of them were selected as representatives of the whole and made responsible for the management of the Mahal and timely payment of the revenue. The ownership of land was reserved for the individual peasants and the cultivation was to be done individually, but the peasants were jointly responsible for paying the land revenue to the state.

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- (ii) The village as a whole through its headman or Lambardar, was required to pay the revenue. The Mahalwari System was first introduced in Agra and Awadh and later extended to other parts of the United Provinces (today's Uttar Pradesh).

CHAPTER 4

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c)
- B** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
- C** 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d)
- D** 1. Naikada 2. Zamindars 3. 1879 4. Khuntkatti 5. 1820-1837
6. Birsa
- E**

Short Answer

1. The tribals or adivasis were the original inhabitants of vast tracts in western central, southern, north-eastern parts of the country. They may be defined as groups of people bound together by a similar language, culture and customs. Tribal people live in communities or groups. They lead a life that is closely interwoven own, and dependent on nature. Tribal people own land collectively.
2. The British had brought great changes within the tribal economies. The

British rule and its policy of commercialisation allowed the penetration of tribal areas by outsiders such as traders, moneylenders, revenue farmers, forest officials, contractors etc.

3. The British recognised tribal chiefs as Zamindars and introduced new forms of land revenue and taxation system.
4. In the leadership of two brothers, Sidhu and Kanhu, about ten thousand Santhals declared their intention to take possession of their country and establish a government of their own. They cut off the postal and railway communication between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal and took complete control of the area and they declared the end of the Company's rule.
5. The Naikada forest tribe of Gujarat began a movement in 1868. They wanted to establish a Dharmaraj by getting rid of the British imposed restrictions.
6. There were many tribal groups in India. Some of them were the Mundas, Santhals, Gaddis, Bhils, Banjaras, Baigas, Gonds, Nagas, Khasi etc.

Long Answer

1. (i) The tribal people shared an intimate relationship with the forest which was linked with their very existence. They relied on the natural resources available to them in the forests for their livelihood. They led peaceful lives and did not tolerate interference from outside. With the advent of British rule, their peaceful lives were disrupted.
(ii) The tribals practiced 'jhum' cultivation or 'shifting' cultivation. In this, small patches of land were burned in the forests to clear them for cultivation. They mainly lived by hunting and food gathering. Some of the tribals worked as agricultural labourers in the fields of Zamindars.
2. (i) The British rule and its policy of commercialisation allowed the penetration of tribal areas by outsiders such as traders, moneylenders, revenue farmers, forest officials, contractors etc.
(ii) This development disturbed the simple and sheltered lives of the tribals, who were totally dependent on the forests for their livelihood.
(iii) Apart from that, the British land revenue settlements in India took away the tribal traditions of joint ownership and gave way to tensions within the tribal society.
(iv) The British Government started to establish control over the forest zones.
(v) The British rule put restrictions on them to use forest products and lands.
3. (i) The Munda Revolt was another great tribal revolt under the leadership of Birsa Munda in the region of Ranchi (Jharkhand) in 1899-1900. The greatest leader of this Munda Revolt was Birsa.
(ii) The Mundas in course of the 19th century had seen their traditional khuntkatti land system (joint holdings by khunts or tribal lineages) being eroded by Jagirdars and Thikedars coming from the northern

- plains as merchants and moneylenders.
- (iii) In the early 1890's the tribal chiefs (Sardars) attempted to fight the landlords and the imposition of Beth Begari (forced labour) in the court through a lawyer.
 - (iv) In 1895, young Birsa is said to have seen a dream of a Supreme God, after which he claimed to be a Prophet with natural healing powers.
4. In the leadership of two brothers, Sidhu and Kanhu, about ten thousand Santhals declared their intention to take possession of their country and establish a government of their own. They cut off the postal and railway communication between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal and took complete control of the area and they declared the end of the Company's rule. But the government crushed this rebellion by brutal use of military force against the Santhals.
 5. The Naikada forest tribe of Gujarat began a movement in 1868. They wanted to establish a Dharmaraj by getting rid of the British imposed restrictions. So, they rebelled against the British domination like the Kacha Nagas of Cachar. They attacked police stations to get their demand fulfilled and get freedom from the British rule. Though all these revolts were crushed by the British, but they succeeded in exposing the exploitative nature of the British rule.

CHAPTER 5

- A** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (e)
- D** 1. The urban industry of India, at the beginning of the 19th century, was mainly is the nature of handicrafts, producing fine textiles or other luxury products for the aristocracy. In the handicrafts, Indian urban industry had reached a high watermark of excellence. The products of Indian industry enjoyed a world wide reputation. The urban industry occupied a very favorable and important position in India's economic activity.
2. Indian goods, despite being of fine quality, became so costly because of the burden of undue taxes and duty imposed upon them that they could not attract buyers either at home or abroad. The Indian goods could not compete with the machine-made English goods, which were cheaper and more attractive. The machine-made cheap goods flooded the domestic market in India also.

E

Short Answer

1. The problem of rapid decline both in the artistic excellence and economic importance of these handicrafts, a decline which, though in some cases began as early as the end of the 18th century, became very marked about the middle of the 19th century. This process came to be known as 'de-industrialisation'.
2. The British economic policies completely ruined the traditional

handicraft industries of India. India, which was ones the chief supplier of textiles to Europe in the past, now became a leading supplier of raw materials to the British industries and a major consumer of British goods.

3. The English East India Company had enjoyed monopoly over Indian trade upto 1833. But, with the Charter Act of 1833, doors opened for every English merchant and the exploitation of Indian resources began at a rapid speed.
4. The British economic policies completely ruined the traditional handicraft industries of India. India, which was ones the chief supplier of textiles to Europe in the past, now became a leading supplier of raw materials to the British industries and a major consumer of British goods. Heavy duties levied on Indian goods followed by the unfavourable circumstances created by the British rule led to the decline of trade and commerce in India. The decline of Indian industry and trade were due to the deliberate and exploitative British economic policies that ruined the artisans and craftsmen as well. All these things happened due to Industrial Revolution in England.

Long Answer

1. The British economic policies completely ruined the traditional handicraft industries of India. India, which was ones the chief supplier of textiles to Europe in the past, now became a leading supplier of raw materials to the British industries and a major consumer of British goods. Heavy duties levied on Indian goods followed by the unfavourable circumstances created by the British rule led to the decline of trade and commerce in India. The decline of Indian industry and trade were due to the deliberate and exploitative British economic policies that ruined the artisans and craftsmen as well. All these things happened due to Industrial Revolution in England.
2. The British economic policy put a huge adverse impact on the Indian handicrafts. These policies completely destroyed the traditional handicraft industries of India. India which was the chief supplier of textiles to Europe in the past, now became a leading supplier of raw materials to the British industries and a major market for the British goods. This led to the ruination of artisans and craftsmen as well. The British rulers did not like Indian silk and cotton textiles to be used in England. Earlier, the Indian Princes, the nobles and even middle class persons patronised these handicrafts.
3. (i) The establishment of modern industries began in India during the later half of the 19th century but its growth was slow and steady.
(ii) By 1850-60, cotton textile mill, jute mill and colliers were set up in India. The first textile mill in India was set-up in Bombay in 1853 AD. Similarly, certain other industries also came up into existence in the last decade of the 19th century or at the beginning of the 20th century. Chief among them were the cotton industries, rice mills, flour mills, timber mills, leather tanneries, woollen mills, paper making industries, sugar mills steel and iron plants.
(iii) Besides these industries salt, saltpeter, mica, cement, match, glass industries etc. were also established and developed at a rapid pace.

CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)
6. (c)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
6. True

C

Short Answer

1. Mangal Pandey, an Indian soldier was the first to refuse its use. This incident became the immediate cause which led to the revolt against the British. Mangal Pandey, driven by his patriotic sentiments, killed two British officers in anger at Barrackpore cantonment in Bengal.
2. (i) The British had destroyed Indian industry, handicrafts and trade. Many peasants had lost their lands. Artisans and craftsmen were also ruined.
(ii) Indian soldiers were ill-treated and abused by the British officers during that period.
(iii) The British sent the Indian soldiers overseas against their will. The Hindu soldiers considered crossing the sea as against their religion.
(iv) The people of India realised that the British had started to interfere in social traditions and practices of India.
3. The news of Barrackpore incident soon reached at many places in northern India. Many Indian sepoys at Meerut refused to use these cartridges and rose in revolt. Thus, the main Revolt of 1857 broke out at Meerut on May 10th, 1857.
4. In Bihar, Veer Kunwar Singh, a 80 year old Zamindar of Jagdishpur, Arrah and Bhojpur led the revolt. He defeated the British troops many times. After defeating them, he joined Nana Saheb and died fighting in April, 1858.
5. From Meerut and Delhi, the uprising soon spread to other places in northern and central India. It was particularly strong in Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly, Gwalior, Faizabad and Arrah.

Long Answer

1. The greased cartridges gave immediate spark to the revolt. The cartridges of the new Royal Enfield Rifle had a greased paper cover whose end had to be bitten off before use. The grease was composed of the fat of cows and pigs. This practice was against the religion of Hindu and Muslim soldiers. The Indian soldiers refused to use such type of cartridges.
2. From Meerut and Delhi, the uprising soon spread to other places in northern and central India. It was particularly strong in Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly, Gwalior, Faizabad and Arrah. There were uprisings in other areas also. Even in places where no uprising occurred, unrest prevailed. At most places, the civilians also joined the sepoys, where they actually did not participate, they helped the rebels by giving them food and shelter.
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to be bitten off before use. The grease was composed of the fat of cows and pigs. This practice was against the religion of Hindu and Muslim soldiers. The Indian soldiers refused to use such type of cartridges. Mangal Pandey, an Indian soldier was the first to refuse its use. This incident became the immediate cause which led to the revolt against the British. Mangal Pandey, driven by his patriotic sentiments, killed two British officers in anger at Barrackpore cantonment in Bengal. He was later executed and his regiment was disbanded. At Meerut also, the sepoys refused to use such kind of cartridges. The revolt began on 10th May, 1857 at Meerut.

4. (i) The revolt did not spread to all parts of the country. Nor was it supported by all groups and sections of society. Many Indian rulers refused to help the rebels. Some were openly hostile to them and helped the British to suppress the revolt.
- (ii) The revolt was not organised properly. The uprisings in different parts of the country were uncoordinated. The rebels had no proper ideology or programme and planning.
- (iii) The leadership of the movement was weak. Most of the leaders fought to liberate their own territories only. No national leader emerged to coordinate the movement and give it purpose and direction.
- (iv) The rebels were short of weapons and finances. The company's army had access to modern weaponry and unlimited funds.
5. (i) The British now adopted the policy of divide and rule. They further adopted the policy to exploit the sentiment of the Muslims in the name of religion against the Hindus. This policy was aimed to weaken the power of united Hindus and Muslims against the British. The Muslims received preferences against Hindus.
- (ii) The Governor-General of India was given the title of the Viceroy of India.
- (iii) The office of the Secretary of State for India was created. He had a council of 15 members, called the Indian Council, to advise him.
- (iv) The Act for the responsive Government of India was passed in 1858 and the rule of the East India Company came to an end. The administration of India was now directly taken over by the British Crown.
- (v) Religious freedom was guaranteed to the Indian people. Employment in the state services to be made in future, on ability and not on the basis of caste, creed or colour.
- (vi) Queen's proclamation was passed in 1858 which granted various rights to the princes and assured them that in future their territories would not be annexed to the British Empire. The army was reorganised and the number of the British soldiers were increased in ratio to the Indian sepoys.
6. The legendary brave Queen, Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi offered a brave resistance to the British General Hugh Rose. Lakshmibai fought bravely, but finally with the help of some traitors British captured Rani of Jhansi.

She escaped to Kalpi which was also lost to the British. Then, Rani and Tantia Tope captured the fort of Gwalior from Sindhia. Rani boldly fought the war with the British soldiers. She died while fighting in 1858. Sir Hugh Rose wrote about her, “The best and the bravest military leader of the rebels.”

7. Nana Saheb was defeated by the British General Havelock who killed a number of innocent civilians, men, women and children. Nana Saheb escaped and never came back. Tantia Tope, who was the commander of his troops, also escaped to Jhansi.

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8. Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao-II led the revolt, expelled British troops from Kanpur and declared himself the Peshwa. However, Nana Saheb was defeated by the British General Havelock who killed a number of innocent civilians, men, women and children. Nana Saheb escaped and never came back.

