

Civics
Ch- 9 Public Facility

Textbook Questions

Q.1 Why do you think there are so few cases of private water supply in the world?

Ans: 1. Private companies operate for profit in the market.
2. Providing public facilities like supplying water is an unprofitable business.
3. The capital needed to provide water supply to the entire population is very high which few companies will be able to bear.

Q.2 Do you think water in Chennai is available and affordable by all? Discuss.

Ans: 1. Water in Chennai is not available and affordable by all.
2. Municipal supply meets only about half the needs of the people of the city, on an average.
3. Those areas that are close to the storage points get more water, whereas colonies further away receive less water.
4. The burden of shortfalls in water supply falls mostly on the poor.

Q.3 Why are most of the private hospitals and private schools located in major cities and not in towns or rural areas?

Ans: 1. People staying in the cities can afford to pay for private facilities as they are having better jobs than the villagers who are dependent on seasonal occupation (agriculture).
2. Private schools and hospitals offer better infrastructure and services which are an important aspect for people staying in the cities.

Extra Questions

Q.4 Which Article in the Indian Constitution recognises the 'right to water'?

Ans: The Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21.

Q.5 What is Universal Access to water?

Ans: Universal Access to water means that it is the right of every person, whether rich or poor, to have sufficient amounts of water to fulfil his/her daily needs at a price that he/she can afford.

Handout Questions

Q.6 What are the characteristics of Public facilities?

Q.7 Write a short note on Sulabh International.

Q.8 Mention the way by which the Chennai's water department has tackled the water problem in the city.

Civics

Ch. 10- Laws and Social Justice

Textbook Questions

Q.1 What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India?

- Ans:**
1. Cheap labour.
 2. For lower pay, companies can get longer hours of work.
 3. Additional expenses such as for housing facilities for workers are also fewer.
 4. Companies can save costs and earn higher profits.

Q.2 Do you think the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice? Discuss.

- Ans:**
1. The victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy did not get justice.
 2. The UC got away after paying a bare minimum compensation to the survivors of the tragedy.
 3. Even after so many years survivors are still fighting for justice.

Q.3 What do we mean when we speak of law enforcement? Who is responsible for enforcement? Why is enforcement so important?

- Ans:**
1. Law enforcement means to make sure that a law or rule is obeyed.
 2. Government is responsible for law enforcement.
 3. enforcement so important:
 - To protect the the strong.
 - To ensure social justice.

Q.4 How can laws ensure that markets work in a manner that is fair? Give two examples to support your answer.

- Ans:**
1. In the drive for profits, private companies might deny workers their rights and do not pay them wages.
 2. In the eyes of the law it is illegal or wrong to deny workers their wages.
 3. To ensure that workers are not underpaid, or there is a law on minimum wages.
 4. These help ensure that the relations between these three parties – the worker, consumer and producer – are governed in a manner that is not exploitative.
 5. For instance, the
 - Right against Exploitation says that no one can be forced to work for low wages or under bondage.
 - The government has also passed the Consumers' Protection Act which ensures that the consumers are not cheated by the sale of sub-standard products.

Q.5 How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception? Discuss.

- Ans:**
1. In 1984, there were very few laws protecting the environment in India.
 2. The environment was treated as a 'free' entity and any industry could pollute the air and water without any restrictions.
 3. The Bhopal disaster brought the issue of environment to the forefront.
 4. In response to this pressure from environmental activists the Indian government introduced new laws on the environment.
 5. The polluter was to be held accountable for the damage done to environment.

Extra Questions

Q.6 In what way was the Government responsible for the Bhopal tragedy?

1. Government officials refused to recognise the plant as hazardous and allowed it to come up in a populated locality.
2. Government inspectors continued to approve the procedures in the plant, even after repeated incidents of leaks from the plant were noticed.

Handout Questions

- Q.7** What was the reason for the Bhopal gas tragedy?
- Q.8** How can the government ensure social justice?

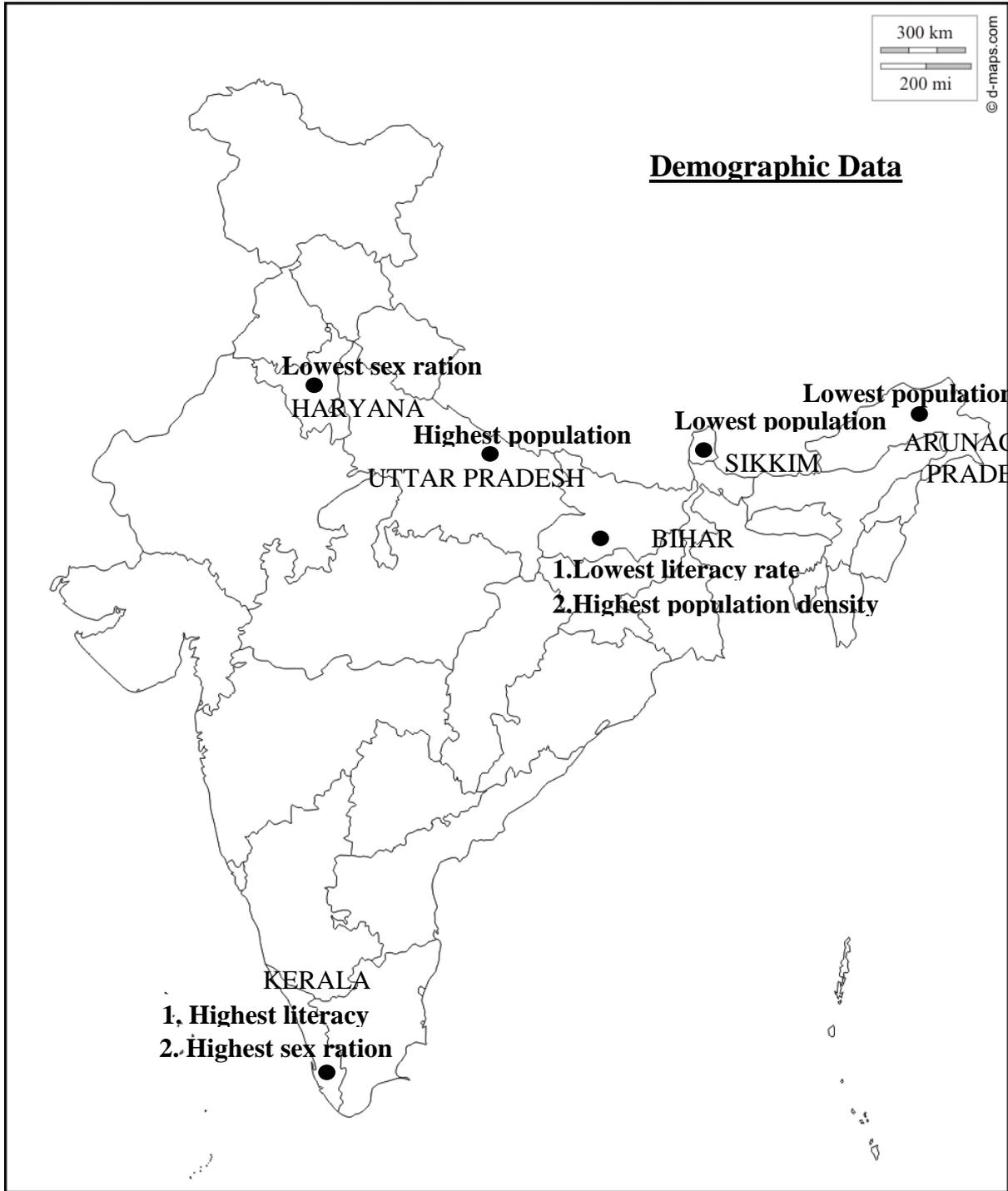
Geography

Chapter 6 – Human Resources

Textbook Questions

Q.1	Why are people considered as resource?
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People are nation's greatest resource. Nature's bounty becomes significant only when people find it useful. 2. It is people with their demands and abilities that turn them into resources. 3. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources as per their requirements.
Q.2	What are the causes of the uneven distribution of population in the world?
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geographical factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Topography: suitable topography for farming, manufacturing and service activities. - Climate and soil: Favourable climate and soil fertility. - Water and Minerals: Availability of minerals and fresh water resources. 2. Social factors: Areas of better housing, education and health facilities are more densely populated e.g. Pune. 3. Cultural factors: Places with religion or cultural significance attract people. E.g. Varanasi, Jerusalem and Vatican city. 4. Economic factors: Industrial areas provide employment opportunities. E.g. Osaka in Japan and Mumbai in India.
Q.3	Discuss the role of any three factors influencing population change.
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Birth Rate: When birth rate is more than death rate the population increases. 2. Death Rate: When death rate is more than birth rate the population decreases. 3. Migration: Migration is another factor that influences population change. People may move within the country or between the countries.
Q.4	What is meant by population composition?
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The basic structure of the population is called Population composition. 2. Population composition helps to know the number of males or female, their age-groups, their education, their occupation, their income level and health conditions etc.
Q.5:	What is population pyramid? How do they help in understanding the population of a country?
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population pyramid is a way of studying the population composition of a country and it is also called age-sex pyramid. 2. Population pyramid shows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total population is divided into various age groups, e.g. 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years, and 15 to 65 years etc. - The percentage of the total population is subdivided into males and females. - The shape of the population pyramid tells the story of the people living in that particular country. - It also tells that how many dependents are there in a country.
	Extra Questions
Q.1	Define the following terms: 1. Birth Rate 2. Death Rate 3. Natural Growth Rate 4. Migration.
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Birth Rate: Birth Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people. 2. Death Rate: Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 people. 3. Natural Growth Rate: The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country is called the natural growth rate. 4. Migration: Migration is the movement of people in and out of an area.
Q.2	Briefly explain the age group of population pyramid.

Ans:	Population can be divided into three groups. 1. Young dependents age groups, i.e. 0-14 years. 2. Working age groups, i.e. 15-59 years. 3. Elderly dependents age groups, i.e. above 59 years.
	Handout Questions
Q.1	What is population density?
Q.2	How does topography affect distribution of population?
Q.3	Write the differences between emigrants and immigrants.
	Map Question
	Identify the following information to mark the states on the political map of India. 1. Highest population - Uttar Pradesh 2. Lowest population - Sikkim 3. Highest population density - Bihar 4. Lowest population density - Arunachal Pradesh 5. Highest literacy rate - Kerala 6. Lowest literacy rate - Bihar 7. Highest sex ration - Kerala 8. Lowest sex ration - Haryana



History

Ch-10 India After Independence

Textbook Questions

Q.1 Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced.

Ans:

1. As a result of partition, 8 million refugees had come into the country from Pakistan. Those people had to be found homes and jobs.
2. Maharajas or Nawabs had to be persuaded to join the new nation.
3. The new nation had to adopt a political system that would best serve the hopes and expectations of its population.

Q.2 What was the role of the Planning Commission?

Ans: In 1950, the government set up a Planning Commission. The Planning Commission of India had been replaced by NITI AAYOG by Prime Minister on January 2015.

Role

1. To help design and execute suitable policies for economic development.
2. To decide which industries should be initiated by the state and which by the market.
3. To achieve a balance between the different regions and states.

Q.3 What did Dr Ambedkar mean when he said that “In politics we will have equality, and in social and economic life we will have inequality”?

Ans: In politics we will be recognising the principle of one man one vote and one value but in our social and economic life, we continue to deny the principle of one man one value.

Q.4 After Independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic lines?

Ans:

1. There was a fear that dividing the country on the basis of languages might generate the riots.
2. The country had already been partitioned on the basis of religion and had suffered from the death of million people.
3. Further division of the country would only disrupt its unity.

Q.5 Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after Independence.

Ans: Those who did not speak Hindi threatened to separate from India if Hindi was imposed on them.

Q.6 How was the economic development of India visualised in the early decades after Independence?

Ans:

1. Objectives: Lifting India and Indians out of poverty and building a modern technical and industrial base.
2. Planning Commission: In 1950, the government set up a Planning Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development.
3. Mixed economy: both the State and the private sector would play important and complementary roles in increasing production and generating jobs.

Extra Questions

Q.7 When was the Indian Constitution adopted, implemented and what were the features of it?

Ans: The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 but it was implemented on January, 1950.

Features:

1. Adoption of universal adult franchise
2. Equality before the law to all citizens offered
3. Special privileges for the poorest and most disadvantaged Indians.
4. Abolition of the practice of untouchability.
5. Division of powers between the central government and the state governments.

Handout Questions

- Q.1 **Write in brief the process of state formation.**
- Q.2 **Give an account of the successes and failures of the country during sixty-two years of its independence.**
- Q.3 **How have powers and functions of the Central and State Governments been divided by the Constitution?**
- Q.4 **What was the basic objective of the foreign policy of Independent India?**

History

Ch 9 -The Making of the National Movement 1870s–1947

Textbook Questions

Answer the following questions.

Q.1 Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s?

- Ans:**
1. The Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms.
 2. In the same year (1878) the Vernacular Press Act was enacted in an effort to silence those who were critical of the government.
 3. That Act allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers including their printing presses if the newspapers published anything that was found objectionable.
 4. In 1883, the Ilbert Bill highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India.

Q.2 What economic impact did the First World War have on India?

- Ans:**
1. The First World War led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India.
 2. The government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits.
 3. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices which created great difficulties for the common people.

Q.3 What did the Muslim League resolution of 1940 ask for?

- Ans:** In 1940 the Muslim League had moved a resolution demanding “Independent States” for Muslims in the north-western and eastern areas of the country.

Q.4 Who were the Moderates? How did they propose to struggle against British rule?

- Ans:** The leaders and workers of the Congress who practised the ‘Politics of Progress’ were known as Moderates.

- Struggle against British rule:

1. The Moderates raised various political, administrative and economic issues before the government and expected the government to take action.
2. Leaders wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of British rule.
3. They published newspapers, wrote articles and showed how British rule was leading to economic ruin.
4. They criticized British rule in their speeches and sent representatives to different parts of the country to mobilise public opinion.

Q.5 How was the politics of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?

Ans:

Sr No	Moderate	Extremist/Radicals
1	Moderate aimed at administrative and constitutional reforms only under British rule.	Extremist aimed Swaraj and wanted to end British rule.
2	Moderate leaders were loyal to the British.	Extremist leaders criticized British rule.

3	Their methods include passing the resolution, sending petition, etc.	Extremist believed in militant methods to attain Swaraj.
4	Moderate had faith in the British sense of justice and fair play.	Believed in self-reliance as a weapon against British domination.
5	Leaders included Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dadabhai Naroji, etc.	Leaders included LalaLajpat Rai, Vipin Chandra Pal, Bal GangadharTilak, etc.

Q.6 Discuss the various forms that the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did the people understand Gandhiji?

- Ans:**
1. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges under the Non-Cooperation Movement.
 2. Many lawyers such as Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, C. Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali gave up their practices.
 3. British titles were surrendered and legislatures boycotted.
 4. People lit public bonfires of foreign cloth.
 5. In Kheda, Gujarat, Patidar peasants organised non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British.
 6. In coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were picketed.
 7. In the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, tribals and poor peasants sending their cattle into forests without paying grazing fee.

Q.7 Write a short note on Dandi March.

- Ans:**
1. According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.
 2. In 1930, Gandhiji declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law.
 3. Gandhiji believed that it was sinful to tax salt since it is an essential item of our food.
 4. Gandhiji and his followers marched for over 240 miles from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi.
 5. They broke the government law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore, and boiling sea water to produce salt.

Q.8 Discuss those developments of the 1937-47 period that led to the creation of Pakistan.

- Ans:**
1. In the provincial elections of 1937 Congress formed governments in 7 provinces out of 11.
 2. In 1940, the Muslim League had moved a resolution demanding “Independent States” for Muslims.
 3. The Congress did well in the “General” constituencies of 1946 but the League’s success in the seats reserved for Muslims was spectacular.
 4. Failure of cabinet mission.
 5. Muslim League announced 16 August 1946 as “Direct Action Day.”
 6. Riots broke out.
 7. Partition of India into India and Pakistan in 1947.

Extra Question

Q.1 How did people understand Gandhiji?

- Ans**
1. The people thought of Gandhiji as a kind of Messiah, as someone who could help them overcome their misery and poverty.
 2. Peasants could imagine that he would help them in their fight against zamindars,

3. Agricultural labourers believed he would provide them land.

Map Questions.

Q.1 Mark the following centres of freedom struggle of India on the political map of India.

Amritsar, Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Ahmedabad, Dandi, Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, Madras

Q.2 Mark the major centres of Indian National Congress Sessions on the political map of India.

Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, Madras

Handout Questions.

Q.1 What made Gandhiji to call off the Non-cooperation Movement?

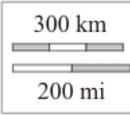
Q.2 Write the nature of Quit India Movement.

Q.3 Why nationalists were against of Rowlatt act?

Q.4 What do you know about Swadeshi Movement?

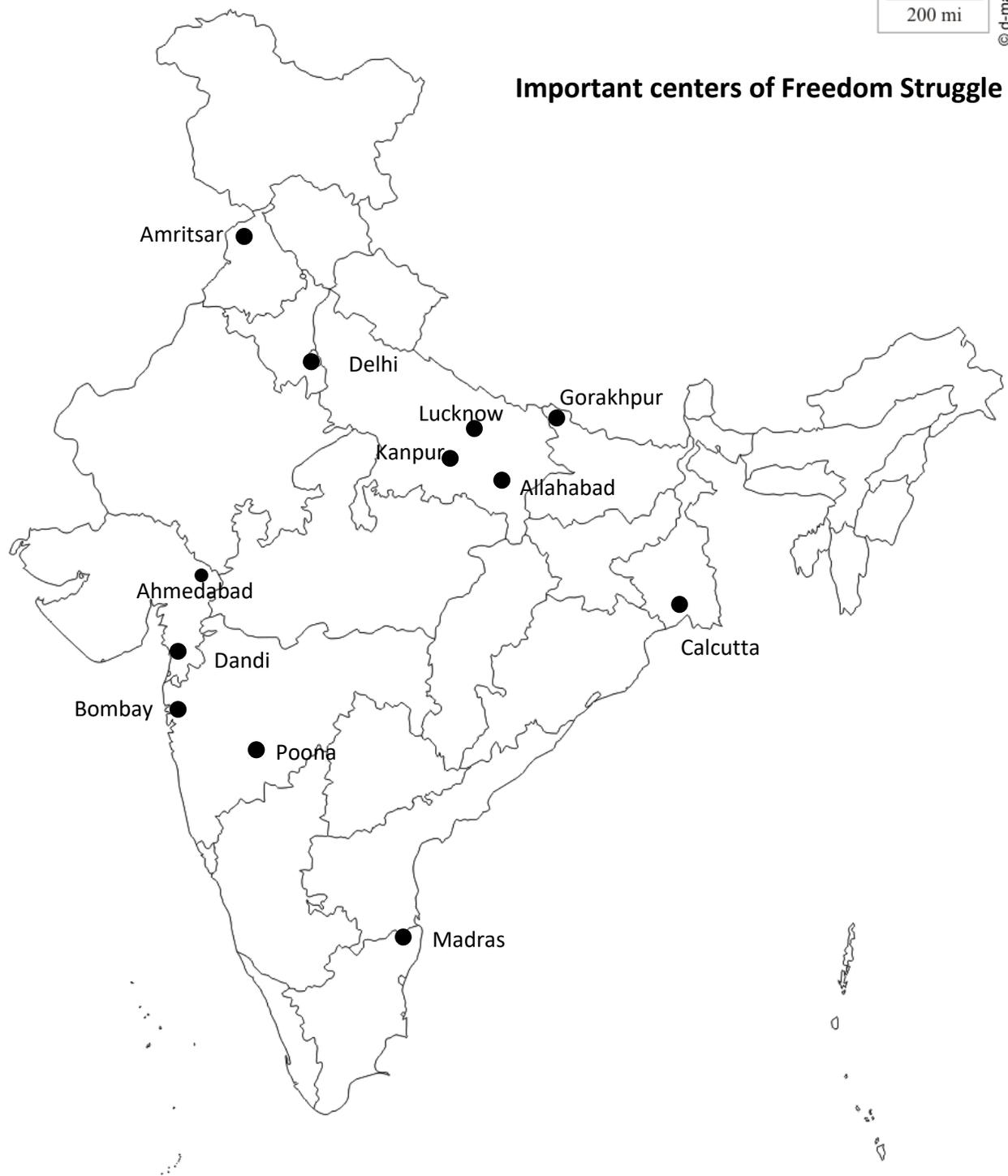
Q.5 What was Ilbert Bill?

Q.6 What did Khilafat Movement support?



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Important centers of Freedom Struggle



Ch 5 - Industries

Textbook Questions

Q.1 What is meant by the term 'Industry'?

Ans The term 'Industry' refers to an economic activity that is concerned with the production of goods e.g., iron and steel industry, extraction of minerals e.g. coal mining industry or provision of services e.g. tourism industry.

Q.2 Which are the main factors which influence the location of industry?

Ans The main factors which influence the location of industry are raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.

Q.3 Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry and why?

Ans

1. Iron and steel industry is often referred to as the backbone of the modern industry.
2. Almost everything is either made from iron or steel has been made using tools and machinery made of these metals.
3. Iron and steel industry is a feeder industry whose products are used as raw material for other industries.

Q.4 Why did cotton textile industry rapidly expanding in Mumbai and Ahmedabad?

Ans

1. Warm and moist climate.
2. Easy availability of the port facility for importing of machinery and exporting of goods.
3. Easy availability of skilled labour.
4. Good road transport.
5. Black soil for cotton.

Q.5 What are the similarities between the information technology industry in Bengaluru and California?

Ans

1. There is the presence of high quality educational institutions and advanced scientific and technological centres.
2. There is an availability of pleasant climate and clean environment.
3. There is the presence of good quality, skilled workforce.
4. Easy access to markets.
5. Favourable state government policies.

Extra Questions.

Q.1 Why did Jamshedji Tata choose Jamshedpur to set up his iron and steel industry?

Ans

1. Geographically, Jamshedpur was the most conveniently situated iron and steel centre in the country.
2. It was close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits as well as to Kolkata, which provided a large market.
3. It got coal from Jharia coalfields and from Odisha and Chhattisgarh.
4. The Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers ensured sufficient water supply.
5. Government initiatives provided adequate capital for its later development.

Q.2 How do industrial regions emerge? Mention the major industrial regions of India.

Ans Industrial regions emerge when a number of industries locate close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness.

- Major industrial regions of India.

1. Mumbai – Pune Region
2. Bangalore – Tamil Nadu Region
3. Hugli Region
4. Ahmedabad – Baroda Region

5. Chottanagpur Industrial Belt
6. Vishakhapatnam – Guntur Belt
7. Gurgaon – Delhi – Meerut Region
8. Kallam – Thiruvananthapuram Industrial Cluster

Q.3 Classify the industries on the basis of raw materials, size and ownership.