CHAPTER 7

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| A | 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| | 6. (b) | 7. (b) | | | |
| B | 1. True | 2. False | 3. False | 4. False | 5. True |
| C | 1. Sir Charles Wood | 2. Christian | | | |
| | 3. Sir Charles Wood | 4. Lord Macaulay | | 5. 1904 | |
| D | 1. (e) | 2. (f) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| | 6. (b) | | | | |
| E | | | | | |

Short Answer

1. (a) Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control in the Ministry (1852-55), firmly believed in the superiority of English race. He prepared a comprehensive despatch in 1854 on the scheme of future education in India. According to the Provisions of Wood's Despatch, education departments were to be established in every province and in 1857 universities were set up at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay on the models of London University. The Wood's Despatch made recommendation for all levels of education from the primary to the university level.
- (b) As per the provisions of the Charter Act of 1813, the British Government provided for one lakh rupees, that is to be spent annually on education of Indians. The Christian Missionaries were allowed to preach their faith in India. One lakh was to be spent for the revival and promotion of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India and for the introduction as well as

promotion of knowledge of the Science among the inhabitants of the British territories.

- (c) Lord Macaulay, the Law Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, he recommended to educate the upper classes of India through the medium of English language. Education of the masses was not the aim of Macaulay. In North-West Provinces, James Thompson, the then Lieutenant-Governor (1843-53) made efforts to develop a broad scheme of village education through the medium of vernacular languages. In these village schools, useful subjects like mensuration, agricultural science etc. were taught in the vernacular medium.
- (d) In 1882, the government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter to review the progress of education in India since the Wood's Despatch of 1854. The Hunter Commission recommended for the separation of the primary and the secondary education. The government decided to hand over the primary education to the local bodies. The Commission stressed at the state's special care for the extension and improvement of primary education. For secondary education there should be two divisions — one, a literary education leading upto the entrance examination of the university and the other of a practical character, that was meant to prepare the students for commercial and vocational careers.

2. The Britishers

3. F It neglected the education of girls.
F The British succeeded in creating Indians with European tastes to some extent.
F The status of the English-educated persons differed from those who were taught in the vernaculars.
F Modern Education neglected the masses.
F No scientific or technical advancement was made in education.
F The Indians who received modern education gradually began to blindly follow the European ideas, thoughts and literature. They became aliens in their own country.

Long Answer

1. (i) Before the arrival of the British, the system of education in India was very flexible. There were 'pathshalas' and 'madrassas' in which a few students were taught by their teacher. There were no prescribed textbooks. All teaching was imparted orally, generally at the house of the teacher. Sanskrit and Geography were not taught. There was also no system of examinations. The teacher had a lot of freedom quite unlike the system prevalent today.
- (ii) The arrival of British also brought a change in the education system. The British Government needed English educated Indians to work at lower administrative posts. With the conquest of India, the work of administration had increased. Educated people were needed for minor jobs in commercial works and industries.
2. The Wood's Despatch made recommendation for all levels of education

from the primary to the university level. The despatch recommended to have both the local Indian languages and the English as the medium of instructions in schools. But, at the college level, only English was to be the medium of teaching. This Despatch also recommended for women's education and establishing technical schools and colleges. It also recommended for teacher's training institutions on the model as prevalent in the erstwhile England.

3. Many British administrators and other Europeans were in the favour of introducing English education. According to their opinion, it was required to spread European culture which was superior to all others. According to Lord Macaulay, the educated Indian's class was to be a class of loyal persons, Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellects. So, the British wanted to create a class of English speaking Indians who could be employed and serve in the British administration.

CHAPTER 8

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|
| A | 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) |
| B | 1. True | 2. True | 3. True | 4. True |
| | 6. False | 7. True | | 5. False |
| C | 1. Social evils | 2. D.K. Karve and Bombay | | |
| | 3. Jyotiba Phule | 4. Mahadev Govind Ranade | | |
| | 5. ancient | 6. Jyotiba Phule | | |

D

Short Answer

1. The practice of having more than one wife at the same time.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the earliest social reformer that shines the brightest. He struggled hard to remove the social and religious superstitions, social inequality and illiteracy. His efforts for stopping the Sati are known to all.
3. Prof. D.K. Karve founded the Widow Home in Poona in 1896. Prof. Karve founded several educational institutions in Maharashtra, the most notable being India's first university for women in Bombay in the early 20th century.
4. (a) He belonged to an Ezhava community of Kerala which was considered as untouchables. Narayan Guru founded the Sri Narayana Dharma Pari Palana Yogam (SNDPY) to carry out social reforms and awaken the oppressed classes. He coined the slogan "One God, One Religion, One Caste". Sri Narayan Guru fought to the last for the emancipation of the oppressed sections of the society all through his life, especially for the untouchables. He fought to win equal right of temple entry for the untouchables.
- (b) Jyotiba Phule was one of the well known and popular social reformers of Maharashtra. He took up the cause of women upliftment and he started a girls school in Poona with the assistance of his wife for the education of the depressed class children. He

campaigned for the removal of untouchability. He founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj with the objective of opposing the Brahmins and events questioned the authority of Hindu scriptures.

- (c) Mahatma Gandhi was totally against the concept of untouchability and played a vital and active role in removing it. He appealed to the upper caste Hindus to stop practicing untouchability and help in the improvement of the condition of the lower classes. Mahatma Gandhi gave the title Harijan (the people of God) to the lower castes and untouchables. Gandhiji founded the Harijan Sevak Sangha for improving the condition of untouchables and providing medical, technical and educational facilities to them.

Long Answer

1. These social evils were a part of the Hindu society. The Muslim society was also equally affected by the social evils. Such as polygamy, divorce, purdah system, illiteracy. The condition of women was also very deplorable. For example, the Sati Pratha forced the Hindu widows to burn themselves on the funeral pyres of their husbands. Infanticide was mainly related to the killing of female child. Child marriage was a common practice in the society. The 19th century was full of various social and religious evils.
2. Towards the end of the 19th century, a number of individual reform societies and religious organisations made sincere efforts to spread education among women, to encourage widow re-marriage, to improve the living conditions of widows, to prevent marriage of young children, to bring women out of purdah, to enforce monogamy and encourage middle class women to take up professions or public employment.
Several reformers, associated with the Brahma Samaj and the Arya Samaj tried to create awareness and worked against the evil practice of child marriage. In 1891, the Age of Consent Law was passed. According to the Age of Consent this law, the marriageable age for the boys and the girls was fixed at 12 and 10 years, respectively.
3. India is a land of diversities which many faiths or sects. People of India follow different customs and traditions. The development of caste system in India is not new, but its history can be traced back to very ancient period. The caste system had become a major obstacle in the development of the society.
4. (i) In the 19th century, a number of social reformers emerged and worked with the aim of social and cultural awakening by removing caste based discrimination and practices. They promoted the feelings of self-respect, self-reliance, patriotism and brotherhood. These reformers were the educated Indians who had understood the real causes of India's backwardness in the social and religious spheres.
(ii) The most important of the 19th century cultural and social movements was started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who opposed to the caste system and many other forms of social discrimination. He fought vigorously for reforms in existing caste system despite opposition from the powerful orthodox Brahmins.

CHAPTER 9

- A** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
6. (b)
- B** 1. Africa and Asia 2. Weavers 3. 1858
4. 1853 5. Lord Ripons
- C** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
6. False 7. False
- D** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (a)
- E**

Short Answer

1. Urbanisation means growth and development of urban areas, marked with concrete buildings and industrialisation, i.e., conversion of villages into cities.
2. The European nations explored more and more unknown areas of the world and set their claims on them. The growth of industries led to the development of modern big business companies owned by rich people. These capitalists pressed the governments of their countries to acquire new colonies to sell their manufactured goods.
3. (a) During the period of Lord Ripon's Governor – Generalship (1880-84 AD), the Municipal Committees were established in big cities. In villages, District Boards were set-up and efforts were made to decentralise the administration. Local services such as education, health, cleanliness and water supply were given to the local institutions.
(b) The zamindars were deprived of the police powers and a new as well as separate police department was set-up for this purpose. The district administration was further put under a District Magistrate. The district was divided into several 'thanas', each under a Daroga. The District Superintendent was the chief of the district police. In the villages, the village institutions had to carry out this duty which was maintained by the villagers themselves.
(c) Lord William Bentinck adopted several steps to improve the public welfare projects. First of all, he took necessary steps to improve the means of transport. For this purpose a highway, the Grand Trunk Road, was constructed between Delhi and Calcutta. He also got another road constructed between Bombay and Agra. These roads brought prosperity in the country by easy and quicker movement of goods. Further, north-west province was in very urgent need of irrigational canals.
(d) The expansion of international trade was made possible by the building of an extensive railway system in India in the second half of the 19th century. The first line, which ran for twenty miles out of Bombay, was opened in 1853. By 1906, when all the major trunk routes were in place, there was nearly 30,000 miles of track. Railways had a considerable impact on the rural economy and on internal migration and social mobility. They aided famine relief,

linked large parts of the interior to the parts and facilitated the movement of goods for domestic and foreign movement.

Long Answer

1. (i) By 1858, British Raj began to function in India when the British Crown assumed direct control of the Indian subcontinent and Queen Victoria was proclaimed the Empress of India in 1877 AD. The Industrial Revolution in England practically brought changes in all the industries and the traditional Indian textile industry was ruined. The flooding of Indian markets with British goods left millions of Indian artisans out of work. Similarly, millions of weavers in India became unemployed.
 - (ii) Indian peasants suffered a lot due to British economic and exploitative policies.
 - (iii) The new land revenue settlements had worsened the situation as well.
 - (iv) The growing economic distress and poverty of the people led to frequent occurrence of famines.
 - (v) Further, a number of regulations were made on the production of food products and transport which led to the rise in the price of food stuffs.
 - (vi) The prices of food items went beyond the purchasing power of the unemployed Indian workers.
 - (vii) This period specially witnessed a prolonged phase of de-urbanisation.
2. (i) In the colonial period (during the British rule) a number of cities came into existence and became new centres of activity.
 - (ii) The new towns, New Delhi and Chandigarh were planned cities. Central markets, public buildings, municipality offices, post offices, clock towers became essential part of the cities and towns. 'Cantonments' or 'Civil lines' nearer to urban areas were the important features of urban colonial features planned and built according to the European style with wide streets and open spaces and separation of residences and businesses.
 - (iii) In towns and cities, many units later evolved in larger settlements.
3. (i) The local government system of the native rulers was discontinued under the Cornwallis code of 1793 which made the district collector the main agent of local administration.
 - (ii) In villages, District Boards were set-up and efforts were made to decentralise the administration.
 - (iii) Local services such as education, health, cleanliness and water supply were given to the local institutions.
4. The British has established their capital in Calcutta but in 1911 it was transferred to Delhi. After the end of the First World War, British government took steps to develop the capital in a new way. For this purpose, two famous architects, Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker were asked to design the capital. Viceroy Palace, which is now the Rashtrapati Bhawan, was designed by Edwin Lutyens. He also designed the Parliament building and India Gate.

Sir Baker designed two secretariats. In this way the New Delhi was a well planned city especially designed to help the British to govern India and meet the administrative needs of the capital.

CHAPTER 10

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B** 1. 19th Century 2. Vahan
3. Le Corbusier 4. Robert Chrisholm
5. analysing the social truths
6. Bombay 7. painting artist
- C** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False
- D** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (e)
- E**

Short Answer

1. The Indian arts were patronised by the Kings and Princes. This patronage vanished under the domination of the colonial rule of the English and the Indian art was greatly influenced by the European colonialism.
2. Raja Ravi Verma (Travancore, today's Kerala) was the pioneer in the field of fine art.
Another art movement was led by Amrita Shergil and George Keyt.
3. Some of the great writers in the regional languages of India were Munshi Premchand and Bhartendu Harishchandra in Hindi, Muhammad Iqbal in Urdu, Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chatterji and Sarat Chandra Chatterji in Bengali, Hari Narayan Apte in Marathi, Hemchand Barua in Assamese, Fakir Mohan Senapati in Oriya, Gurazada Apparao in Telugu, Kumaran Asan and Vallathol Narayana Menon in Malyalam.
4. The earlier name of Chennai was Madras. The Senate House was constructed by Robert Chrisholm in 1879. In 1892, the High Court building was completed and opened for the public use. The British had also established the Madras Museum here. Both these cities developed earlier and were later modified during their British possession.

Long Answer

1. (i) After 1857, art schools were set up in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. They followed the methods and syllabi of the British Royal Academy. As a result, Indian artists began to use oil colours on canvas, water colour on paper etc. The Indian artists began to use art materials and techniques by European Art.
(ii) During the 19th century, there grew national movement in India against the foreign rule. Nationalism inspired the Indian artists. The artists during this period were nationalist and patriotic. These artists tried to discover the rich cultural heritage of India. The researches of European scholars also inspired the artists.
2. Raja Ravi Verma European naturalism with Indian myths and legends. His paintings drew themes from the Indian epics and Sanskrit literature. Rabindranath Tagore, Coomaraswamy, Havell played an important role in the development of Bengal School of Art. Rabindranath used Japanese

technique of water colours and wash paintings. The painters of this school drew themes from Indian mythology, epics and classical literature. They painted small size paintings in water colours.

3. (i) Another art movement was led by Amrita Shergil and George Keyt. They had the knowledge of the modern European technique, spirit and modes of expression but the figures of women were completely Indian. George Keyt's colour schemes were very powerful. He used sweeping lines which enclosed diverse colours quite harmoniously.
 - (ii) Colonial rule has left a wide and deep impact on architecture also. The Dutch, the Portuguese and the French, during their presence in India, built many buildings in their styles and influenced the Indian style of constructing buildings. But British have left a wide and long lasting impact on Indian architecture through civic, institutional and utilitarian buildings like rest houses, railway stations and post offices as they remained in power for a long period. Colonial architecture displayed and influenced our architecture a lot.
 - (iii) British monarchy constructed Victoria Memorial after 1858 when it's rule in India was at it's peak.
4. In the beginning of the 20th century, there were a lot of changes in literature. It laid stress on emphasising the exact image and analysing the social truths. It also tried to explore the irrational secrets and unexpressed depths of consciousness. This new technique was called art nouveau (which means new art). The Indian poets and writers condemned imperialism and feudalism but praised nationalism. They also reflected the pains and aspirations of the common people in their writings. The writers and poets of this period have inspired the people with patriotism and nationalism.
 5. Another art movement was led by Amrita Shergil and George Keyt. They had the knowledge of the modern European technique, spirit and modes of expression but the figures of women were completely Indian. George Keyt's colour schemes were very powerful. He used sweeping lines which enclosed diverse colours quite harmoniously. During 1930's, the national movement gained momentum. The national struggle and the emergence of new economic and political forces influence the field of the art. They interpreted European techniques with Indian sensibilities. Now, the artists began to depict the painful events of the post-war period. The European artists believed that artistic values are inherent in all types of forms and colours and not in recognisable objects.

CHAPTER 11

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| A | 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | |
| B | 1. True | 2. True | 3. True | 4. True | 5. False |
| | 6. False | | | | |
| C | 1. (b) | 2. (j) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (h) |
| | 6. (g) | 7. (f) | 8. (i) | 9. (e) | 10. (a) |

D

Short Answer

1. The moderates did not believe in the use of force or violence but believed in peaceful means to get their demands fulfilled gradually and peacefully. The main leaders of this phase were W.C. Bonnerji, Dada Bhai Naoroji, Pheroz Shah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Surendranath Bannerji, M.G. Ranade etc.
2. 'Extremist' or 'radical nationalist' believed in the use of force and violence to get their demands fulfilled. They gave up the soft approach of prayers, petitions and persuasion. The most important leaders of the extremist or radical phase were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal popularly known as Lal-Bal-Pal.
3. The Gadar Party was established in 1913 at San Francisco in U.S.A. and Canada. It was organised by Lala Hardayal in America. It's members decided to start an armed rebellion in India during First World War.
4. They made many plans to overthrow the British rule. They collected money as well as arms for the revolutionary activities in India. This party had it's base in other countries as well. The revolutionaries through their acts of heroism and self-sacrifice became a source of inspiration for the younger generation.

Long Answer

1. The aims of the formation of Indian National Congress were as under:
 - (i) To unite Indians for the common political goals, irrespective of differences in religion, language, caste or region.
 - (ii) To bring together national leaders from all over India.
 - (iii) The promotion of personal intimacy and friendship amongst all.
2. These moderates or early nationalists followed completely peaceful and constitutional methods to get their demands fulfilled. They believed in prayers, petitions and persuasion instead of using force and violence for the purpose. They sent petitions to the government for the consideration of their demands. They tried to create public opinion in the favour of their demands and their acceptance by the government to get a better future for the Indians. The moderates strongly believed that by the methods of persuasion they can win over the hearts of the British officials and the government. They had faith in British sense of justice.
3. Extremists were not satisfied with methods like prayers, petitions, persuasion and the constitutional agitation of the moderates. They believed in force, violence and radical ways of agitation and believed that the British would not leave the power so easily by peaceful means instead. They believed that the British should be forced to leave India. To achieve their objectives, the extremists advocated Swadeshi, boycott of foreign goods, hartal (strikes).

The extremists had definite policies and programmes to achieve their aims. They had following aims or demands:

 - (i) They directly aimed at achieving 'Swaraj' (self-government) through self-reliance or self-help.

- (ii) Tilak said, 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it'. The leaders also demanded to cancel or annual the Partition of Bengal.
4. (i) Bengal was then the largest province of the British India. It included Bengal, Bihar and parts of Odisha as well. Lord Curzon gave reasons that it was difficult to administer such a big province. It was, therefore, necessary to divide the province as it would help in the smooth running of administration. His real motive behind the partition was to weaken the national movement by dividing the people. He also wanted to sow the seeds of disunity between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- (ii) He partitioned the province in 1905 into West Bengal and East Bengal making two separate Hindu and Muslim majority provinces, respectively.
- (iii) The youth of Bengal took out processions. The protest was supported by all sections of the society. In fact, the whole nation rose in protest against this partition.
- (iv) Both, the moderates and extremists joined the movement to end the partition.
5. The revolutionary group of young Indians believed that by force and violence, killing of Europeans, destruction of government property and looting of treasuries, they could drive the British out of India. Their activities became prominent after the partition of Bengal. Most important leaders of the revolutionary group were Chandra Shekhar Azad, Khudiram Bose, Bhagat Singh, Prafulla Chaki etc. In 1908, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb at a carriage which they believed was occupied by Kings Ford, the unpopular judge of Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Khudiram Bose was caught, tried and hanged while Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead.
6. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. It was the first organised association on all India level.
- A.O. Hume, a retired British official, took a concrete and decisive step and brought together all the political leaders from different parts of the country at Mumbai in December 1885. Thus, Indian National Congress was born in 1885. W.C. Bonnerji was elected the first President of the Congress. Most of the prominent leaders of national level were present at the first session of the Congress. Its participants belonged to different religious faiths and social background. The common problems were discussed in the first meeting of the congress.

CHAPTER 12

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)
6. (a)
- B** 1. 1893 2. 1934 3. Chauri-chaura 4. 1919
5. Bhagat Singh and Chandra Shekhar Azad
6. Dyer
- C** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
6. False

- D**
1. The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 which authorised the Government to curb the growing nationalist upsurge in the country. Along with other nationalist leaders Gandhiji criticised and opposed the harsh Rowlatt Act. There were strikes and demonstrations all over the country. The nationalist leaders and the people of India named it the ‘Black-Act’.
 2. Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement was totally based on non-violence, peace and non-cooperation. But, the movement had to be withdrawn despite it being highly successful when it became violent at Chauri-Chaura, a place near Gorakhpur where a peaceful procession was fired at by the police while it was passing before a police station at Chauri-Chaura in February 1922 and the procession turned violent, burnt twenty two policemen alive and a police-station was set on fire. When the news reached Gandhiji, he immediately decided to withdraw the movement.
 3. In 1927, the British Government appointed a Commission to conceive the demands of the Congress leaders. This Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon, but not even a single Indian was included in it. As a result, the Commission was greeted with protests, hartals and black flag demonstration under the slogan “Simon Commission Go Back”.

E

Short Answer

1. The First World War began in 1914 and came to an end in 1918.
2. In 1927, the British Government appointed a Commission to conceive the demands of the Congress leaders.
3. It means the use of things made purely in India.
4. The decision of Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement created dissatisfaction among the Indians. It created split in the Congress. Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das and a few other leaders formed a new party—“The Swaraj Party” in 1922. The Swaraj Party had its two basic aims — First, to participate in the elections to legislative bodies and second to wreck the functioning of the legislatures from within.
5. Despite the protests from the people, the Rowlatt Act was introduced in 1919, but the protests still continued against the act. In the process of protest, a public meeting was organised on April 13 in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on the day of Baisakhi festival. This small park was enclosed by high buildings on all sides with one and only narrow opening. There were many old men and women as well as children present in the peaceful meeting at the time when a British Officer General Dyer, the military commander, entered the park with the forces and without giving any warning he ordered the armed forces to open fire at the unarmed peaceful gathering.

Long Answer

1. In the First World War, Turkey was defeated and subjected to injustice and humiliation at the hands of British and its allies. The Muslims regarded the Sultan of Turkey as their Caliph or Khalifa (the religious head) and respected him a lot paid high respect to him. To

undo the injustice done to the Sultan of Turkey, the Khilafat Movement was organised by the Ali Brothers (Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali) along with Abul Kalam Azad and others in India. The All-India Khilafat Conference held in November 1919 at Delhi gave a call for non-cooperation with the British. The Congress also supported the Khilafat Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji.

2. Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement was totally based on non-violence, peace and non-cooperation. But, the movement had to be withdrawn despite it being highly successful when it became violent at Chauri-Chaura, a place near Gorakhpur where a peaceful procession was fired at by the police while it was passing before a police station at Chauri-Chaura in February 1922 and the procession turned violent, burnt twenty two policemen alive and a police-station was set on fire. When the news reached Gandhiji, he immediately decided to withdraw the movement.
3. At the Lahore Session of 1929, the Congress declared the aim of complete independence. The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the famous Dandi March to break the salt law. Gandhiji left the Sabarmati Ashram on foot together with 79 followers for Dandi Village on the Gujarat sea-coast on 12th March, 1930. On reaching the Dandi coast, he broke the salt law by picking up a handful of salt. People joined hartals, demonstrations and campaigns to boycott foreign goods and refused to pay taxes. The movement spread everywhere throughout the country. People followed the instructions of Gandhiji like picketing at liquor shops, boycotting and burning foreign goods, leaving educational institutions, resigning from the government services and so on. Very soon the movement grew stronger and widespread.
4. (i) The British Government decided to hold a Round Table Conference in 1930 but the Congress boycotted the Conference. The government made new attempts to negotiate an agreement with the Congress and it resulted in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact which was signed in 1931. According to it, the government agreed to release those political prisoners who had remained non-violent, while the Congress suspended the Civil Disobedience Movement and agreed to take part in the Second Round Table Conference in London.
(ii) Gandhiji went to England in 1931 to attend the Second Round Table Conference but the conference failed to meet the demands of the Congress.
(iii) The Third Round Table Conference was held at the end of 1932 without the participation of the Congress. The British tried to crush the Congress.

CHAPTER 13

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------|
| A | 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) |
| B | 1. 1939 | 2. Subhash Chandra Bose | 3. 1942 | |
| | 4. 1935 | 5. Gandhiji | | |

- C** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True
D 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)
E

Short Answer

1. (i) Mahatma Gandhi was born at Porbandar in Gujarat on October 2, 1869.
(ii) After his early education in India, he went to England for higher education and obtained his Law Degree from there.
(iii) He returned to India and then went to South Africa in 1893 as a lawyer.
(iv) There, Mahatma Gandhi was shocked to see the miserable condition of the Indians and the Blacks at the hands of the Whites.
2. The ministries of the Congress resigned in 1939 in protest against dragging India into the war without her consent.
3. The Congress as well as the Muslim League refused the offers and the Cripps Mission ended in a complete failure.
4. The plan had the following proposals:
 - (i) India will be partitioned in two separate and independent states—The Indian Union and Pakistan.
 - (ii) Pakistan will consist of West Punjab (Punjab divided), East Bengal (Bengal divided), Sind and North West Frontier Province (NWFP).
 - (iii) The Indian (Princely) States were given the option to decide their own future—could join India or Pakistan.