Ans

SN	Raw materials	Size	Ownership
1	Agro-based industries	Small scale industries	Private sector
2	Mineral-based industries	Large scale industries	Public sector
3	Marine based industries		Joint sector
4	Forest based industries		Co-operative sector

Handout Questions

Q.1 Name the important centres of cotton textile industry.

Ans Important centres of cotton textile industry are Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore, Sholapur, Kolkata, Kanpur, Nagpur and Indore.

Q.2 Define Sunrise Industries.

Ans Emerging industries are also known as ‘Sunrise Industries’. These include Information technology, Wellness, Hospitality and Knowledge.

Q.3 What is the full form of TISCO?

Ans. TISCO: Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

Q.4 How is the classification of industries done on the basis of ownership?

Ans.

1. Private-sector industries: These are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals.
2. Public sector industries: These are owned and operated by the government.
3. Joint sector industries: These are owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals.
4. Cooperative sector industries: These are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.

Q.5 Write a short note on IT Industry.

Ans.

1. The information technology industry deals in the storage, processing and distribution of information.
2. Today, this industry has become global, this is due to a series of technological, political, and socio-economic events.
3. The main factors guiding the location of these industries are resource availability, cost and infrastructure.
4. The major hubs of the IT industry are the Silicon Valley in California, USA and Bangalore in India.

Map Questions

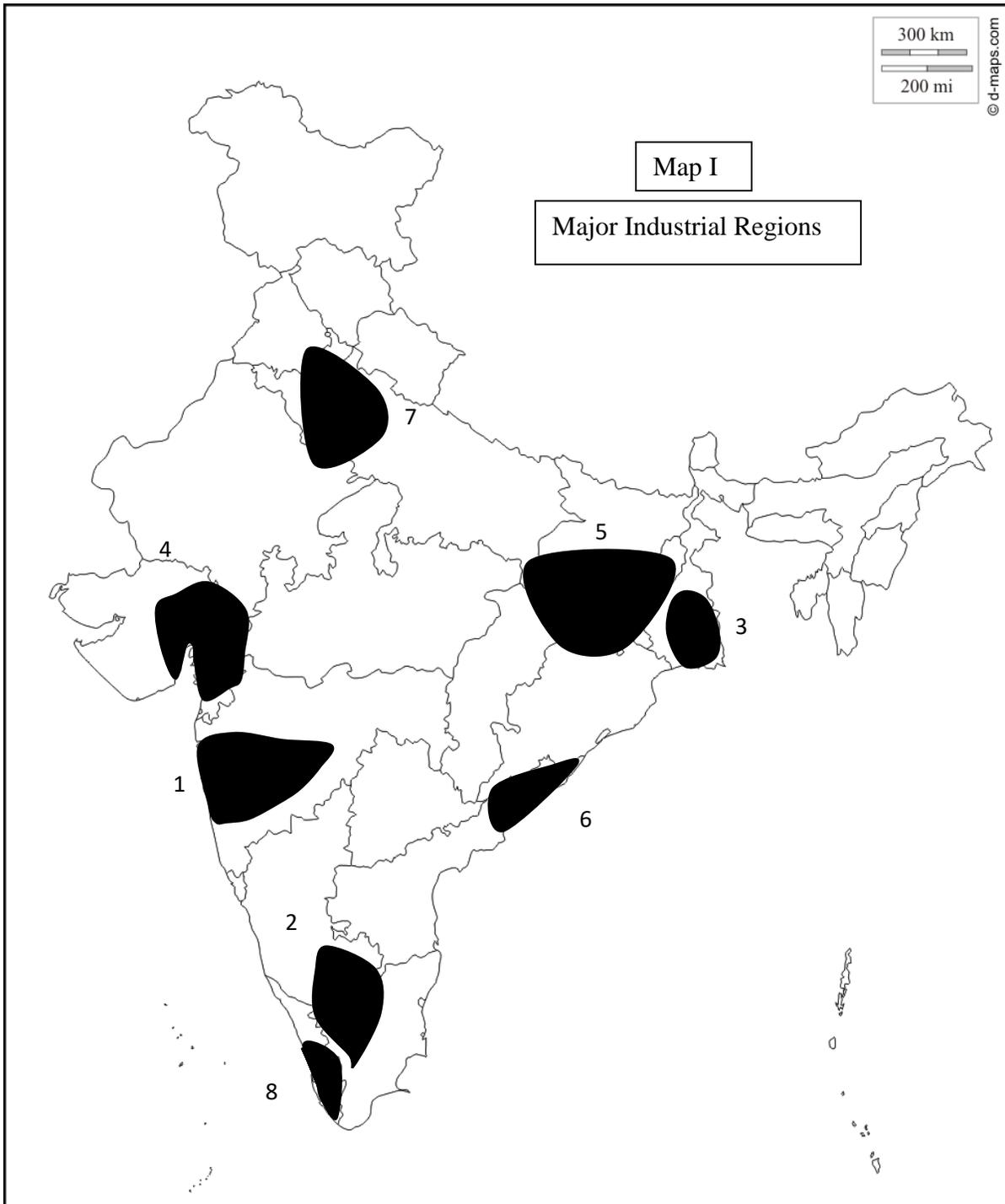
Q.1 On the political map of India mark the following industrial regions (cluster).

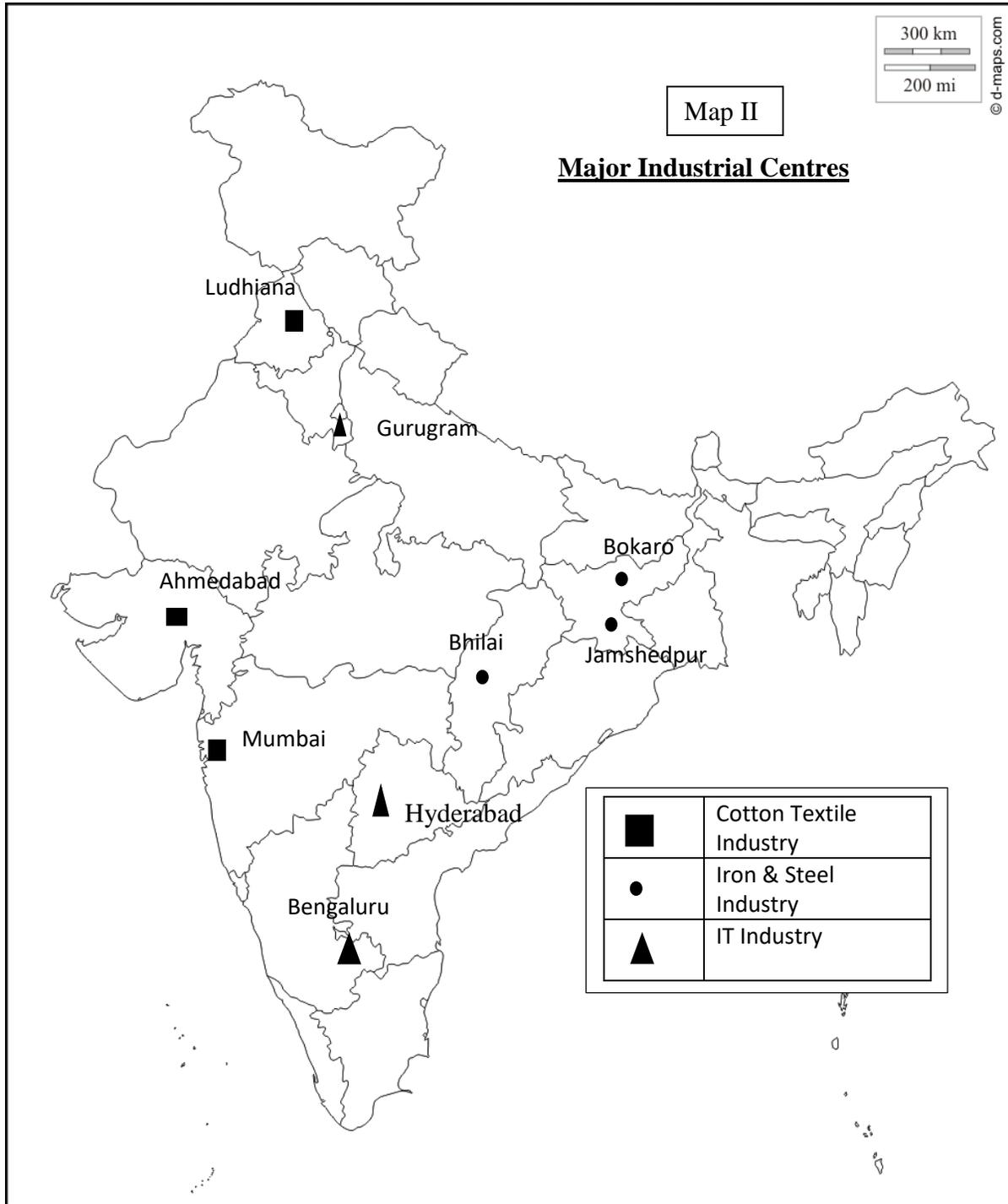
1. Mumbai – Pune Region
2. Bangalore – Tamil Nadu Region
3. Hugli Region
4. Ahmedabad – Baroda Region
5. Chottanagpur Industrial Belt
6. Vishakhapatnam – Guntur Belt
7. Gurgaon – Delhi – Meerut Region

8. Kallam – Thiruvananthapuram Industrial Cluster

Q.2 Mark the following industrial regions on the political map of India.

1. Iron and Steel Industries: Jamshedpur, Bhilai and Bokaro
2. Cotton Industries: Ahmedabad, Mumbai and Ludhiana
3. IT Industries: Bangalore, Gurugram and Hyderabad





History

Chapter 8 – Women, Caste and Reform

Textbook Questions

Q.1 How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new laws?

Ans

1. The reformers tried to convince people that social evils had no sanction in ancient texts.
2. Their knowledge of ancient texts gave them immense confidence and moral support which they utilized in promoting new laws.

Q.2 What were the different reasons people had for not sending girls to school?

Ans

1. People feared that schools would take girls away from home, prevent them from doing their domestic duties.
2. Girls had to travel through public places in order to reach school. Many people felt that this would have a corrupting influence on them.
3. People felt that girls should stay away from public spaces so most women were taught at home by fathers or husbands.

Q.3 How did Jyotirao the reformers justify their criticism of caste inequality in society?

Ans

1. Jyotirao Phule set out to attack the Brahmans' claim that they were superior to others, since they were Aryans.
2. Phule argued that the Aryans were foreigners, who came from outside the subcontinent, and defeated and subjugated the true children of the country.
3. Phule claimed that before Aryan rule there existed a golden age when warrior-peasants tilled the land and ruled the Maratha countryside in just and fair ways.

He proposed that Shudras and Ati Shudras should unite to challenge caste discrimination.

Q.4 Why did Phule dedicate his book Gulamgiri to the American movement to free slaves?

Ans

1. Phule dedicated his book to all those Americans who had fought to free slaves, thus establishing a link between the conditions of the "lower" castes in India and the black slaves in America.
2. Phule extended his criticism of the caste system to argue against all forms of inequality.
3. He was concerned about the plight of "upper"-caste women, the miseries of the labourer, and the humiliation of the "low" castes.

Q.5 What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement?

Ans Ambedkar's aim was to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within society.

Q.6 Why was Ramaswamy Naicker critical of the national movement?

Ans

1. Ramaswamy Naicker was critical of national movement because he felt it would serve the purpose of upper caste only.
2. He became a member of the congress, only to leave it in disgust when, he found that at a feast organized by nationalists, seating arrangements followed caste distinctions.

Extra Questions

Q.7 What do you mean by Sati system?