Long Answer

1. After long discussions with the Indian leaders, Sir Stafford Cripps put the following proposals as:
 - (a) India should be given the Dominion Status after the war (b) during the war period the Defence portfolio would remain in the hands of the Viceroy and except that all other subjects would be transferred to representative Indians, and (c) after the termination of the war, a Constituent Assembly would be set up to decide the future of India. But the Congress as well as the Muslim League refused the offers and the Cripps Mission ended in a complete failure.
2. Subhash Chandra Bose, one of the greatest nationalist leaders of India's freedom movement formed the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) in Singapore to conduct a military campaign for the freedom of India from the British rule. In October 1943, Netaji, as he was popularly called, announced the formation of the Provisional Government of Independent India (Azad Hind) in Singapore. He gave the salutation 'Jai Hind' and said to the people, "Give me blood, I will give you freedom." At Andamans Island, he hoisted the flag of India.
The Azad Hind Fauj, with the slogan of 'Delhi Chalo' and the salutation of 'Jai Hind' was always a source of inspiration to Indians everywhere. He received the support of Indians of all religions and regions. Though, his effort to free India from the British rule had failed, the activities of

Netaji and INA served to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle in India.

3. (a) The British even after it's victory in the war was not willing to give freedom to India. The people and Indian leaders got disappointed. They now wanted to bring an end to the British rule as soon as possible. Gandhiji again filled enthusiasm and courage among the people by announcing the launching of third mass movement that came to be known as the Quit India Movement. The All India Congress Committee met at Mumbai on 8th August, 1942 and passed the famous 'Quit India' resolution and proposed the starting of a mass struggle. After passing of the resolution, Gandhiji went to the masses with the slogan 'Do or Die'. 'Quit India' and 'Do or Die' became the slogans during the Quit India Movement.
- On the morning of 9th August all the Congress leaders were arrested and the Congress was banned, declared as an illegal body and Gandhiji was also arrested. Over 70,000 protesters were arrested.
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose, one of the greatest nationalist leaders of India's freedom movement formed the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) in Singapore to conduct a military campaign for the freedom of India from the British rule.
- His effort to free India from the British rule had failed, the activities of Netaji and INA served to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle in India.
- (c) The new development in communal politics in India was the propagation of what is known as 'Two-Nation Theory'. According to this theory the Muslim League led by Jinnah claimed that India consisted of two separate races – Hindus and Muslims. Under Jinnah's leadership Muslim League passed a resolution in 1940 at Lahore, demanding a separate state called 'Pakistan' for the Muslims. This demand of a separate state was opposed by large section of Muslims who were against any separatist demand.

CHAPTER 14

- A** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True
- C** 1. India & Pakistan 2. Sharing of Ganga water
3. Drug Trafficking and borders
4. equal 5. South 6. Burma
- D** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (d)
- E**

Short Answer

1. India achieved independence after a long struggle. But it brought a number of challenges and problems with it, such as, Rehabilitation of refugees, integration of princely states, identification of national language, reorganisation of states, planning for economic development and framing of the Indian Constitution.
2. (i) Burmese officials have been receiving training in India while

- cultural exchanges continues.
- (ii) Team of defence officials from India have visited Myanmar.
 - (iii) In 1995, Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Agreement was brought into effect.
 - (iv) In 1998, an Inter-Ministerial delegation was sent to Myanmar with a view to expand trade and economic links including cross border projects in the areas such as oil, mining, power and gas.
3. India has had friendly relations with Nepal. Both countries have always been able to settle disputes peacefully. India and Nepal have intimate links of history, culture, language and religion. There are many Nepalese serving in India's armed forces. The citizens of both Nepal and India can visit either country without any visa or passport. India has helped in its social and economic development through financial aid and technical collaboration. Nepal can trade with foreign countries mainly through India.

Long Answer

- (i) The relationship between India and China are commercial and cultural. Buddhism provides a link between the two nations.
 - (ii) For a quite long time and till 1957, the two countries had very close ties.
 - (iii) The Panchsheel Agreement was the result of the close ties between India and China.
 - (iv) After the Chinese occupation of Tibet, Dalai Lama, the political and religious head of Tibet, along with thousands of Tibetans took shelter in India in 1957. It became the cause of disagreement between the two countries. Even now, the relation between the two nations on this issue is not normal. Another cause of disagreement between the two nations was the border issue related to Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.
 - (v) There were some armed clashes on the borders as well which led to the war of 1962 followed by Sino-Pakistan collaboration.
 - (vi) Another major point of disagreement between India and China has been the latter's support to Pakistan against India.
2. (i) When atrocities on these Tamil people increased in Sri Lanka they got compelled to form some extremist groups among them. The most violent of these groups was the 'LTTE'. They have created a situation of civil war in which thousands of people have been killed. They have been fighting a 'do or die' battle against the Sri Lankan forces for the creation of an independent homeland for the Tamils.
- (ii) India has always condemned the activities of LTTE.
 - (iii) Today the LTTE has been eliminated from Sri Lanka by the operations conducted by the Sri Lankan Army.
3. (i) India helped the people of Bangladesh to achieve freedom and Bangladesh came into existence in 1971 after the defeat of Pakistan's forces.

- (ii) In the beginning, relations between India and Bangladesh were good and cordial. Ever since the country came into existence, India has provided financial, material and technical help to Bangladesh. The strong political, economic and cultural ties have also been formed between the two countries. In 1990, the two countries signed an agreement in different fields such as several aspects of trade and industry, on sharing of river water. But after a coup in 1975, the relation between the two started deteriorating.
 - (iii) There has been a dispute between India and Bangladesh regarding the sharing of the Ganga water at Farakka.
 - (iv) But this dispute was settled in 1996 when a landmark treaty was signed between the two countries on sharing of the Ganga water at Farakka.
 - (v) The crossing over of the Chakma refugees into India created differences between the two countries, but it was also settled peacefully.
4. (i) India and Pakistan became separate nations in 1947 after the division of India by the British.
- (ii) Since the very beginning the relations between India and Pakistan had never been cordial. Though Pakistan had close ethnical, cultural and historical links with India, yet it had three full fledged wars respectively in 1948, 1965 and 1971. It is a difficult neighbour to deal with.
 - (iii) The three factors over the years have been responsible for creating obstacles in the normalisation of relations between the two countries:
 1. There is a dispute between the two nations on the status of Kashmir.
 2. Both the countries have different approach to nation-building.
 3. India has adopted composite nationalism with dominant secular policy. Pakistan has followed religious communalism with Islamic orientation.

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| A | 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| B | 1. True | 2. False | 3. False | 4. True | 5. True |
| C | 1. Hydroelectricity | 2. Organic | 3. biosphere | | |
| | 4. Human being | 5. Human being | | | |
| D | 1. (c) | 2. (e) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| E | | | | | |

Short Answer

1. Natural resources are the free gift of nature.
2. (i) An element or material, which becomes a means in the realisation

- of a definite objective is called a resource.
- (ii) Anything which is useful and capable of fulfilling human needs is called a resource.
3.
 - (i) Natural Resources and Man made Resources
 - (ii) Biotic and Abiotic Resources
 - (iii) Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources
 4. Natural resources, as the name itself suggests, are the free gifts of nature which are used by man to fulfil his various needs. Rocks, minerals, animals, plants are natural resources that are used by man in the same condition or with certain changes.

Long Answer

1.
 - (i) Most of the resources needed by man are found in nature.
 - (ii) Resources are not free gifts of nature. Human beings transform natural things into resources.
 - (iii) All natural resources are limited in supply. Though some resources can be replenished, it can be done only under certain conditions.
 - (iv) Because resources are made available as a result of human activity, their efficient utilisation can vary greatly from society to society or from country to country.
 - (v) Earth's elements become resources only when their use is found or that technological factor is invariably associated with resources.
 - (vi) That certain cultural taboos, religious and social practices may restrict the use of resources.
2. People use many of the Earth's natural resources. Minerals, forest products, water, soil etc. are few examples of the natural resources. It is very important that we should use natural resources wisely. If a resource is used and thrown away, eventually the resources will become scarce. Sometimes resources become so rare that they can no longer be used. All life forms, including humans, depend on natural resources to survive. They are commonly divided into renewable and non-renewable resources. Everyone consumes natural resources, directly or indirectly. We must be careful while using the natural resources. It is very important to use them judiciously. There are many natural resources which cannot be renewed.
3. Conservation of resources refers to the judicious use of these resources with minimum or no wastage at all. By using judiciously, we can secure the future of our next generations. For non-renewable resources, conservation is very much important. Keeping in view the bright and secured future, the non-renewable resources must be protected and preserved. Though, a number of ways have been adopted by man for the conservation of resources, but it alone is not sufficient. Still, a lot is required to be done in this direction for securing better life of our future generations especially when it comes to resource conservation.
4. Biotic resources are those resources which are components of the biosphere. Crops, birds, animals, fish, forests and their products, all are the examples of biotic resources. Biotic resources are also known as

organic resources. They are both renewable and non-renewable. Other substances like coal, petroleum etc. are also known as abiotic resources as flora and fauna have contributed to their formation. These resources are directly or indirectly related to life or life forms.

The resources which are obtained from non-living things are known as abiotic resources. Abiotic resources are not a component of the biosphere. Water, rocks, minerals and land are abiotic resources.

5. Natural resources like wind, tides, solar, biomass etc. generate energy which is known as non-conventional resources. These are pollution free resources. We can use these to produce a clean form of energy. There is a need to secure the energy supply for future. So, we need to use more and more renewable resources of energy. The types of non-conventional resources are solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy. They can be renewed with less effort and money. They are eco-friendly resources.
6. (a) Human resource is considered as the world's greatest resource. People of any country are the valuable asset like the natural resources.
- (b) The capacity of the people depends upon the following factors:
 - F They must be literate and should possess technical, vocational and professional skills.
 - F They must be provided with proper tools and machines.
 - F They must work hard and understand the dignity of labour.
 - F They must get balanced and nutritious food. Any country which wants progress must take care of its natural and human resources.

CHAPTER 2

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| A | 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| B | 1. False | 2. True | 3. False | 4. False | 5. False |
| | 6. True | | | | |
| C | 1. Oceans | | 2. Iran and Saudi Arabia | | |
| | 3. petroleum | | 4. Coal reserve | | |
| D | 1. (f) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) |
| | 6. (e) | 7. (g) | | | |
| E | | | | | |

Short Answer

1. The earth is called the Blue Planet as well. It is because earth is the only planet where water is available in plenty. Water is important for the survival of all kinds of life. Two-third of the earth's surface is covered with water.
2. Natural resources are the free gifts of nature which are used by man to fulfil his various needs. For e.g. rocks, minerals, animals, plants, water etc.
3. (i) Minerals are the resources obtained by the process of mining. By digging the upper surface of the earth, minerals from the depth are

obtained.

- (ii) Minerals are important for India's economic growth and are equally important for earning foreign exchange.

Long Answer

1. (i) Rain is the main source of the fresh water on the earth. The distribution of fresh water resources from rivers, rain and underground water is highly uneven in the world.
 - (ii) It rains throughout the year in some regions on the earth, while in some regions it rains only for a very short period.
 - (iii) A number of dams have been built across the rivers to control. We find thickly populated areas mostly near the sources of water and where the availability of water is less we find sparse concentration of population.
 - (iv) The monsoon rain is the chief source of water in India.
2. Conservation of water includes both, to make water available for consumption for future and to protect it from getting polluted. In our country, a number of multipurpose projects have been built on rivers which is an effective way of water utilisation conservation. These dams have proved very successful not only in controlling floods, but flow of water is also regulated in the rivers so that wasteful flow of water could be checked. The dams helps in generating the electricity also.
3. In India, for the purpose of conservation of forests, animals and birds, protected areas and National Parks have been established in different parts of the country. A number of steps have been taken by the government to save wildlife. About 86 National Parks have been established where the natural vegetation and wildlife beauty are preserved. Strict laws have been passed to protect the wildlife species from illegal hunting. Hunting of animals in these areas is strictly prohibited. In different states about 24 zoological parks also have been established by the government of India to preserve wildlife.

It is not the duty of the government alone to protect and preserve the wildlife, instead it is our duty as well to preserve and protect wildlife. We should avoid illegal trapping, trafficking or killing of wild animals and birds recklessly.
4. Land is a very important natural resource. Man fulfils almost all his basic needs from land. He has used land for his needs such as cultivation, rearing of animals, building construction, laying railway lines, industries, mining etc. Land resources are not uniformly distributed over different regions of the earth. This is the reason that land has been over-exploited in certain areas, while in other areas it has not been used properly or yet to be utilised properly.
5. (a) **Alluvial Soil**
 - (i) Alluvial soil is most widespread. It is found in the plains of north India and in the flood plains end deltas of the major rivers.
 - (ii) Alluvial soil is very fertile and of supports agriculture.
- (b) **Black Soil**

- (i) Black soil is also known as cotton soil as it is best suited soil for cotton cultivation. It is formed by the weathering of black lava soil of volcanic origin. This soil is rich in iron and lime and it retains a good amount of moisture as well.
 - (ii) This Soil is also known as Deccan Trap Soil because it is found in abundance in the Deccan region.
- (c) Red Soil**
This soil varies a lot in colour and depth. It is less fertile than the alluvial soil.
- (d) Laterite Soil**
- (i) This soil is formed by the leaching process. It is reddish in colour. Acidity is its special characteristic.
 - (ii) Desert and Mountainous soil are two other types of soil found in India. Desert soil is devoid of humus and crops cannot be grown without irrigation.
6. Power is the need and the basis for the modern times. We cannot think of our life in the absence of power resources.
There are four main sources of power:
- (i) Coal
 - (ii) Oil
 - (iii) Hydroelectricity
 - (iv) Natural Gas
- The coal and fossil fuels (oil) alone contribute about 88% of the world's production of energy. Remaining 12% are obtained from hydro-electric power and nuclear power. Coal, oil and natural gas are known as fossil fuels because they are of organic origins. All of these are non-renewable sources of power.