Ans When widows chose death by burning themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands was called Sati. Women who died in this manner were called "sati", meaning virtuous women.

Q.8 What were the major achievements of Raja Rammohan Roy?

Ans

1. Raja Rammohan Roy persuaded the British government to abolish Sati and tried to improve the condition of women in society.
2. He founded a reform association known as the Brahma Sabha in Calcutta.
3. Rammohan Roy was keen to spread the knowledge of Western education in the country and bring about greater freedom and equality for women.

Q.9 Do you think in the modern age women are treated on equal footing in male dominating society? Give examples in favour or against.

Ans

1. Nowadays, the condition of women has improved and girls are encouraged for higher education.
2. Women are allowed to choose the job of their own choices and they are achieving success in all the fields.
3. Women's liberation is there in the society but still female infanticide, dowry death, harassment of women is common.

Q.10 What social ideas did the following reformers support?

Ans

1. Raja Rammohan Roy: Opposed Sati system and supported women education. (Brahmo Samaj)

2. Dayanand Saraswati: Supported widow remarriage and opposed idol worship. (Arya Samaj)
3. Veerasalingam Pantulu: Widow remarriage.
4. Jyotirao Phule: Opposed caste discrimination.
5. Pandita Ramabai: Women education.
6. Ramaswamy Naicker: Opposed caste system.
7. Mumtaz Ali: Women education.
8. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar: Widow remarriage and girl education.

Q.11 What do you know about Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai? Brief the work they did to improve the condition of women.

- Ans**
1. Tarabai Shinde published a book named Stripurushtulna where she had criticised the social differences between men and women.
 2. Pandita Ramabai wrote a book about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women.
 3. She founded a widows' home at Poona to provide shelter to widows who had been treated badly by their husbands' relatives.

Q.12 Mention the caste system that was prevalent in the 18th century.

- Ans**
1. Brahmans and Kshatriyas considered themselves as "upper castes".
 2. Others, such as traders and moneylenders (often referred to as Vaishyas) were placed after them.
 3. Then came peasants, and artisans such as weavers and potters (referred to as Shudras).
 4. At the lowest rung were those who laboured to keep cities and villages clean or worked at jobs that upper castes considered "polluting".

Q.13 Who was E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker? What, did he do to improve the condition of the untouchables?

- Ans**
1. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker belonged to a middle-class family. He had been an ascetic in his early life and had studied Sanskrit scriptures carefully.
 2. Afterwards, he became a member of the Congress but quit it soon.
 3. He founded Self Respect Movement which inspired untouchables to fight for their dignity.
 4. He argued that untouchables were the true upholders of an original Tamil and Dravidian culture which had been subjugated by Brahmans.
 5. He felt that all religious authorities saw social divisions and inequality as God-given. Untouchables had to free themselves from all religions to achieve equal social status.

Q.14 What was the contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in Indian history?

- Ans**
1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar felt that education for girls was necessary in order to improve the condition of women.
 2. He set up schools for girls in Calcutta.

CIVICS

Chapter - 8

Confronting Marginalisation

Q 1 List two Fundamental Rights in the Constitution that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals. Re-read the Fundamental Rights listed on page 14 to help you answer this question.

- Ans
1. Under the Right to Equality Article 15 of the constitution states that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
 2. Article 17 of the constitution states abolition of untouchability.

Q 2 Re-read the story on Rathnam as well as the provisions of the 1989 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. Now list one reason why you think he used this law to file a complaint.

- Ans
1. One night some men set Rathnam's hut on fire. He managed to escape with his mother.
 2. Rathnam sought the support of law, filing his complaint under the act of Prevention of Atrocities Act to protest against the domination and violence of the powerful castes in his village.
 3. Prevention of Atrocities Act was framed in 1989 in response to demands made by Dalits and others that the government must take seriously the ill treatment and humiliation Dalits and tribal groups face in an everyday sense.

Q 3 Why do Adivasi activists, including C.K. Janu, believe that Adivasis can also use this 1989 Act to fight against dispossession? Is there anything specific in the provisions of the Act that allows her to believe this?

- Ans
1. Adivasi activists C.K. Janu believes that Adivasis can also use the 1989 Act to fight against dispossession because this act guarantees the tribals not to be dispossessed from the land resources.
 2. This act merely confirms what has already been promised to the tribal people in the constitution that land belonging to tribal people cannot be sold or bought by a non-tribal people.
 3. In cases where this has happened, the constitution guarantees the right of tribal people to re-possess their land.

Extra Questions

Q 4 Mention any three crimes listed in the Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989.

Ans **a** **Modes of humiliation**

1. Force a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance.
2. Forcibly removes clothes from the person of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
3. Parades him or her naked or with painted face or body.
4. Commits any similar act which is derogatory to human dignity.

b **Actions that dispossess Dalits and Adivasis of their meagre resources:**

Punish anyone who wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by a member of a Schedule Caste or a Schedule Tribe

c **Crimes against Dalit and tribal women:**

Anyone who assaults or uses force on any woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe with intent to dishonour her.

Q 5 Why did Safai Karamchari file PIL in 2003? What did they complain about in their petition?

- Ans
1. In 2003, the Safai Karamchari Andolan and 13 other organisations and individuals, including seven scavengers, filed a PIL in the Supreme Court.
 2. The petitioners complained that manual scavenging still existed and it continued in government undertakings like the railways.

Q 6 How does reservation policy get implemented?

- Ans
1. Central Government and State Government across India have their own lists of Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward and most backward castes.
 2. Students applying to educational institutions and those applying for posts in government are expected to furnish proof of their caste or tribe status, in the form of caste and tribe certificates.

Q 7 **Explain the terms confront and Ostracise.**

- Ans
1. **Confront:** to come face to face or to challenge someone or something
 2. **Ostracise:** This means to exclude or banish an individual or a group.

Q 8 **What do you understand by manual scavenging?**

- Ans
1. Manual scavenging refers to the practice of removing human and animal waste/excreta using brooms, tin plates and baskets from dry latrines and carrying it on the head to disposal grounds some distance away.
 2. A manual scavenger is the person who does the job of carrying this filth.
 3. This job is mainly done by Dalitwomen and young girls.

Civics
Chapter - 6
Understanding Our Criminal Justice System

1. Define the term Criminal Justice System.

Ans Criminal Justice System is the body of law or court regulating the inquiry into whether a person has violated a criminal law or not.

2. What is the role of the police in investigating a crime?

Ans An important function of the police is to investigate any complaint about the commission of the crime. An investigation includes:

1. Recording statements of witnesses.
2. Collecting different evidences.
3. Arresting accused.
4. File a charge sheet in the court.

3. What rights are guaranteed to the arrested person by the Indian constitution?

Ans

1. The Right to be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest
2. The Right not to be ill-treated or tortured during arrest or in custody.
3. Confessions made in police custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused.
4. A boy under 15 years of age and women cannot be called to the police station only for questioning.

4. What is FIR? Describe the procedure to file an FIR.

Ans

1. It is a written document prepared by the police when they receive any information about the commission of cognizable offence.
2. The police will begin the investigation into an offence only after the FIR has been Lodged.

Procedure:

1. Registration of an FIR in the police station by witness.
2. FIR must be hand-written, signed and prepared in duplicate.
3. FIR should specify the place, date and time of offence.
4. No police officer can refuse to file an FIR.

5. What is the role of Public Prosecutor?

Ans

1. Public Prosecutor is the lawyer who represents the interests of the State.
2. The role of the Prosecutor begins once the police have conducted the investigation and filed the charge sheet in the court.
3. The Public Prosecutor must conduct the prosecution on behalf of the State impartially.

6. What is the role of Judge in criminal justice system?

Ans

1. The judge conducts the trial impartially and in an open court.
2. The judge hears all the witnesses and any other evidence presented by the prosecution and the defence.
3. The judge decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of the evidences presented and in accordance with the law.
4. If the accused is convicted, then the judge pronounces the sentence.
5. He may send the person to jail or impose a fine or both, depending on what the law prescribes.

7. What are the procedures that have to be followed if the criminal trial has to be a fair trial?

Ans

1. A copy of the charge sheet and all other evidence has to be given to the accused.
2. The trial has to be held in an open court, in public view and in the presence of the accused.
3. The judge decides the matter on the basis of the evidence presented before the court.

Handout Questions

1. Who is a witness?
2. What write is given by Article 39a?
3. What is Article 22? What rights does it give?

History
Chapter 5
When People Rebel

Textbook Questions

1. **What was the demand of Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?**
Ans Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband.
2. **What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?**
Ans
 1. In 1850, a new law was passed to make the conversion to Christianity easier.
 2. That law allowed an Indians who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of their ancestors.
3. **What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?**
Ans
 1. New cartridges were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs.
 2. Before loading these cartridges in the rifles, a sepoy had to bite it to open the wrapper.
 3. That affected the religious sentiments of the Hindus and the Muslims as the Hindus consider cows as holy and the Muslims consider the pigs as the dirty animals, therefore, the sepoys refused to use the new cartridges.
4. **How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?**
Ans
 1. The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court and sentenced to life imprisonment in Rangoon.
 2. He and his wife died there in November 1862.
5. **What could be the reasons for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?**
Ans
 1. Nawabs and Rajas had gradually lost their authority and honour.
 2. Residents had been stationed in many courts to reduce the freedom of the rulers.
 3. Their armed forces disbanded, and their revenues and territories had taken away.
 4. Thus, the belief of the Company that it was the paramount power in India and no King or Nawab could challenge its authority boosted its confidence.
6. **What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion have on the people and the ruling families?**
Ans
 1. Smaller rulers and chieftains felt that if the Mughal emperor could rule again, they too would be able to rule their own territories once again, under Mughal authority.
 2. People saw an alternative possibility, they felt inspired and enthused.
 3. It gave them the courage, hope and confidence to act.
7. **How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?**
Ans
 1. British announced rewards for loyal landholders.
 2. Provided traditional rights over their lands.
 3. Rebel's rights and claims to land would not be denied if they had not killed any white people.
 4. But hundreds of sepoys, rebels, nawabs and rajas were tried and hanged who supported the revolt.
8. **In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?**
Ans
 1. The British Parliament transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown.
 2. The proportion of Indian soldiers in the army reduced and the number of European soldiers increased.
 3. Instead of recruiting soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, Central India and South India, more

soldiers recruited from the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.

4. The British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the people in India.
5. All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territories would never be annexed in future.
6. Policies were made to protect landlords and zamindars and gave them security of rights over their lands.

Extra Questions

9. **What was the reason behind the discontent of Indian sepoys of the Company?**

Ans The reason behind discontent of Indian sepoys were as follows:

1. The Indian sepoys in the employment of the Company were unhappy about the pay, allowances and conditions of their services.
2. New rules violated their religious sentiments and beliefs.
3. It was believed during that time that by crossing the sea one loses his religion and caste.
4. The sepoys were told to go Burma in 1824 by the sea route to fight for the Company and the sepoys refused to follow the order though they agreed to go through land route.
5. The refusal resulted in punishment.
6. The Company passed a law that stated that every new person who took up employment in the Company army had to agree to serve overseas if required.

10. **What were the reforms introduced by the British?**

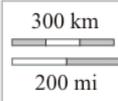
Ans The British believed that Indian society had to be reformed.

1. English-language education was actively promoted.
2. In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier
3. Laws were passed to stop the practice of sati and to encourage the remarriage of widows.
4. After 1830, the Company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain and even own land and property.
5. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors.