CHAPTER 3

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
6. False
- C** 1. infertile 2. Subsistence 3. Jute
4. Rabi and Kharif 5. some 6. Kerala
- D** 1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (f) 4. (a) 5. (c)
6. (d)
- E**

Short Answer

1. Agriculture in New Zealand is called an 'Industry'.
2. Agriculture plays a very important role in the economy of every country. Agriculture contributes nearly one-half of the national income. It provides livelihood to about three-fourth of the population in India. It contributes to a great portion of the country's exports.
3. (i) Shifting agriculture is the primitive form of agriculture. For

shifting agriculture, the forests are cleared by falling trees, cutting the bushes and grasses. Even today, shifting agriculture is practiced in some regions of the world.

- (ii) When the land becomes less fertile with the passage of time, the farmers leave that land and begin cultivation in some other areas by clearing the forests. In this way, the cultivators keep on shifting from one part to another where they clear new patches of ground and start cultivation.
4. Dairy farming means rearing of cattle, mainly rearing of milch cows to meet the demand of milk and its related products in the urban areas. This farming came into being due to the rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and increasing demand of milk and milk products.
 5. Different types of crops grown in India are:
 - (a) Rice, Wheat, Maize etc.
 - (b) Jute and Cotton
 - (c) Rubber and Sugarcane
 - (d) Tea and Coffee

Long Answer

1.
 - (i) A lot of factors such as physical environment which includes soil, climate and relief also exerted a great influence on agriculture.
 - (ii) This is the reason that different types of crops are grown in different areas.
 - (iii) As we see that wheat is a major crop of temperate zone and rice is produced mainly in the areas of monsoon rainfall. Apart from the above mentioned factor, the physical environment also determines the cattle rearing and other aspects of agriculture.
 - (iv) Agricultural activities are widely practiced in the temperate and tropical zones. In frigid zone, due to extreme cold conditions there is no scope for agricultural activities.
 - (v) Thus, climate and the amount of rainfall plays a significant role in agriculture.
 - (vi) Soil also determines the types of agriculture.
 - (vii) Relief or altitude also play a very important role in deciding the type of agriculture.
 - (viii) River valleys, deltas, plain areas are suitable for agricultural activities.
2. Black soil is also known as cotton soil as it is best suited soil for cotton cultivation. It is formed by the weathering of black lava soil of volcanic origin. This soil is rich in iron and lime and it retains a good amount of moisture as well. Being best suited for cotton, linseed, wheat, groundnut and gram, it is good for the cultivation of these crops. It is found in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Western Madhya Pradesh, southern Uttar Pradesh, South-East Bihar, North-West Odisha and Western Andhra Pradesh.
3. Wheat is mainly grown in temperate zone all over the world. It requires 15°C to 23°C temperature during the growing season. It requires rainfall

between 50 to 100cm. For better production of wheat, clayey-loamy soil or fertile silt is needed. In India, wheat is the second most important foodgrain. In India, wheat is largely produced in Punjab, Haryana and U.P. India occupies the fourth position in production of wheat in the world. Wheat is cultivated in every part of the country except in the southern part of India.

4. **(i) Tea**

India is the leading producer of tea in the world. India is the largest producer and exporter of black tea in the world. Tea requires temperature between 13°C to 35°C and rainfall between 150 and 250cm.

(ii) Coffee

Coffee is produced on rich, well-drained soil in warm climate with moderate rainfall. Coffee requires 18°C to 27°C temperature and rainfall between 125 and 200cm.

5. This type of agriculture is practised widely in those countries which are developed scientifically and have less population density. In United States of America, Canada, Australia, Argentina, this type of agriculture is widely practiced. In these countries, per person availability of land is more, as a result the size of holdings is larger. This type of farming is widely practiced in the Praries of Canada and United States of America, the Pampas of Argentina and the Steppes of Kazakhstan and Kyrg-histan and the Downs of Australia.

6. **(i) Rice**

Rice is mainly cultivated in the tropic and sub-tropic areas around the world. India occupies second position in the production of rice. India produces about one-fifth of the total world produce of rise. It occupies 23% of our total cropped area of India. Rice requires 22°C temperature during the growing season and over 26°C at the time of ripening. For it's proper growth, rise needs 150-200 cm rainfall.

(ii) Wheat

Wheat is mainly grown in temperate zone all over the world. It requires 15°C to 23°C temperature during the growing season. It requires rainfall between 50 to 100cm. For better production of wheat, clayey-loamy soil or fertile silt is needed. In India, wheat is the second most important foodgrain.

7. (i) In India, it is known as the golden fibre. Bangladesh and India are the largest producers of jute in the world. Jute requires high temperature with a minimum of 27°C with plenty of rainfall ranging between 170 to 200cm.
- (ii) It's cultivation is confined to the eastern region mainly where there is heavy rainfall, high temperature and well-drained alluvial loamy soil which is renewed by river floods every year.
- (iii) It is basically a fibre plant and grows well in areas of hot climate. It is essentially a plant of dry climate. It is mainly grown in the areas of tropical and temperate zones in the world. The temperature required for cotton is summer temperature of 25°C with abundant sunshine. It requires well distributed rainfall between 80 and 120

cm throughout the year.

CHAPTER 4

- A** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)
6. (a) 7. (c)
- B** 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c)
6. (f)
- C** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
5. False 6. True 7. True
- D** 1. Joint and cooperative 2. Cottage 3. Jamshedpur
4. cottage 5. Socialism 6. Command 7. Cotton
8. Magnitogorsk
- E**

Short Answer

- (a) Large- Scale Industries
(b) Small-Scale Industries
(c) Cottage Industries
- (a) Agro-based Industries
(b) Mineral-based Industries
- (a) Public Sector Industries
(b) Private Sector Industries
(c) Cooperative or Joint Sector Industries

Long Answer

- (i) Textile simply means cloth. It is an important necessity of every human being.
(ii) The industry provides employment to the people in millions all over the world.
(iii) Silk, cotton, wool, flax and jute are also raw materials from which textiles are prepared. All these raw materials are derived from natural resources.
(iv) **Cotton Textile**
The origin of cotton textile industry, goes back to as early as 1818 when the first cotton mill was established at Kolkata.
(v) **Woollen Textile**
In India, the important centres of woollen textile are Dhariwal and Amritsar (Punjab), Srinagar, Mumbai (Maharashtra), Kanpur, Agra, Mirzapur (U.P.), Gwalior (M.P.) and Jamnagar (Gujarat) also produce woollen textiles.
(vi) **Silk Textile**
Indian silk is world famous like the Indian silk clothes. Karnataka, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Assam are the main producers of silk textiles.

(vii) **Synthetic Textile**

India produces rayon, nylon, terylene and dacron as well.

(viii) **Jute Industry**

This is the oldest and a major foreign exchange-earning industry of India.

2. Chemicals are of great importance for the modern times. This industry first came into being in the 20th century. This industry is making great progress because in different kinds of industries petro-chemicals are used widely. These are used in leather, textile, agriculture, glass, paper, soaps, sugar, fertilizers, medicines and food processing.
3. Jute is known as the golden fibre because of its golden colour. It is a cash crop and it is very profitable for the economy as its export can bring in a lot of money into the economy. It is the second most important natural fibre after cotton and its demand has risen in India and also all around the world. It is a natural fibre with golden and silky shine. It is biodegradable and recyclable. It has high cash value in India. The cultivation of jute in India is mainly confined to the eastern region of country.

4. (i) **Small-Scale Industries**

These industries are called small-scale industries because their investment is small, the machines also used in these industries. In small-scale industries, power-driven machines also used to make the goods. Labourers are also employed in the industries. Some farmers in rural areas use to produce baskets, ropes, clothes during the off agricultural period. For such industries raw materials are made available from other places and products are sold in the market with the help of traders.

(ii) **Cottage Industries**

Cottage industries are also known as the household industries. In cottage industries, machines are not used, instead, the craftsmen make goods in their homes with the help of their families. For example, handloom works, handicrafts etc.

5. (i) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) is the main textile centre in India. Due to this reason this city is also known as Manchester of India and sometimes also the Denim City of India.
- (ii) Ahmedabad is situated on Sabarmati river. This river provides the water required for the industry.
- (iii) Humid climate prevailing in this region also adds to the growth of cotton textile industry.
- (iv) Further, Ahmedabad is situated near the sea, so the export of clothes on large scale from here was another added factor. Thus, we see that a lot of factors are responsible for the establishment of textile industry and Ahmedabad was best suited from all point of view.

CHAPTER 5

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

6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (b)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
6. True 7. True
- C** 1. USA 2. development 3. 1995
4. Colleges 5. Sabarmati 6. Iron reserve
7. Light and automobile 8. Great Lakes
- D** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (f) 4. (a) 5. (e)
6. (c)

E

Short Answer

- (i) The establishment of Tata Iron and Steel Co. (TISCO) at Jamshedpur in Jharkhand in 1907 in the real sense, marked the beginning of this industry in India.
- (ii) Tisco started the production of iron and steel in 1912.
- Raw materials, availability of fuel and demand are the three important factors essential for the growth of this industry. Means of transport, communication, capital, labour etc. are other important factors.
- The agro-based industries are based on agricultural produce such as tobacco, textiles, sugar, paper, vegetable oils and rubber industries.
- It deals with computer including software, hardware, telecommunications etc. It is the system that facilitates communication. It is a technology to maximise the efficiency and production and improves the working efficiency.

Long Answer

- (i) The textile industry of Japan is quite old. Japan has attained expertise and specialisation in this industry even though raw material is not available in Japan. Japan is the leading producer as well as exporter of cotton textiles.
- (ii) Japan is pioneer in cotton textile industry. Availability of government's support, skilled labour, climatic conditions, all these have made it possible in Japan to produce the good quality of textile products.
- (iii) Osaka has grown into a great industrial centre, with the industries like electric goods, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, chemicals, automobiles etc. being established there.
- (iv) Osaka, situated near the sea, is famous as the Manchester of Japan. The Osaka city is well connected with the routes of canals and rivers. Waterways play an important role as cheap and convenient means of transport to cotton textile mills. Osaka has a great network of railways and has two major airports.
- The Industrial revolution began over 200 years ago. It changes the way products including cloth and textiles were manufactured. It greatly affected the way people lived and worked, this revolution helped bring about the modern world we know today. The industrial revolution was a major change in the nature of production in which machines replaced tools and steam and other energy sources replaced human and animal

power. It began in England in the middle of the 1700's, during this time workers became more productive. It brought a series of changes in the methods of manufacture, production and distribution and drastically affected the economic and social life of the people. It transformed agricultural society into an industrial society.

3. (i) Jamshedji Tata, the then Chairman of the Tata Group of Companies was the founder of Tata Iron and Steel Industry at Jamshedpur. These plants not only manufacture iron and steel in bulk, but also manufacture agricultural implements, locomotive parts, chemicals, wire, cables etc.
- (ii) Jamshedpur is located in low terrain in the middle of Subarnarekha and Kharikhai river valleys in Jharkhand. From Jamshedpur, at a distance about 100 km, there are abundance of natural reserves of iron-ore and coal in Jharia coalfield which is also in Jharkhand state. Water is provided by the above mentioned Subarnarekha and Kharikhai Rivers.
- (iii) Limestone and dolomite are also easily available at a distance of about 320 km from Jamshedpur.
- (iv) There is plenty of labour force available here.
4. (i) Bengaluru is also famous all over the world for the development of software industry. Programmes of technology and research are carried out here and its contribution to the continued expansion of Information Technology is of great significance. Bengaluru has developed as a computer software production centre since 1970s.
- (ii) In making Silicon Valley one of the most important centres of software industry in the world, availability of adequate capital, skilled labour, enough fuel or power to run the industries in USA have played a significant role.
5. (i) Bengaluru in India and Silicon Valley in the United States of America are well known world over for electronic products.
- (ii) Bengaluru, the capital of Karnataka in South India is one of largest cities of India and an important industrial centre.
- (iii) Bengaluru is also famous all over the world for the development of software industry. Programmes of technology and research are carried out here and its contribution to the continued expansion of Information Technology is of great significance. Bengaluru has developed as a computer software production centre since 1970s. Today, Bengaluru has developed a lot and due to this development, the city is compared to the Silicon Valley of USA and is also known as Silicon State of India.
- (iv) In 1991, Software Technology Park of India was established at Bengaluru.
- (v) The Karnataka state became the first state of India to have its own IT Policy.
- (vi) A multi-level Information Technology Park has been established in Bengaluru with the assistance of Singapore.

CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b)
- B** 1. develop, exploit 2. Sex Ratio
3. Low 4. Hot
- C** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False
- D** 1. (a) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d)
- E**

Short Answer

- Human beings can discover, exploit, develop and convert these natural resources into useful articles. Thus, human beings are the greatest resource on earth. They develop these resources as per their requirements.
 - The total number of people living in a country determined the strength of that country. More people meant more production and thus more prosperity.
- Density of population means the average number of persons living in one sq. km. of land area.
- Population change refers to change in the number of people during a specific period of time. The difference between the birth rate and the death rate is the main cause of population change.
- Male-female ratio, called sex-ratio, is another aspect of population composition. Male-female ratio refers to the total number of females per thousand males.
 - Death rate is a measure of number of deaths per 1,000 people.
 - Migration refers to the movement of people in and out of an area. People migrate in search of better opportunities or better living conditions.
 - Birth rate is a measure of the number of live births. It is measured as number of live births per 1,000 people.
 - An interesting way of studying the population composition of a country is by looking at the population pyramid, also called an age-sex pyramid.

Long Answer

- There are so many factors which affect the distribution and density of population in any area.
 - All the earliest human settlements began along the river side. All living things required water. In the absence of water, agriculture is also not possible and without crops it is not possible to survive.
 - There is no life without water.
 - People mostly prefer to live in those areas where natural conditions favour human activities. Rugged topography as on mountains and many high plateaus are less favourable for human settlement due to their uneven and rugged surface.
 - Transport facility is not available or else very limited in these

- areas.
- (vi) We find dense population in the areas of fertile lands due to fertile soil. Agriculture is possible only in fertile soil. This is the reason that regions of fertile soil all over the world have high density of population.
2. (i) The persons living in urban areas form urban population, while the total number of persons living in rural areas form rural population. But, the people of these two areas follow their different occupations. Persons engaged in some useful occupations for earning their living are called working population or productive population.
 - (ii) Persons who are not engaged in any productive activity to earn their living and are dependent on others, are known as dependent population.
 - (iii) In the rural areas the chief occupations of people are agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, horticulture etc. while the people of urban areas are mainly engaged in the occupation of secondary and tertiary sectors.
 3. A large population has the potential to be great for economic development. In a country with abundant resources and capital, a rich country, perhaps more people is a good thing. But limited resources and a larger population puts pressure on the government to fulfill the needs of the people with limited resources. More people means more requirement of resources. For e.g. for developing countries, limited resources may cause a serious problem but for the developed countries, people may themselves become a human resource which can help the country to develop more.
 4. The working population is another important aspect of population composition. Working population means those people who are engaged in works for earning money. In comparison to the developing countries, the percentage of working population is higher in the developed countries. Generally, the people between the age group of 20 to 60 years are considered as working population. Physically challenged, aged, sick and children are regarded as dependent population.
 5. Age-group structure is also an important aspect of population composition. It has been concluded in a study that in the developing countries, number of people is large in the age-group of 0-14 years and very small in the age-group of 50-60 years and above. In developed countries, the population distribution is almost uniform in lower age-group and higher age-group.
 6. It is because these areas have fertile soil, favourable climate, mineral deposits and a good network of roads, railways and canals.
 - (i) **Climate**
We find dense population in those areas where climate is favourable for human settlement. Climate has direct influence because excessive cold. Heat or dryness also restrict population density.
 - (ii) **Water Supply**

- (a) All the earliest human settlements began along the river side. All living things required water. In the absence of water, agriculture is also not possible and without crops it is not possible to survive.
- (b) There is no life without water.
- (iii) **Relief Features**
- (a) People mostly prefer to live in those areas where natural conditions favour human activities. Rugged topography as on mountains and many high plateaus are less favourable for human settlement due to their uneven and rugged surface
- (b) Transport facility is not available or else very limited in these areas.

(iv) **Fertile Soil and Minerals**

We find dense population in the areas of fertile lands due to fertile soil. Agriculture is possible only in fertile soil. This is the reason that regions of fertile soil all over the world have high density of population.

CHAPTER 7

- A** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)
 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b)
- B** 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d)
- C** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True
 6. True 7. False 8. False
- D** 1. Biological weapons 2. Soil erosion and natural habitat
 3. West 4. an average 5 to 6 6. Richter scale, earthquake
 7. earthquake
- E**

Short Answer

- Man-made disasters are caused by the humans which involves an element of human intent, negligence or error. Sometimes they are caused deliberately or directly by humans.
- Natural disasters literally mean those natural happenings which are potentially dangerous to human beings.
 - Natural disasters, as the name suggests, are the result of the forces of nature.
 - Earthquakes, cyclones, floods, tsunamis, droughts, landslide etc. are some of the well known forms of natural disasters.
- Earthquake is one of the most dangerous and destructive natural disasters. It occurs suddenly causing violent shaking movement in the rocks of the outer layer of earth.
 - The place or point from where the earthquake waves originate inside the earth is called 'focus' and the point on the surface of the earth right above the focus is called the 'epicentre'.
 - Maximum destruction is caused in the epicentre area because it is the first place to experience the strongest Seismic waves. Most of the earthquakes are recorded along the major faults of earth.

4. (i) Earthquakes cannot be controlled but its effect can be minimised. It is therefore, more emphasis needs to be given to engineering of structures to withstand the vibration forces, especially in the designing of all public buildings like schools, hospitals and hotels. Strengthening of existing buildings and monuments should be done especially in the vulnerable areas. Building codes should be strictly followed and implemented.
- (ii) Community participation as well as creating awareness are also equally important for the safety of precious lives. Steps are being taken in the world like construction of buildings with fire proof material, pre-earthquake planning, public fire drills etc.
5. (i) When it rains heavily in any region, the excess amount of water flows on the earth and this surplus water spreads on the surface of the earth and it is known as the flood. Flood is the most frequent and most widespread natural disaster in India and other parts of world.
- (ii) Heavy rains, weak infrastructure, deforestation, dense population, rapid and unplanned urbanisation are the major causes of floods.

Long Answer

1. F Developing a culture of safety, discussed earlier, would also mean not to panic in the event of any man-made disaster. Instead learn to be prepared to face the disaster by taking adequate preventive measures.
- F The agonising trauma, paralysis, cancer and debilitating diseases caused by chemical and biological disasters or any other substance used for poisoning people can be prevented by being always alert to such possibilities.
- F When there is a mere suspicion of an industrial or chemical accident, stay indoors and close all doors and windows. Remember radioactivity does not penetrate solid structures including earth.
- F Various types of drugs and masks are available in the market to overcome the affects of contagious and endemic diseases.
- F Some of the possible symptoms of chemical leaks or other biological disasters are skin irritation, redness, irritation of eyes, nostrils and dizziness. Be always on alert and follow the advice given by the authorities.
- F Most gases dissolve in water but there may also be a reaction. Therefore, during an outbreak of any harmful gas always cover your nose with a wet handkerchief or a towel. It is best to take advice during such disaster.
2. (i) Landslide is the sudden downwards sliding of a mass of earth and rock down from a mountain slope. Such a large scale sliding may be the result of heavy rain or melting snow. Water percolates down into the earth through the cracks and pores and while going down it encounters with a slippery layer of clay lying in the valley. Water softens the upper layer which loses its support with the underlying slippery layer and slides down. Some landslides are also caused by earthquakes and volcanoes.

- (ii) Landslides are a frequent and a common phenomenon in the hilly regions of India. In India, the areas prone to landslide include the Eastern and Western Ghats, the Nilgiris, the mountains in North-Eastern states and the Great Himalayan Range.
3. (i) Tsunami is basically a Japanese term which means 'Harbour Waves'. A tsunami is thought to be triggered when the ocean floor is tilted or get upset during the earthquake, creating a set of waves similar to the concentric waves generated by an object dropped into water. Another possible cause of tsunami is an undersea landslide or volcanic eruption.
 - (ii) Tsunami waves may go up to heights of more than 30 meters when they reach shallow water near the shore. In the open ocean, tsunami waves typically move at a speed of 800 to 1000 kilometers per hour.
 4. (i) Tsunamis cannot be controlled but the damage caused by them can be minimised. Various methods can be used to reduce the impact of tsunami such as better communication facilities for timely evacuation of people, rescue operations, creating awareness, tsunami preparedness and planning. Community participation as well as creating awareness are equally important. Many countries have established tsunami safety and regulatory authorities. A similar system is in process of development in the coastal regions of India.
 - (ii) Most of the natural disasters are infrequent and unpredictable. Besides, most people are unaware of their causes as well as their severity of potential dangers.
 5. Cyclones are also known as typhoons or hurricanes. These are one of the most disastrous natural hazards occurring especially in the coastal areas of the tropics. Cyclones bring violent whirling winds, heavy torrential rains and high waves in the seas. The strong cyclonic winds move in circular motion and uproot the trees. The cyclones take time to build but, they strike suddenly. They begin to weaker or die when they reach land and are cut off from their source of ocean moisture. They then turn into thunderstorms, however, that can also contain tornadoes.

Cyclones affect human being as well as its environment in many ways. Death and destruction occur in people, animals, birds, buildings and other structures coming in the way of the cyclone. Maximum destruction occurs within 100 km from the centre of the cyclone. Heavy rainfall and flood are the essential after effects of cyclone. These cause a great damage to crops.
 6. Drought is another important form of natural disasters. The term drought refers to a long period of time with very little or no rain. In the conditions of drought, the weather remains dry for a long time. A partial drought is normally defined as 14 days without rainfall and the severe droughts in the form of long dry spell may be for a year or more. As a result, the water reservoirs dry up. The hydrological cycle gets disturbed, wells dry up and crops get damaged.

Drought cannot be predicted for sure. Drought prediction has a close link

with the monsoon. Various steps can be taken to lessen the effects of drought. The commonly adopted mitigation techniques to counter drought are watershed and cattle management, making dams to store water, proper selection of crops for that area, improvement in agricultural land, reducing deforestation and firewood cutting, development of water resource system etc.

7. (i) Different methods are employed to check or control the occurrence of floods. In flood-prone areas, warning systems and evacuation routes must be kept ready and well established. Most floods occur rapidly without adequate warning as a result of heavy rains and sudden opening of water channels. Construction of levees, artificial channels to divert the surplus flood water, construction of reservoirs or dams are some of the traditional methods to control floods.
- (ii) Nowadays, multi-purpose projects are being built, which not only check the flow of the river water but also control the release of water through canals.
- (iii) Advance warning and timely evacuation, shifting of valuable properties are some mitigation measures to be safe from the devastation of floods.

CIVICS CHAPTER 1

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A | 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) |
| B | 1. Constitution | 2. Duties | 3. fundamental rights | |
| | 4. Right to Constitutional Remedies | 5. Religion | | |
| C | 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) |
| D | 1. True | 2. True | 3. False | 4. True 5. True |
| E | | | | |

Short Answer

1. The Constitution is a set of basic laws and rules for establishing the machinery of the government of any country or state. It contains clear provisions which define and determine the relations between the different institutions and Jurisdictions of the Government — the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, the Central, State and the Local Governments.
2. (i) A constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.
(ii) The second important purpose of a constitution is to define the nature of a country's political system.
3. Secularism means that there is no state religion and all the religions are treated equally. There is no place for any discrimination based on religion, faith, creed or belief. Secularism is the rejection of any form of theocratic culture.
4. The makers of Indian Constitution were very much aware of the multi-

religious set up of the Indian society. So, they decided to adopt secularism as an integral part of the Indian Constitution.

5. (a) **Equality** : Equality means all citizens are equal or same before the law. No one shall be discriminated on the grounds of religion, caste, gender etc.
- (b) The idea of liberty refers to the freedom on the activities of Indian nationals like freedom of speech and expression, to follow any religion, liberty of belief, thought, faith etc. Liberty is the power of doing what is allowed by the law of a country.