11. **Map work:**

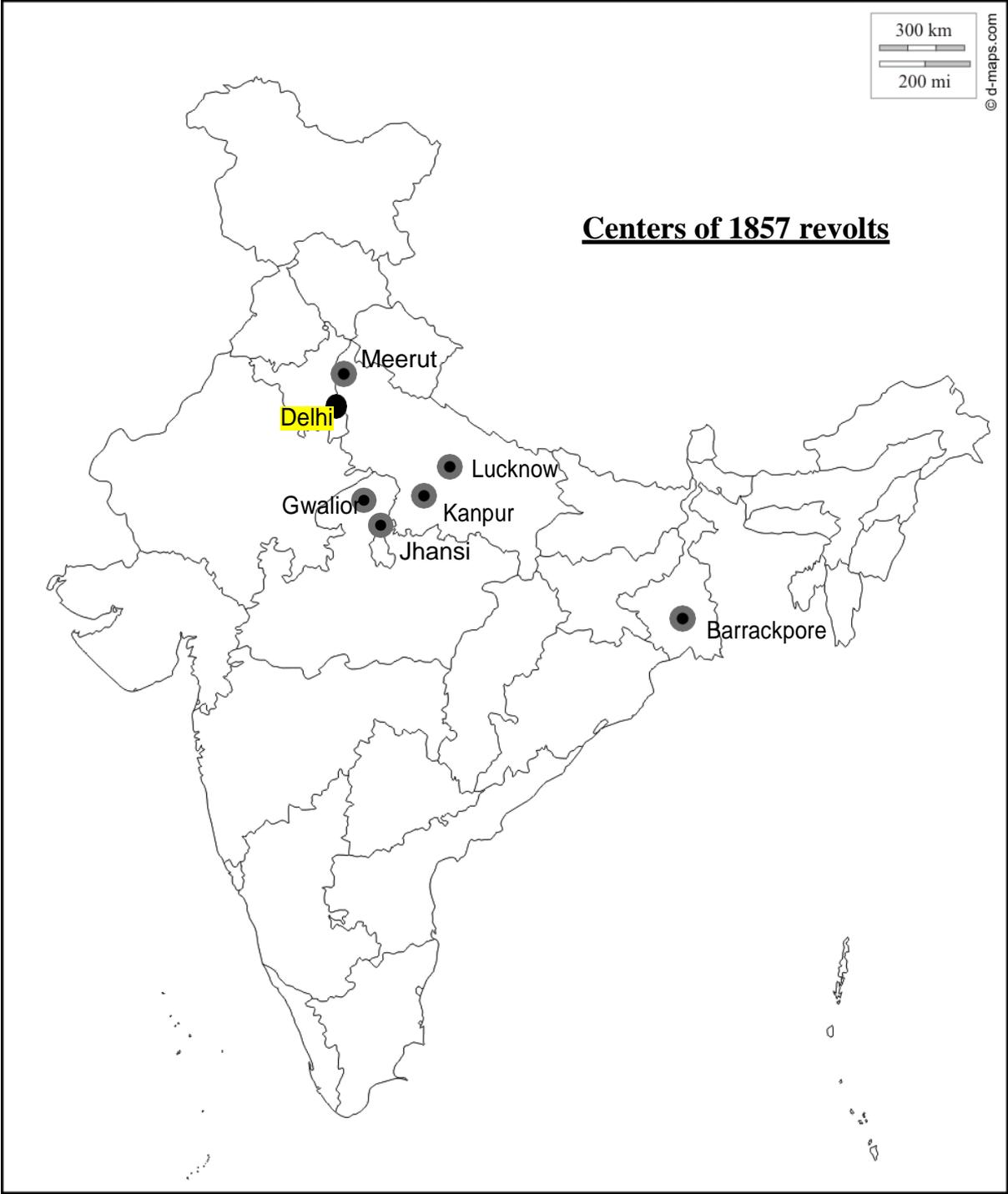
Mark the following places on the political map of India.

1. Meerut
2. Delhi
3. Lucknow
4. Kanpur
5. Gwalior
6. Jhansi
7. Barrackpore



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Centers of 1857 revolts



Geography

Chapter 5

Mineral and Power Resources

Textbook Questions

1. **Name any three common minerals used by you every day.**

Ans The three common minerals used every day are Salt, Graphite and Copper.

2. **What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?**

Ans 1. Rocks from which minerals are obtained are known as ores.

2. The ores of metallic minerals are generally located in igneous and metamorphic rocks.

3. **Name the two regions rich in natural gas resources.**

Ans The two regions rich in natural gas resources are Jaisalmer and Krishna Godavari Delta.

4. **Which sources of energy would you suggest for (a) Rural areas (b) Coastal areas and (c) Arid regions?**

	Kind of Regions	Suggested sources of energy
1	Rural areas	Biogas energy
2	Coastal area	Hydel and tidal energy
3	Arid regions	Wind and solar energy

5. **Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.**

Ans 1. Switching off lights, fans and other electrical appliances when not in use.

2. Using biogas as cooking fuel.

3. Promoting the use of solar energy.

4. Using a pressure cooker for cooking.

5. Save water.

6. **Give reasons**

A **Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.**

1. Dams create an imbalance in the earth's equilibrium.

2. Deforestation leads to environmental pollution.

3. People and animals become displaced.

B **Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.**

Most industries are concentrated around coal mines to reduce the cost of transportation of coal.

C **Petroleum is referred to as "black gold".**

Petroleum and its derivatives are called Black gold as they are extremely valuable and also use for running all types of machineries.

D **Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.**

It may destroy the fertility of soil.

It produces a lot of noise pollution.

In the process of quarrying lot of dust is generated which causes air pollution.

7. **Distinguish between the followings**

A **Conventional and Non-conventional sources of energy**

	Conventional sources of energy	Non-conventional sources of energy
1.	Conventional sources of energy have been in common use for a longtime.	Non-conventional sources of energy are not commonly used.
2.	These are exhaustible except water.	These are inexhaustible.
3.	Cause pollution	Eco-friendly

4.	Non-Renewable	Renewable
5.	Firewood, coal and Hydel power are the examples.	Solar energy and nuclear energy are the examples.

B

Biogas and natural gas

	Biogas	Natural gas
1.	It is produced by using organic matter like dead plants, animal dung, kitchen waste, etc.	It is found along with petroleum and gets released when crude oil is brought to the surface.
2.	It is a non-conventional source of energy.	It is conventional source of energy.
3.	Easily available in rural areas.	Not easily available.
4.	It pollutes the environment.	It is a cleaner fuel than many others.
5.	It is used for domestic purposes like cooking and lighting.	It is used as a domestic fuel as well as an industrial fuel.

C

	Ferrous mineral	Non-ferrous mineral
1.	Ferrous mineral is a metallic mineral that contains iron.	Non – Ferrous mineral is a metallic mineral that does not contain iron.
2.	Iron ore and manganese are Ferrous minerals.	Gold, silver are examples of Non-ferrous minerals.

D

	Metallic mineral	Non-metallic mineral
1.	A mineral containing metal in raw form are metallic mineral.	A mineral not containing metal are Non-metallic mineral.
2.	Bauxite, iron ore are metallic mineral.	Limestone and gypsum are Non-metallic mineral.

Extra Questions

8. **What are the classifications of minerals?**

Ans Minerals can be classified as Metallic and Non – metallic minerals. Metallic minerals are further divided into Ferrous and Non-ferrous minerals.

9. **Mention a few minerals and their uses.**

- Ans
1. Gold, silver and platinum are used in the jewellery industry.
 2. Copper is used in the coin industry and for making pipes and wires.
 3. Silicon obtained from quartz is used in the computer industry.
 4. Aluminium obtained from bauxite ore is used in automobiles and airplanes, bottling industry, buildings and even in kitchen cookware.

10. **How are mineral extracted from earth?**

Ans Minerals can be extracted by Mining, Drilling and Quarrying.

11. **Map Work**

A **Mark the major minerals and petroleum deposit centres on the political map of India.**

	Minerals	States
1	Iron	Jharkhand, Odisha, Chattisgarh
2	Bauxite	Jharkhand, Odisha, Chattisgarh
3	Mica	Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh
4	Copper	Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh,

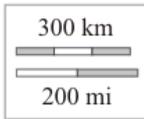
		Rajasthan
5	Manganese	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh
6	Limestone	Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar
7	Gold	Kolar in Karnataka
8	Coal	Ranigunj (W.B) Jharia, Bokaro (Jharkhand)
9	Petroleum	Digboi, Ankleshwar, Bombay High, Krishna Godavari Delta

B **On the same political map of India mark the major nuclear power stations.**

	Nuclear Station	States
1	Narora Atomic Plant	Uttar Pradesh
2	Rana Pratap Sagar	Rajasthan
3	Tarapur Atomic Station	Maharashtra
4	Kaiga Atomic Plant	Karnataka
5	Kalpakkam Atomic Station	Tamil Nadu

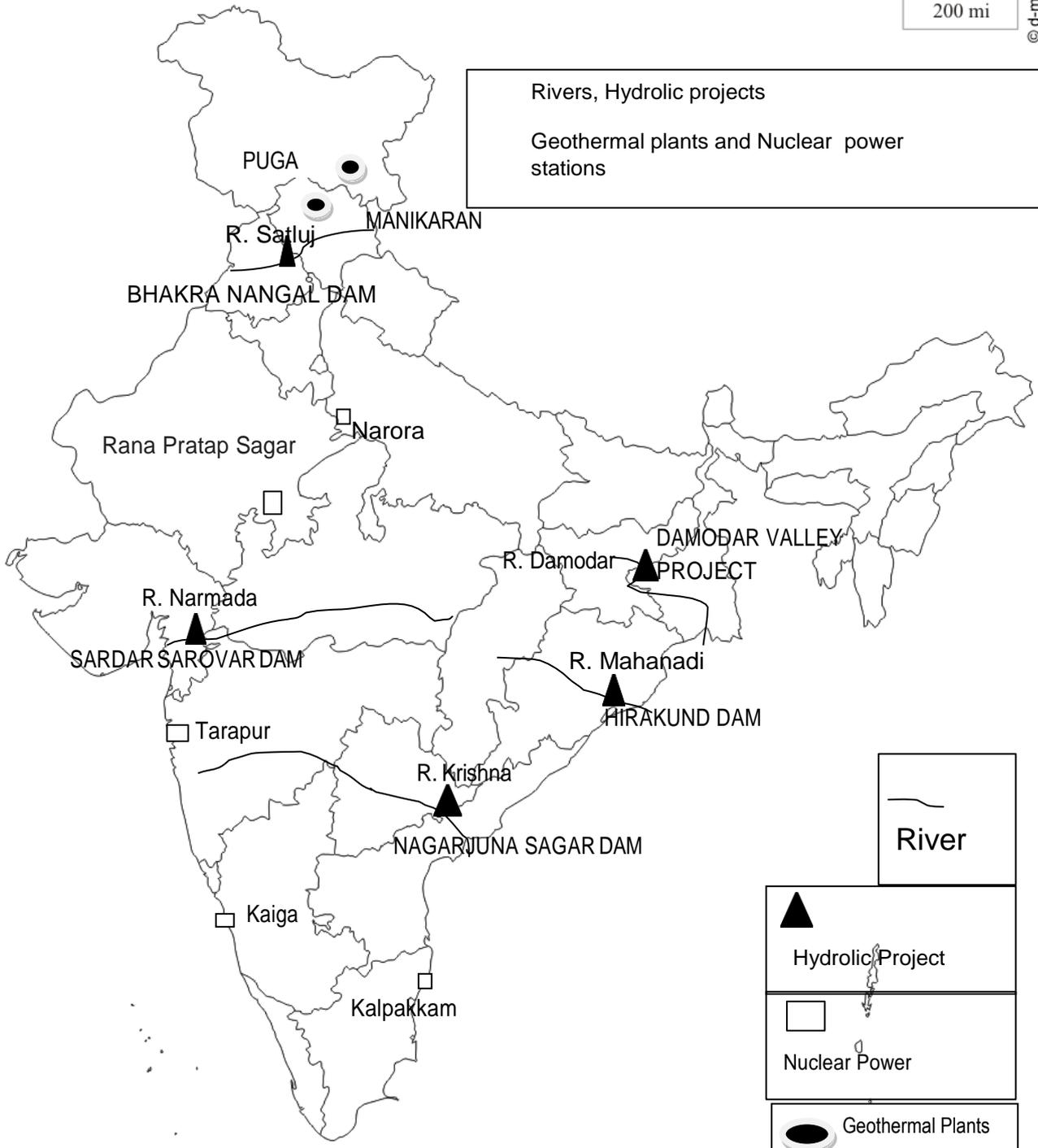
C **Mark the major rivers and hydroelectric projects on the political map of India.**

	Project	Rivers	States benefitted
1	Bhakra Nagal Dam	Satluj	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh
2	Hirakud Dam	Mahanadi	Odisha, Chattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand
3	Nagarjuna Sagar Dam	Krishna	Andhara Pradesh
4	Damodar Valley	Damodar	West Bengal
5	Sardar Sarovar Dam	Narmada	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

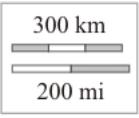


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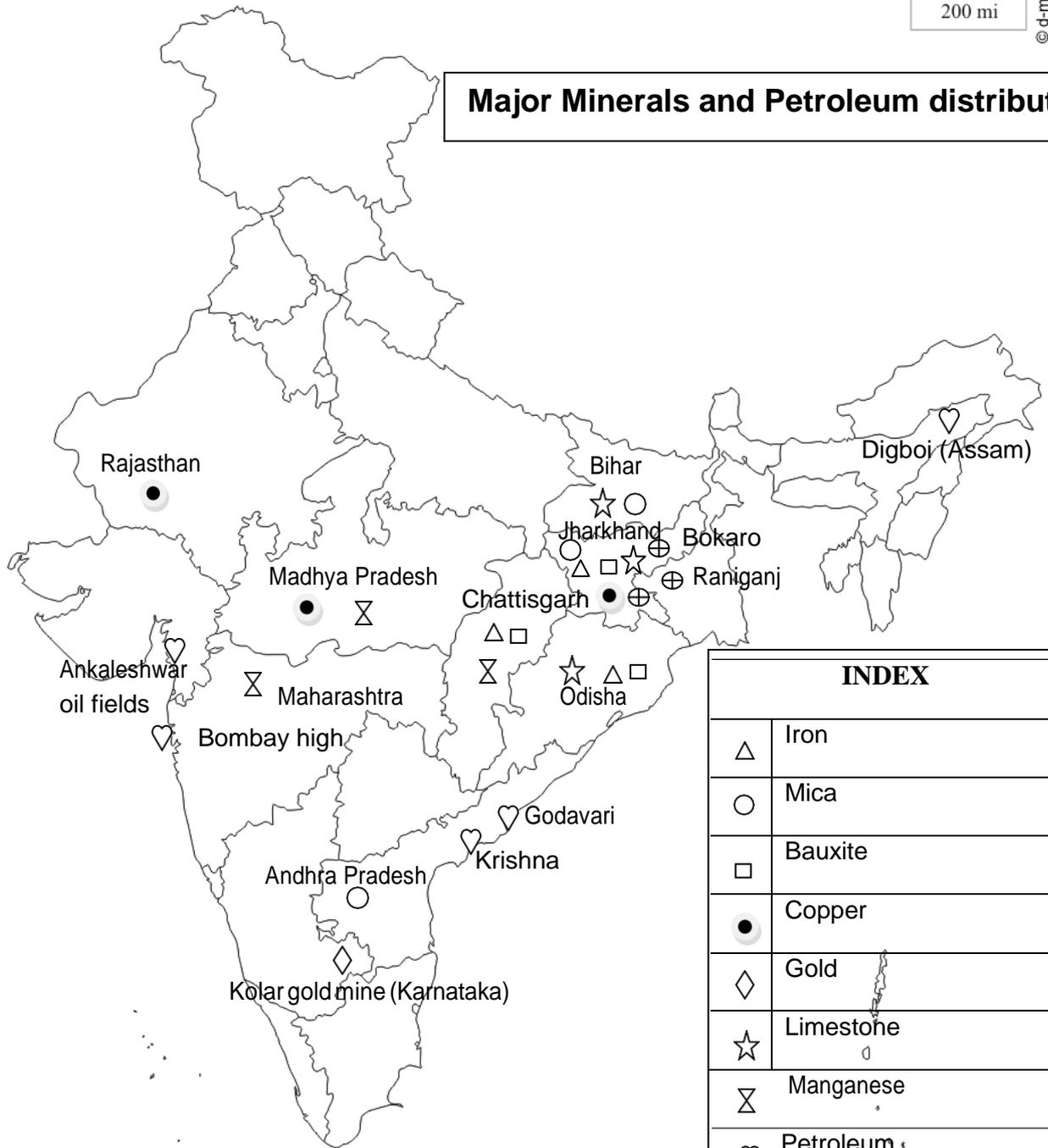
Rivers, Hydrolic projects
Geothermal plants and Nuclear power stations



	River
	Hydrolic Project
	Nuclear Power
	Geothermal Plants



Major Minerals and Petroleum distribution



INDEX	
△	Iron
○	Mica
□	Bauxite
●	Copper
◇	Gold
☆	Limestone
⊗	Manganese
♡	Petroleum
⊕	Coal

Civics
Chapter - 5
Judiciary

1. **Acquit:** This refers to the court declaring that a person is not guilty of the crime which he/she was tried for by the court.
2. **To Appeal:** This refers to a petition filed before a higher court to hear a case that has already been decided by a lower court.
3. **Violation:** It refers both to the act of breaking a law as well as to the breach or infringement of Fundamental Rights.

Textbook Questions

1. **You read that one of the main functions of the judiciary is ‘Upholding the law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights’. Why do you think an independent judiciary is necessary to carry out this important function?**

- Ans**
1. It is the independence of the judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive.
 2. It also plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of citizens because anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated.

2. **How do you think the Right to Constitutional Remedies connects to the idea of judicial review?**

- Ans**
1. Right to Constitutional Remedies declares that citizens can go to court for justice if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights has been violated by the State.
 2. Under the judicial review the judiciary has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution. Hence the independence of the judiciary is necessary to uphold the rights of the citizens

3. **Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?**

- Ans**
1. The Supreme Court has devised a mechanism of Public Interest Litigation or PIL to increase access to justice.
 2. It allows any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights have been violated.
 3. The legal process is greatly simplified through PIL

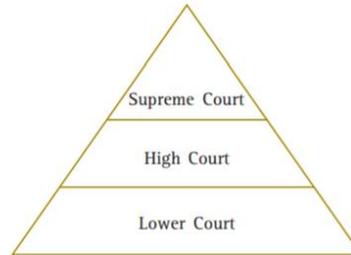
Extra Questions

4. **Write a brief note on the Independence of the Judiciary.**

- Ans**
1. The Judiciary of India is an independent body. It is separate from the Executive and Legislative bodies of the Indian Government.
 2. The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf.
 3. Judges are appointed by the President with very little interference from the other branches of the government. It is difficult to remove a judge from his

- post.
4. It is the independence of the judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive.
 5. It also plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights.

5. **What is the structure of the courts in India?**
Ans



1. There are three different levels of courts in our country.
2. Each state is divided into districts that are presided over by a District Judge.
3. Each state has a High Court which is the highest court of that state.
4. At the top is the Supreme Court that is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the Chief Justice of India.
5. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India.

6. **Distinguish between Civil law and Criminal Law.**
Ans

	Civil law	Criminal Law
1.	It deals with harm or injury to rights of individuals such as disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, marriage, and rent matters	It deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. Example- theft, robbery, harassing a woman, physical injury and murder.
2.	These cases begin with a petition that is filed before the relevant court by the affected party only	These cases usually begin with the lodging of an FIR with the police who afterwards investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.
3.	The court gives the specific relief asked for.	If guilt is established against a person, then he can be sent to jail and also fined.

Civics

Ch 3- Why do we need a Parliament?

Key Terms

1. **Constituency**- A specified area whose voters elect a representative to a legislative body.
2. **Reserved Constituency** -To give representation in the parliament/state legislatures/local bodies, seats are reserved in the constituency for Scheduled Castes and Tribes based on the size of their population.
3. **Representatives**- A person chosen or elected to speak and act on behalf of people in a Legislative Assembly or Parliament.
4. **Coalition**-It refers to the alliance formed by political parties after elections when no party has been able to get adequate seats to form a clear majority.
5. **General Election** - Elections are held in all constituencies at the same time, either on the same day or within a few days. This is called a general election.

Text Book Questions

1. **Why do you think our national movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?**

- Ans
1. People from various backgrounds joined the freedom struggle and they were inspired by the ideas of freedom, equality and participation in decision-making.
 2. Under colonial rule, the people had lived in fear of the British government and did not agree with many of the decisions that they took.
 3. The freedom movement changed this situation and the nationalists began to openly criticize the British government and make demands for freedom and equality.
 4. The dreams and aspirations of the freedom struggle were made concrete in the Constitution of independent India that laid down the principle of universal adult franchise.

Extra Questions

1. **What are the basic ideals of democracy?**

- Ans
1. The participation of citizens in decision making.
 2. All democratic governments need to have consent of their citizens.

2. **What is Universal Adult Franchise?**

- Ans
- It means that all Adult Citizens (18 years and above) of the country have the right to vote.

3. **What all does the Parliament consist of in India?**

- Ans
- Parliament consists of the President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha in India.

4. **What is a Parliament?**

- Ans
- A national assembly of elected representatives.

5. **Why do we need a Parliament?**

1. It selects the National Government.
2. It controls, guides and assess the performance of the government.
3. Parliament is the final authority for making laws in the country.

6. **How can all the citizens participate in decisions making process of the government?**

- Ans
1. People would elect their representatives to the Parliament.
 2. One group from among these elected representatives forms the government.
 3. The Parliament, which is made up of all representatives together controls and guides the government.
 4. In this sense people, through their chosen representatives, form the government and also control it.

7. **Explain Question Hour.**

- Ans
1. The Parliament, while in session, begins with a question hour.
 2. The question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government
 3. It highlights the short coming of the government.
 4. It helps the Parliament to control the executive.

8. **What are the differences between two houses of Parliament?**

	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
Members	There are 543 elected (plus 2 Anglo-Indian nominated) members in Lok Sabha.	There are 233 elected members plus 12 members nominated by the President.
Duration	House dissolves after 5 years.	The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body but 1/3 of its members retire every second years.
Qualifying age	The qualifying age is 25 years.	The qualifying age is 30 years.
Tenure	Members elected for 5 Years.	Members elected for 6 Years.
Power	Both Money bill and Ordinary bill are introduced.	Only Ordinary bills are introduced.

9. **How elections to the Parliament are held?**

- Ans
1. The Lok Sabha is usually elected once every five years.
 2. The country is divided into numerous constituencies, each of these constituencies elects one person to the Parliament.
 3. The candidates who contest elections usually belong to different political parties.
 4. Once elected, these candidates become Members of Parliament or MPs, these MPs together make up the Parliament.