Long Answer

1. Laws are those set of rules according to which any country is governed. Our government has made so many laws in various fields to maintain order in the society and safeguard the interests of the people.
Dissent or difference of opinion is the essence of democracy. It means “strong disagreement or dissatisfaction with established ideas or views of the ruling group”. In a democracy “no one can complain that he has not a chance to be heard.” Democratic governments recognise and protect civil liberties, such as freedom of speech, assembly and religion. Dictatorship works on the principle that all dissenting voices have to be silenced and people are ordered to follow without questioning.
2. (i) To abide by the Constitution, respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
(ii) To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of enquiry are reform.
(iii) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
(iv) To promote the sense of brotherhood of all the people in India and give up practices harmful to the dignity of women.
(v) To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle.
(vi) To safeguard public property and abjure (give up) violence.
(vii) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
3. (i) Human Rights are those powers, freedoms and conditions which are essential for one's personal development and common good. These rights have been adopted to ensure greater development of human personality and are guaranteed under the Constitutions.
(ii) People enjoy these rights as a citizen of India and enable the people of a free democratic nation live well and lead a happy and honourable life.
4. (i) Fundamental rights are those basic conditions and important rights of the citizens which have been guaranteed in the Indian Constitution.
(ii) They are considered very important for the all-round development of an individual and his personality. The rights included in the Constitution are fundamental in the sense that they have been incorporated as the Fundamental Law of the Land and have the protection of courts.

- (iii) These rights are considered fundamental because these rights provide ideal conditions to all citizens for securing their welfare and enriching their personality.
- 5. (i) On 10th December, 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The UN called upon all the member states to adopt these rights in their respective Constitutions. In the light of the UN declaration of Human Rights, Indian Constitution affirms, adopts and enacts Human Rights.
- (ii) Human Rights are those powers, freedoms and conditions which are essential for one's personal development and common good. These rights have been adopted to ensure greater development of human personality and are guaranteed under the Constitutions.

CHAPTER 2

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| A | 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) |
| B | 1. (e) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) 5. (b) |
| C | 1. Upper house | 2. 550 | 3. Vice President of India | |
| | 4. houses i.e., upper and lower | | 5. legislative | |

D

Short Answer

1. No democracy can function without a Parliament and India is no exception to this.
2. (a) An ordinary bill can be introduced firstly in any house, but the Money Bill can be firstly introduced in the Lok Sabha only.
- (b) A Money Bill is related to the income and expenditure of the government. The Money bill which seeks the permission of the Parliament for borrowing of loans, collection of taxes, investment, expenditure for public purpose etc. A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha at first.
3. Before presentation of a Money Bill in the Lok Sabha, prior permission of the President is required. The speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies that a bill is a Money bill.

Long Answer

1. (i) When India got independence in 1947, there were many challenges before the Nation.
- (ii) The framers of the Constitution decided to take the path of Parliamentary form of government as it is the best suited form of government that could accommodate the wide diversity prevailing in every walk of life in the Indian society.
- (iii) The reason behind adopting the Parliamentary form was that the people could elect their representatives directly to the Parliament. In the Parliamentary form of government, people have become a real source of power.
- (iv) Our Constitution provides for a Parliament which consists of the President and the two Houses — the Council of States (Rajya Sabha or Upper House) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha or

Lower House).

2. The Indian Constitution provides for the Parliament which consists of the President and the two Houses — the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha is also known as the Upper House, while the Lok Sabha is also known as the Lower House. Let's study about these Houses.
3. The Lok Sabha is also called the Lower House. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is of 550 members. These members are elected directly by the voters. Out of these 550, 530 members are elected as representatives from the States and not more than 20 members can represent the Union Territories. Two members of the Anglo-Indian community may be nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha, only if he feels that the community has not got adequate representation.

The number of members from different States vary according to the population of the State. To be a member of the Lok Sabha, a person must be a citizen of India. He must be at least 25 years of age and must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed under any law made by the Parliament. The Lok Sabha is also known as The House of People.

4. The Rajya Sabha or the Upper House of the Parliament consists of 250 members. Out of 250 members, 238 are elected and 12 members are nominated by the President of India from amongst distinguished persons having special knowledge or practical experience in the field of science, art, literature and social service. Members of the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by the members of the State Legislative Assembly of each State by the casting of single transferable vote.

Rajya Sabha is a Permanent House. It is not subject to dissolution. Its members are elected for a term of six years. After every two years, one-third of its members are replaced by the new members.

The Vice-President of India is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. To be a member of the Rajya Sabha, a person must be a citizen of India. He must not be less than 30 years of age and possess such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by law from time to time. He should not hold any office of profit.

CHAPTER 3

- A** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B** 1. farmers 2. depressed 3. 33%, best
- C** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (c)
- D**

Short Answer

1. A democratic society is based on creating an atmosphere where equality prevails and it does not allow any discrimination on any grounds among the people. Our Constitution guarantees equality to every person before law.
2. The Directive Principles of our Constitution aim at establishing a justice based society in the country. These principles provide right to equal wages for equal work and the right to an adequate livelihood.

3. Women have also suffered in the past and are still suffering due to the acts of domestic violence which includes dowry deaths.

Long Answer

1. On the same line, the Child Labour Prohibition Act was passed in 1986 to protect children from exploitation. The Act also prohibits employment of children in certain hazardous occupations.
2. Certain percentage of seats has also been reserved for these socially backward and economically weaker sections in matters of appointment in the government jobs in the States and Union Territories. There is a provision for the reservation of the seats for them in the educational institutions also. They are also provided with certain privileges in the form of scholarships and free education to bring them at par with the developed sections of the society.
There is reservation of seats even in the Parliament (Lok Sabha) and the State Legislative Assemblies for the SC's/ST's. Untouchability has been abolished by law and declared a punishable offence in 1955. The depressed classes are equally protected by the laws of the country. There is a separate body—Commission for SC's/ST's that takes care of their welfare.
3. F The Factory Act was passed by the government in 1948 to regulate the working conditions of workers employed in various factories.
F In 1976, the Equal Remuneration Act was passed which provides for the payment of equal wages to men and women for the same work or work of similar nature.
F In 1986, the Child Labour Protection Act was passed to protect child from exploitation. This Act also prohibits employments of children in certain hazardous works.

CHAPTER 4

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| A | 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| B | 1. Indiciary | 2. Civil | 3. Supreme | 4. Supreme | 5. Criminal |
| C | 1. (f) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) |
| D | 6. (e) | | | | |

Short Answer

1. As an organ of the state, the judiciary plays a crucial role in the functioning of India's democracy.
2. (i) The Judiciary helps in settling disputes between people, people and the State Government, two States or else the problems in which one or two States and the Union Government are the parties.
(ii) The Judiciary is the Supreme Guardian of the Fundamental Rights of the citizens of India.
3. (i) In a democratic government there are three organs— Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. These are not only the organs but also the three pillars of democracy. The legislature enacts the laws, the executive implements the laws while the judiciary interprets the

laws and protects the rights of the citizens, settles the disputes arising between the Centre and the Constituent States of the Indian Union.

- (ii) The Supreme Court of India is at the supreme or highest judicial body in our country. Then is the High Court for each State. Sometime, there is one common High Court for two or more States. Under High Courts, there is a hierarchy of Subordinate Courts. All these Courts decide civil and criminal disputes of petty and local nature.
 - (iii) At the district level in each state there are District Courts presided over by the District and Sessions Judge.
4. The Supreme Court has a very extensive jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has to give out judgements, enforce laws and interpret the constitutional provisions.
- F Original Jurisdiction
 - F Appellate Jurisdiction
 - F Advisory Jurisdiction
 - F Judicial Review
 - F Jurisdiction

Like the Supreme Court, the High Courts too have their well defined jurisdiction. It hears the cases of following nature:

- (i) The High Courts can issue writs for the redressal of or restoring the Fundamental Rights.
- (ii) It hears election petitions and other disputes related to general elections.
- (iii) It controls and supervises the functioning of the subordinate courts.
- (iv) It hears appeals in both civil and criminal cases in which judgements have been given out by the subordinate courts. The High Courts can review the judgements of the subordinate courts.

Long Answer

1. The judges of the Supreme court are appointed by the President of India. First, the President appoints the Chief Justice of India in consultation with the outgoing Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court and even the High Courts whom he deems necessary. Rest of the judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
- The Chief Justice of High Courts are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the concerned state. The other judges of High Courts are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the concerned state and the Chief Justice of that state.
2. A civil case is a dispute arising between two or more individuals or organisations. It neither involves any violation of law, nor anybody is jailed or fined. It is related mainly with the property disputes. Civil cases decided by the High Court can also be taken to the Supreme Court if one of the parties involved is not satisfied with the decision of the High Court.

For this, the High Court has to provide a certificate that the case is fit for appeal to the Supreme Court as it requires the interpretation of law. In some cases special permission for appeal may also be granted by the Supreme Court if the concerned High Court refuses to do so.

3. A criminal case simply refers to the violation of a law of the state. If the crime or offence is proved in the court, the guilty is awarded punishment. In the criminal cases also, an individual can appeal to the Supreme Court, if a High Court has an appeal or reversed an order of acquittal of an accused (person) and sentenced the convict to death or life imprisonment or for a period of not less than 10 years or has withdrawn for a trial before itself any case from any subordinate court and has in such a trial convicted the accused (person) and sentenced him to death or to life imprisonment or for a period of not more than 10 years or certifies that the case is fit for appeal to the Supreme Court.
4. The Supreme Court of India, situated at New Delhi, is the highest judicial body in the Indian Judicial System. The Supreme Court is the highest court of law which hears cases of different nature and its decision in various cases act as the guideline to the cases of similar nature at the High Court and other subordinate judicial bodies. Decisions or verdict given out by or respected by the Supreme Court is abided by all the courts of the country.

The Supreme Court functions as the Court of Record. It is because all the proceedings and judgements given out by the Supreme Court is recorded and printed. The records and printed judgements serve as the laws for the High Courts and other subordinate courts in the cases of the similar nature. The Supreme Court functions as the Court of Record.

5. (i) The judiciary ensures that the rights of the citizens should not be violated. The judiciary takes care and makes sure that the country is governed according to the laws of the land strictly as per the constitutional provisions. Judiciary also settles the disputes arising between Centre and the State or between the States.
 - (ii) These cases can directly go the Supreme Court. Personal disputes cannot be directly filed at Supreme court.
 - (iii) Judiciary is a very important organ of the government.
 - (iv) India has an independent and impartial judiciary.
 - (v) It settles disputes arising between two people, the Central and the State Government, safeguards the Constitution and protects the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.
 - (vi) Basically, the cases are divided into two broad categories –Civil and Criminal Cases.
 - (vii) The judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts are appointed by the President of India.
 - (viii) Under Article 32 of the constitution of India, any person can file a writ petition in the Supreme Court seeking to protect his/her fundamental rights, guaranteed by the constitution of India.

CHAPTER 5

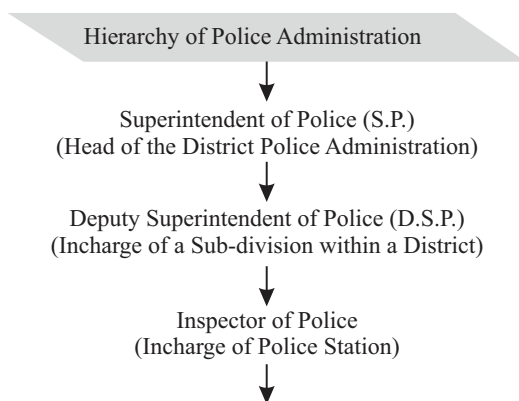
- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B** 1. Legislature 2. police 3. Complainant
- C**

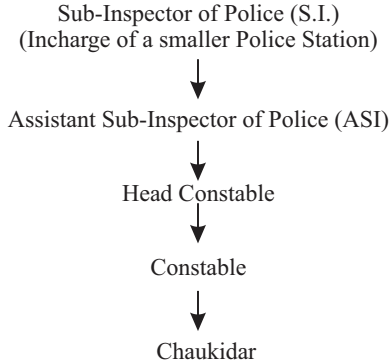
Short Answer

- Judiciary is an important organ of the government which imparts justice, protects the rights of the citizens and interprets the Constitution of India.
- Public prosecutor is a counsel who represents the state in a criminal trial and his role is related to a warrant case. After committing of an offence which is cognizable in nature, the police registers an FIR. After proper investigation, the police submits charge-sheet.
The public prosecutor on behalf of the prosecution, gives a list of witnesses to the court and cross-examines those witnesses to prove the case of prosecution for the alleged offence committed by the accused.
- The full form of FIR is First Information Report. An FIR is a report about the occurrence of an incident. An FIR can be lodged by the victim and or at times even by the main accused.
 - The date, time and the place of the occurrence of the crime and it's time of report.
 - Name and address of the accused, if available.
 - Description of the crime.
 - In case of theft or robbery, details of the stolen property.
 - The section of the law applicable to the offence.