10. **Briefly describe the functions of Rajya Sabha in the working of the Parliament?**

- Ans
1. The Rajya Sabha functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament.
 2. The Rajya Sabha can also initiate legislation and a bill is required to pass through the Rajya Sabha in order to become a law.
 3. It, therefore has an important role to reviewing and altering (if needed) the laws initiated by the Lok Sabha.

11. **Which is one of the most important functions of the Lok Sabha? Who are the executives?**

- Ans
1. One of the most important functions of the Lok Sabha is to select the executive.
 2. The executive is a group of persons who work together to implement the laws made by Parliament. This executive is often what we have in mind when use the term Government.

12. **Who is the Prime Minister in India and what is the prime function of ministers selected by him from his party?**

- Ans
1. The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.
 2. From the MPs, who belong to his/her party, the Prime Minister selects ministers to work with him/her to implement decisions.
 3. These ministers take charge of different areas of government functioning like health, education, finance, etc.

13. **What is the full form of EVM? When was it used for the first time in general election?**

- Ans
1. EVM is an Electronic Voting Machine used by voters for casting votes in the elections.
 2. EVMs were used throughout the country for the first time in the 2004 general elections.

Handout Questions

1. If you were a Member of Parliament (MP), list two questions that you would like to ask.
2. Why do you think there are so few women in Parliament? Discuss.
3. Give one reason why you think there should be universal adult franchise.

Civics

Ch 4- Understanding Laws

Glossary

1. Arbitrary - unrestrained and autocratic in the use of authority.
2. Autonomy - the right or condition of self-government
3. Sedition Act of 1870 – Any person protesting or criticising the British government could be arrested without due trial
4. Civil Law - a body of rules, procedures, regulations and judicial precedents that helps in resolving the various non-criminal disputes.

Text Book Questions

1. **Write in your own words what you understand by the term the ‘Rule of Law’.**
- Ans 1. Rule of law means that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.
2. Neither a government official, nor a wealthy person nor even the President of the country is above the law.
3. Any crime or violation of law has a specific punishment as well as a process through which the guilt of the person has to be established.

2. **State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.**

- Ans 1. Colonial laws were arbitrary.
2. The Indian nationalists played a prominent role in the development of the legal sphere in British India.

Extra Questions

1. **What do you understand by ‘Domestic Violence’? List the two rights that the new law helped to achieve for women who are survivors of violence.**

- Ans Domestic violence generally refers to the injury or harm or threat of injury or harm caused by an adult male, usually the husband, against his wife.
- Injury may be caused by physically beating up the woman or by emotionally abusing her. Abuse of the woman can also include verbal, sexual and economic abuse.

Rights:

1. The right of women to live in a shared household.
2. Women can get monetary relief to meet their expenses.
3. Women can get a protection order against any further violence.

2. **What do you understand by unpopular and controversial Laws? How are unpopular and controversial laws opposed by the people?**

- Ans 1. If any law favours one group and disregards the other it will be controversial and lead to conflict.
2. If the law is not fair people can approach the court.
3. The court has the power to modify or cancel laws if it finds that they don't adhere to the Constitution.
4. People might criticise this law, hold public meetings, write about it in newspapers and report to TV news channels etc. to oppose the law.

Handout Questions

1. How was the system of law during ancient times in India?
2. Describe the incident that led to the of Civil Rights Movements and the Civil Rights Act in 1964 in the U.S.A.
3. Why is it more important to refer women who face violence as survivors rather than as victims?

History

Chapter 3 -Ruling the Countryside

Glossary

1. **Plantation:** A large farm operated by a planter employing various forms of forced labour. Plantations are associated with the production of coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, tea and cotton.
2. **Mahal:** In British revenue records mahal is a revenue estate which may be a village or a group of villages.
3. **Ryots:** The cultivators.
4. **Indigo:** It is a plant that produces rich blue colour used as a dye.
5. **Opium:** A reddish-brown heavy-scented addictive drug prepared from the juice of the opium poppy, used illicitly as a narcotic and occasionally in medicine as an analgesic.

Textbook Questions

1 **Describe the main features of the Permanent Settlement.**

- Ans:**
- 1 The Company introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793 in which the Rajas and Taluqdars were recognized as zamindars.
 - 2 They were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the Company.
 - 3 The amount to be paid was fixed permanently; it was not to be increased ever in future.
 - 4 It ensured a regular flow of revenue into the Company's coffers and at the same time encouraged the zamindars to invest in improving the land.

2. **How was the Mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement?**

- | Permanent Settlement | Mahalwari system |
|---|---|
| 1 Introduced by Lord Cornwallis. | 1 Introduced by Holt Mackenzie. |
| 2 Land revenue was fixed. | 2 Land revenue was not fixed. |
| 3 Introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi. | 3 Introduced in North West province of Bengal (UP). |
| 4 Tax was collected by zamindars. | 4 Tax was collected by village headman. |

3. **Give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.**

- Ans:**
- 1 Peasants were unable to pay.
 - 2 Ryots fled the countryside
 - 3 Villages became deserted in many regions.

4. **Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?**

- Ans:**
- 1 The price ryots got for the indigo they produced was very low and the cycle of loans never ended.
 - 2 The planters usually insisted that indigo be cultivated on the best soils, in which peasants preferred to cultivate rice.
 - 3 Indigo had deep roots and it exhausted the soil rapidly, after the indigo harvest the land could not be sown with rice.

5. **What were the circumstances which led to the eventual collapse of indigo production in Bengal?**

- Ans:**
- 1 In March 1859, thousands of Ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo. This was known as the Blue rebellion.
 - 2 Ryots refused to pay rents to the planters, and attacked indigo factories armed with swords and spears, bows and arrows.
 - 3 Women turned up to fight with pots, pans and kitchen implements.
 - 4 Those who worked for the planters were socially boycotted, and the Gomasthas –agents of planters, who came to collect rent were beaten up.
 - 5 In many villages, Headman mobilized the indigo peasants and fought battles with

the lathiyals.

6 In other places even the zamindars went around villages urging the Ryots to resist the planters.

7 The zamindars were unhappy with the increasing power of the planters and angry at being forced by the planters to give them land on long leases.

Extra Questions

6. **Why was there demand of Indian Indigo in Europe?**

Ans: 1 The indigo plant grows primarily in the tropic regions so British turn to India which lies in tropics.

2 Indian indigo was being used by cloth manufacturers in Italy, France and Britain to dye cloth.

3 Indian indigo produced a rich blue colour, whereas the dye from woad plant was pale and dull.

4 Britain began to industrialise and its cotton production expanded dramatically, creating an enormous new demand for cloth dyes.

5 Supplies of indigo from West Indies and America collapsed.

7. **What were the two major systems of indigo cultivation in India? Explain them.**

Ans: There were two main systems of indigo cultivation – Nij and Ryoti.

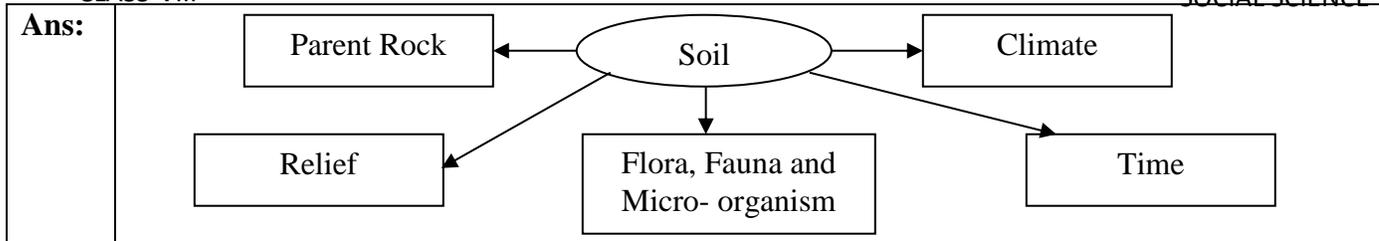
1. Nij cultivation: The planter produced indigo in lands that he directly controlled.

2. Ryoti cultivation: The planters forced the ryots to sign a contract, an agreement (satta) to produce indigo.

Civics
Ch2 -Understanding Secularism

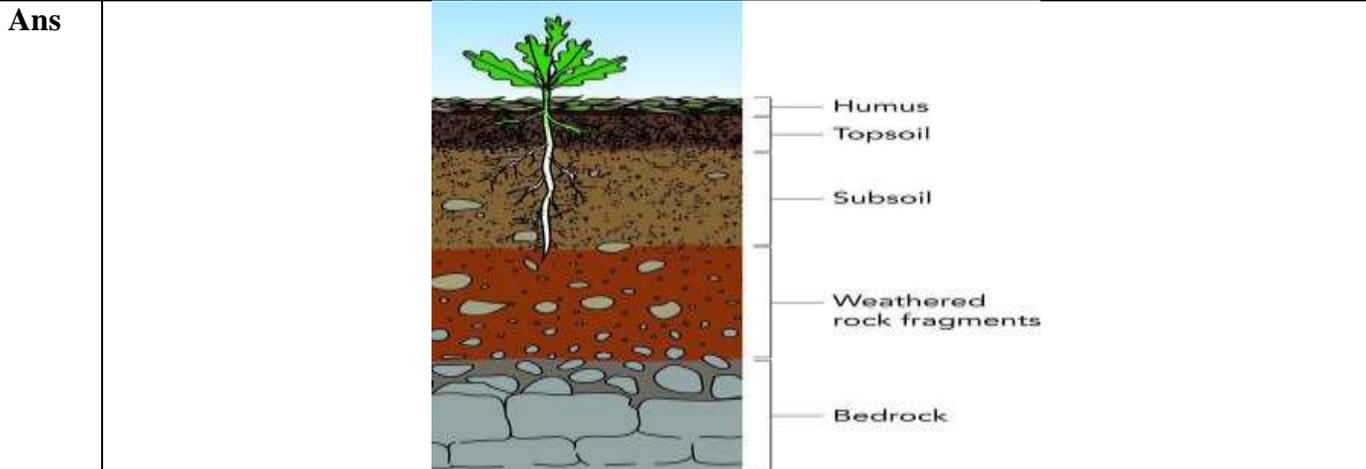
Text Book Questions					
Q.1	Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practise infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.				
Ans:	The government in any democratic country will intervene because this tradition will go against the fundamental right to life, it involves killing of an innocent.				
Extra Questions					
Q.2	What is secularism?				
Ans:	Secularism refers to the separation of religion from the State.				
Q.3	Why is it important to separate religion from the state?				
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is important for a country to function democratically. 2. To stop the tyranny of the majority 3. To stop the violation of Fundamental Rights. 4. To exit from their religion and embrace another religion. 5. To have the freedom to interpret religious teachings differently. 				
Q.4	In what way is Indian secularism different from that of other democratic countries like USA?				
Ans:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Indian Secularism</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">USA Secularism</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs to protect rights of minority. </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the U.S.A. the separation between State and religion means that neither the State nor religion can interfere in the affairs of one another. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indian Secularism	USA Secularism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs to protect rights of minority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the U.S.A. the separation between State and religion means that neither the State nor religion can interfere in the affairs of one another.
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Q.5	What are the three objectives of Secular State?				
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One religious community does not dominate another. 2. Some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community. 3. The State does not enforce any particular religion nor does it take away the religious freedom of individuals. 				
Handout Questions					
Q.6	“Under Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs”. Explain with the help of example.				
Ans:	The Sikh does not have to wear a helmet. This is because the Indian State recognises that wearing a pugri (turban) is central to a Sikh’s religious practice and in order not to interfere with this, allows an exception in the law.				
Q.7	Why is Paramjit allowed to drive in pagri?				
Ans:	Paramjit is a Sikh youth and for him wearing a pagri is a very important part of his religion.				