Long Answer

- The Parliament of India makes laws. These laws are properly executed and implemented by the various agencies of the government. The Police is one such important agency that plays a key role in the enforcement of laws and maintaining order in the society. The police maintains law and order, investigates the incidents and checks crimes to maintain peace in the society.





2. If the concerned police officer of the related police station refuses to lodge an FIR, this information may be sent in writing to the Superintendent of Police through post. If the Superintendent of Police is convinced of the occurrence of incident, then he or she shall either investigate the case on his/her own or else direct the investigation to be conducted by any other subordinate police officer.
3. While filing FIR, we need to follow the following procedure:
 - F The complainant should first meet the Officer In-charge at the Police Station and give complete information about the incident in proper sequence.
 - F The officer writes down the complaint and the complain registered should be signed by the complainant.
 - F All these information are then entered in the book as a record to be kept by the officer.
 - F The complainant should be given a copy of FIR.
4. The Supreme Court of India has issued some guidelines to the police in order to protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens. Some of these guidelines are as follows:
 - F The time, place of arrest and the venue of custody of the person accused should be noted by the police.
 - F Name and full address of the complainant.
 - F The accused should be made aware of his rights soon after his arrest.
 - F The police must inform the relative of the accused, if he lives alone.

CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c)
- B** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False
- C**

Short Answer

1. Marginality is an experience that affects millions of people throughout the world. People who are marginalised have relatively little control over their lives, and the resources available to

them.

2. Women, SCs and STs, children, elderly people and people with disabilities.
3. In our Constitution, provisions have been made for the Directive Principles which aim at providing social and economic justice. Similarly, the Fundamental Rights are provided for securing social justice to all the people of the society. Our Constitution provides the equality of every citizen without any discrimination. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability and declares it a punishable offence. The Constitution provides equality of status and opportunity, irrespective of their race, caste or religion, to every citizen.

Long Answer

1. The social inequalities in our society in various forms certainly affect the economic inequalities.
Our society is divided between the rich and the poor class. This economic inequality is still existing and growing in our society. As a result of it, the rich became more rich and poor remained poor. Thus, economic inequalities have widened by each single day.
Social inequalities such as illiteracy, ignorance and poverty are related to one another. Illiterate persons such as farmers, workers are easily cheated by money-lenders and antisocial elements in their day-to-day life. The workers and poor farmers sometimes lose their small holdings as well. In such sense also, economic inequalities continue to exist due to social inequalities. Socially depressed classes, as often seen, are also economically backward instead, poor people often have low social status and they remain economically backward.
2. The gender inequality is also prevalent in our society. Women often face difficulties in the male dominated Indian society. Female children are generally unwelcomed in most of the families even today. In many regions of India there is a practice of killing the baby girls in infant stage or even in the womb. Killing of unborn or newly born girl child is called infanticide. This is another example of social inequality.
3. These measures have been adopted to remove inequalities between men and women and improve the status of women in India. The social evils like the sati system, prohibition of widow remarriage, female infanticide, the slave system have been banned completely and declared unlawful. The Hindu Succession Act ensures the right to property to Hindu women though they generally do not go for it. In 1955 and 1978, the Hindu Marriage Act and Child Marriage Restraint Act, respectively were passed. According to the law, marriage of a girl below the age of 18 years has been declared illegal. In 1961, Dowry Prohibition Act was passed which forbades giving and acceptance of dowry and even make it a punishable offence. Apart from that, provision has also been made for the reservation of 33% seats for women in the Parliament.
4. Keeping this in view, provisions have been made for reservation of seats to improve the condition of the depressed classes. The Constitution of India provides for certain safeguards or provisions for the well being of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. To ensure well being of these

classes. Certain percentage of seats have been reserved in the Parliament (Lok Sabha) and the State Legislatures (Legislative Assemblies) for SC's and ST's. Certain quota (22.5%) has been reserved for them in matters of appointment. It means that reservation of jobs have been made for them at the Centre as well as in the States and Union Territories. The government has also reserved (as per the Mandal Commission's recommendations) 27% of the jobs (government jobs) for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) as well. There is also a provision for the reservation of some seats for them in the educational institutions.

CHAPTER 7

- A** 1. (a) 2. (a)
B 1. SCs 2. Scheduled Caste people/untouchables
3. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution 4. Scheduled Castes
C

Short Answer

1. An unhealthy and discriminatory social evil in which a class of people were considered unworthy of touch by the upper caste people
2. (i) Shudras (or the low born) as defined by the people of so called upper classes.
(ii) The Shudras caste later began to be treated as the untouchables.
(iii) These people, who were called untouchables, used to do all the manual jobs for the upper classes.
(iv) Instead, the untouchables were considered dirty, unpius and not worthy of respect.
3. Mahatma Gandhi was a few among the first people to bring this unjust practice into light and he launched a campaign to end the discrimination. During freedom struggle, Gandhiji himself joined with the people engaged in cleaning the lavatories and even did the same work. He did not hesitate to identify himself with 'the least, the lowliest and the lost'. But, he was dead against such system and sincerely wanted to stop it in post-independence period. All through his life Mahatma Gandhi worked for improving the status of the untouchables.

Long Answer

1. (i) Refusing education to the Scheduled Caste children.
(ii) Discrimination against them in the field of employment.
(iii) Not allowing the Scheduled Caste people even to walk through the residential area or through the main village or village streets.
(iv) Prohibiting Scheduled Castes to enter the temples and to perform any rituals.
(v) To address the caste Hindus as 'Swami' (God) by the Scheduled Caste people.
(vi) Prohibiting the Scheduled Caste people from bathing in the common pond or drawing water from the common well.
(vii) Scheduled Caste people are offered tea in separate glasses and

- make them wash after use.
- (viii) Scheduled Caste people do only manual jobs like skinning the dead animals, physical scavenging and practice of different unclean occupation.
 - (ix) Upper caste seated themselves in the chairs while people of SC were seated on the ground.
 - (x) Denial of inter-dining and inter-marriages to the Scheduled Caste people by the Upper Caste people.
2. Manual scavenging means the manual removal of human waste (even excreta), corpse of dead animals etc. These people used to carry human excreta on their head by collecting it from the dry toilets. The manual scavengers are still working in many parts of India and are considered as the most oppressed section of our population. Manual scavenging is inhuman and highly unhygienic. Instead, it is dangerous for the health of the people as they do it manually.
 3. The manual scavengers got some protection from the Constitution. Some of the provisions laid to safeguard the interests and well being of the untouchables are as follows:

The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Toilets (Prohibition) Act passed in 1993 prohibited the employment of manual scavengers as well as the construction of dry toilets. Offenders or those who violate this law are liable to face punishment under the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.

The Supreme Court received a petition in 2004 filed by the Safai Karamchari Andolan. Then, the Supreme Court, having considered the petition, issued notices to the Centre, States and Union Territories to end the inhuman practice of manual scavenging.

CHAPTER 8

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| A | 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) |
| B | 1. True | 2. False | 3. True 4. True |
| C | | | |

Short Answer

1. (i) To remove illiteracy, a number of educational programmes have been initiated by the government.
 - (ii) Desert Development Programme was undertaken with the objective of conserving and developing water and other resources especially in sandy and drought-prone areas.
 - (iii) Special provisions have been made in the Constitution for the depressed sections of the society.
 - (iv) Zamindari System was abolished by an Act.
 - (v) Rural banks were established to provide credit to poor families as financial assistance.
 - (vi) Anti-social practices which includes smuggling, profiteering, black-marketing, drug abuse, bribery have been dealt strictly.
2. The government is responsible for the performance of a wide range of

duties towards the welfare of its citizens. People need a centralised regulating authority that is the driving force in the growth and development of their nation. A government plays a major role in developing and maintaining economic security in society. It also aims at establishing equality and justice in the society. It also provides people with public amenities and facilities such as health and education.

3. At the time of India's independence, the Indian economy was based on agricultural activities. During that period about 85% of India's population lived in villages and about 70% of the population earned its livelihood through agriculture. Mortality was also very high, rate of illiteracy was as high as 80%. Large scale unemployment, low per capita income, lack of planning, lack of scientific and technical education were some of the major challenges before India when India gained freedom.

Long Answer

1. The First Five Year Plan also aimed at increasing and distributing national wealth, removing illiteracy and disease, promoting social justice, removing unemployment and poverty, promoting trade and commerce, giving incentives for export-oriented and import-substituting production and making the Indian economy self-reliant, more efficient and competitive as per the need of the time. Planning was adopted to be an instrument of socio-economic change. So, aimed at providing both controlled and faster rate of growth. It was thought that planning would establish socio-economic democracy and would help to establish a society based on equality.
2. India adopted the concept of mixed economy where both the public sector and private sector co-exist and work together with a view to generate employment and faster economic growth.
3. (i) Planned development was the only way out to our economic backwardness as planning was considered an important instrument to ensure economic development.
(ii) For this objective, the Planning Commission was set up by the government of India in 1950. From 1951, Five Year Plans were started with the objectives of building industrial infrastructure, expanding and improving agricultural production, laying down the foundations of a self-reliant and self-generating national economy.
4. For this objective, the Planning Commission was set up by the government of India in 1950. From 1951, Five Year Plans were started with the objectives of building industrial infrastructure, expanding and improving agricultural production, laying down the foundations of a self-reliant and self-generating national economy.

Due to the efforts of the Planning Commission, India has continued to march ahead in social and economic fields right from the time of independence. Industrial production has also grown well with the introduction of new technology. Various protections and safeguards have been provided for women, children and other weaker sections of the society for their upliftment and well being.

CHAPTER 9

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c)
B 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True
C

Short Answer

1. The Nominal Executive is the head of the State.
2. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.
3. The three categories of ministers are:
 - (a) The Cabinet Ministers.
 - (b) Ministers of State
 - (c) Deputy Ministers

Long Answer

(i) Executive Powers

1. The Executive Power means execution of the laws made by the legislature. In reality, it means the power exercised by the cabinet in the name of the President. Executive Power of the Union is vested with the President. He exercises his executive powers either directly or indirectly through a team of the government officers. The administration of the Union of India is carried in his name.

(ii) Legislative Powers

The Constitution gives extensive Legislative Powers to the President.

JUDICIAL POWERS

- (i) The President has the powers to grant pardons, reprieve, respite or remissions of punishment or suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.
- (ii) He appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

MILITARY POWERS

The Constitution vests the power of Supreme Commander of the defence forces in the President at the time of war or external threat.

FINANCIAL POWERS

It is in the name of the President that the budget is laid before the Parliament. No Money Bill can be introduced except on his recommendation or without the prior permission of the President.

THE DIPLOMATIC POWERS

The President also represents India in the international conferences.

EMERGENCY POWERS

The three conditions in which he can declare emergency in the country are as follows:

- (i) Failure of the constitutional machinery.
- (ii) In case of financial crisis.

(iii) War or external aggression or armed rebellion in the country.

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3. The Prime Minister has the power of selecting other ministers and dismissing any one of them, if he so likes. He decides Portfolios (departments) to different ministers and can change or reshuffle them at will. He presides over the Cabinet Meetings. He acts as the official link between the government and the President. The Prime Minister directs, controls and supervises the whole administration of the government. He may keep any portfolio under his charge and he closely watches the working of his ministers. He is always consulted and kept informed of the development in all other ministries. He sorts out differences and harmonises the working of the different institutions and departments. He directs to all the activities of the government and even manages the administration of the country. He controls the transfers, postings and promotions. He can take an action if the situation so demands even without the approval of the Cabinet.

4. (i) There is a Council of Ministers of both the Union and State. At the centre, the Council of Ministers is led by the Prime Minister to aid and advice the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints other

ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers about the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposal for legislative and information relating to them.

- (ii) The President is obliged to act according to the advice of the Council of Ministers in most of the affairs.
- (iii) The Council of Ministers are comprised of three categories of ministers— The Cabinet Ministers, The Ministers of State and The Deputy Ministers.

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