Geography	
Ch 2 – Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wild Life Resources	
Textbook Questions	
Q.1	Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?
Ans:	The two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation are temperature and rainfall.
Q.2	Write any two reasons for land degradation today.
Ans:	Two reasons for land degradation today are deforestation and indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agricultural lands.
Q.3	Why is land considered an important resource?
Ans:	1. Land is considered as an important resource as it provides habitation to a wide variety of flora and fauna. 2. Also used by Human beings for various purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses and roads, and setting up industries.
Q.4	Name any two steps that the government has taken to conserve plants and animals.
Ans:	1. National parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves are made for the protection of natural vegetation and wildlife. 2. Awareness programmes like social forestry and Vanamohatasava have been promoted. 3. In India, killing lions, tigers, deers, great Indian bustards and peacocks is illegal.
Q.5	Suggest three ways to conserve water.
Ans:	1. The canals should be properly lined to minimize losses by water seepage. 2. Water pollution can be controlled by treating industrial effluents suitably before releasing them in water bodies. 3. Water harvesting/ Rain water harvesting method to save surface runoff. 4. Use of sprinklers or drip or trickle irrigation to irrigate the area by checking water losses through seepage and evaporation.
Extra Questions	
Q.6	Explain any five methods of soil conservation.
Ans:	1. Mulching: The bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw. It helps to retain soil moisture. 2. Contour barriers: Stones, grass, soil are used to build barrier along contours. Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water. 3. Rock dam: Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water. This prevents gullies and further soil loss. 4. Terrace farming: Broad flat steps or terrace steep slopes so that flat surfaces are available to grow crops. They can reduce surface runoff and soil erosion. 5. Intercropping: Different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect soil from rain wash.
Q.7	What is rain water harvesting?
Ans:	Rainwater harvesting is the process of collecting rain water from roof tops and directing it to an appropriate location and storing it for future use.
Q.8	What is biosphere?
Ans:	Natural vegetation and wildlife exist only in the narrow zone of contact between the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere that is known as biosphere.
Q.9	What is the role of CITES?
Ans:	CITES is an international agreement between governments. It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
Q.10	Design a flow chart on the factors of soil formation.



Handout Questions

Q.11 Draw the diagram of soil profile.



Q.12 Define Biosphere Reserve.

Ans A **biosphere reserve** is a large,protected area of land meant for the conservation of wildlife,biodiversity and the traditional lifestyles of the tribal people living in the area. A special feature of the protected areas called **Biosphere reserve** is that local people or tribals are an integral part of it.

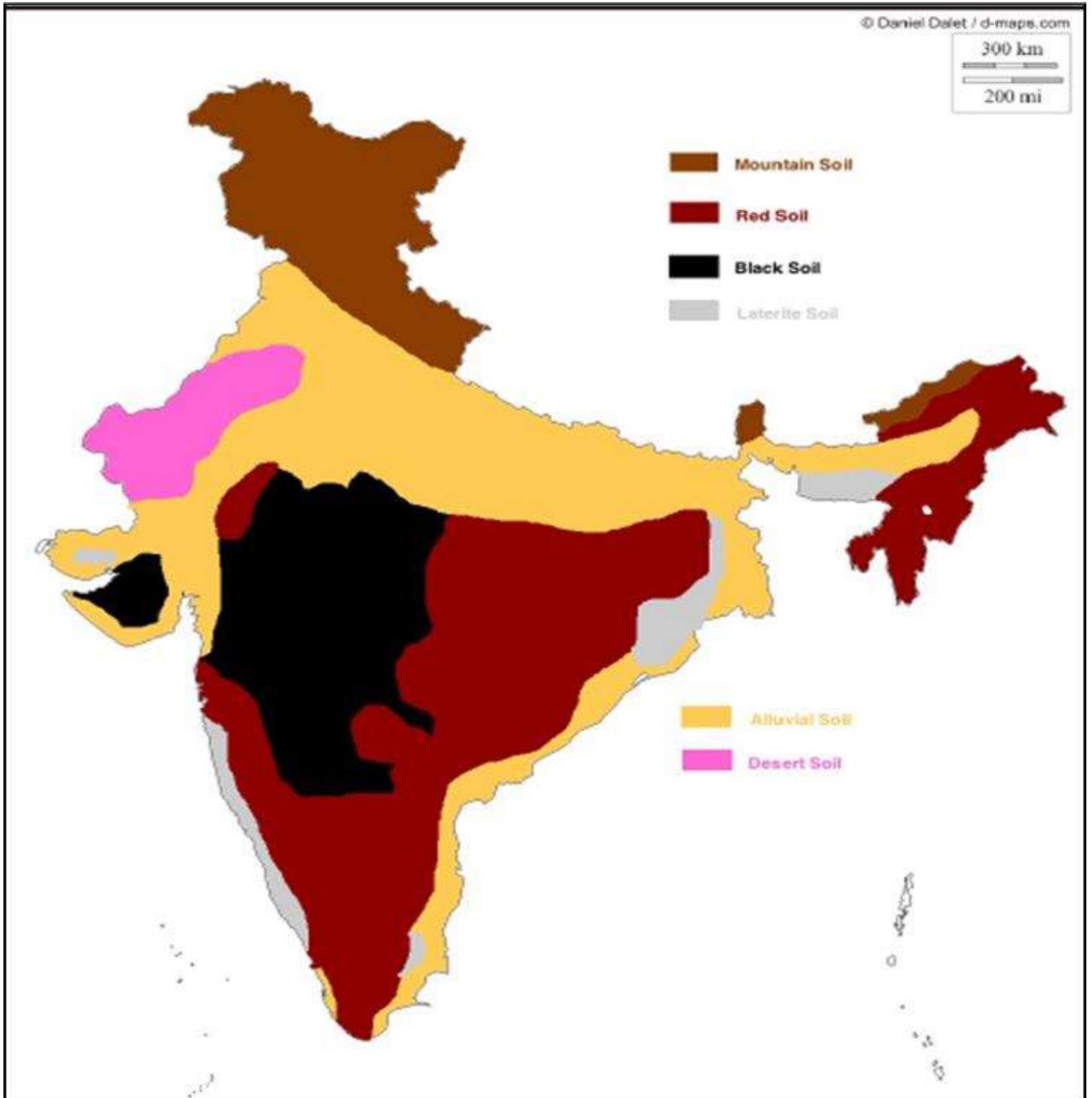
Q.13 Define National Park.

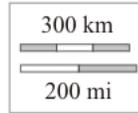
Ans A **national park** is a **park** an area which is officially recognised by the government to protect the wildlife in their natural environment.

Map Work

Q.14 **Mark the major soil types on the political map of India.**
Mountain Soil, Desert Soil, Black Soil, Laterite Soil, Alluvial Soil and Red Soil

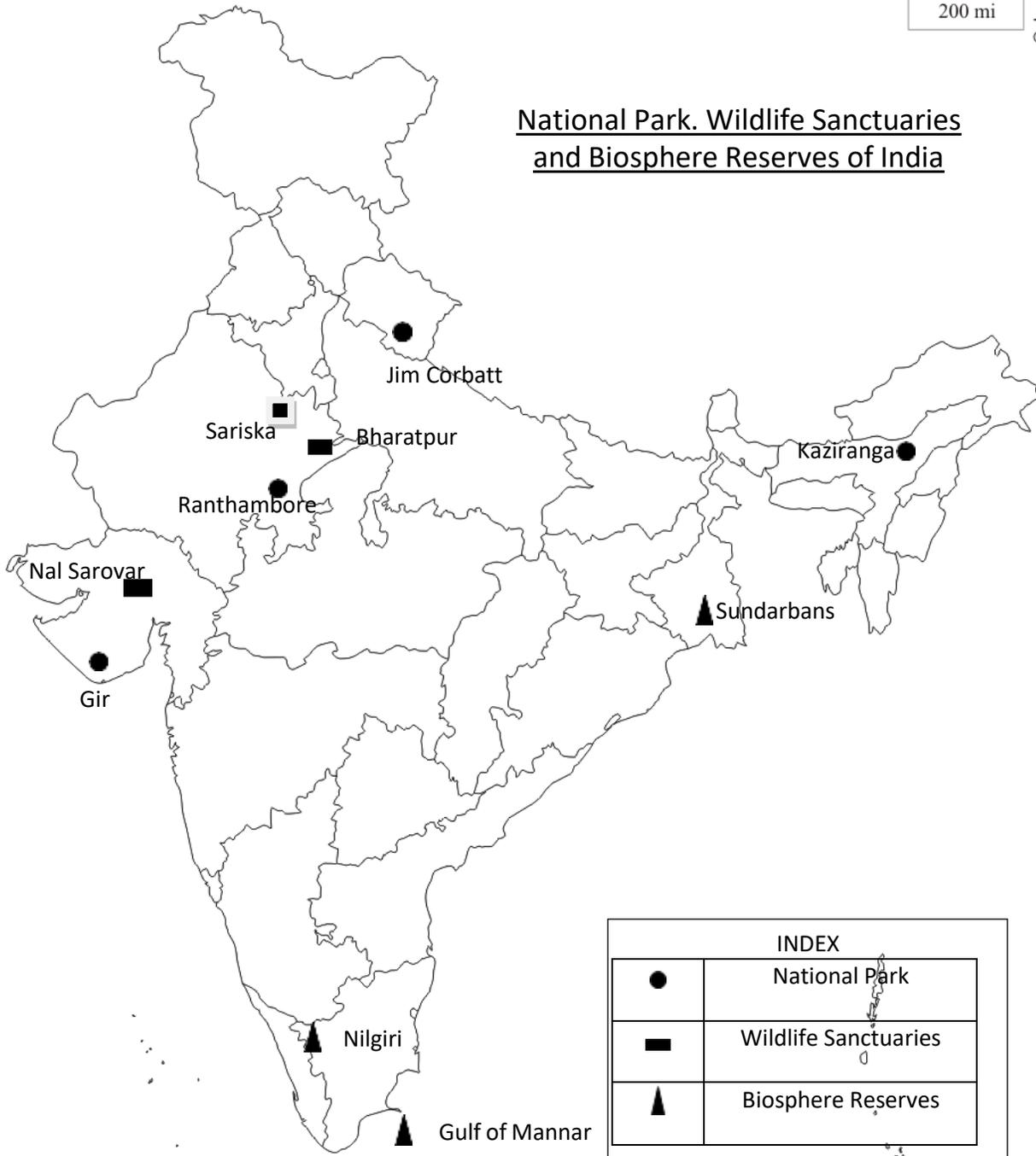
Q.16 **Mark the regions of National parks, Wildlife sanctuaries and Biosphere reserves on the political map of India.**
1. National Parks: Jim Corbett, Ranthambore, Kaziranga
2. Wildlife Sanctuaries: Bharatpur, Sariska and Nal Sarovar
3. Biosphere Reserves: Sunderbans, Nilgiri and Gulf of Mannar





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National Park. Wildlife Sanctuaries
and Biosphere Reserves of India



INDEX	
●	National Park
■	Wildlife Sanctuaries
▲	Biosphere Reserves

Civics
Chapter-1
The Indian Constitution

Text Book Questions:	
Q.1	Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?
Ans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Constitution tells us the fundamental nature of our society. 2. It defines the nature of a country's political system. 3. The Constitution plays a crucial role in laying out certain important guidelines that govern decision-making within societies. 4. The Constitution often lays down rules that guard against this misuse of authority by our political leaders. 5. A Constitution ensures that a dominant group does not use its power against other, less powerful people or groups. 6. It guarantees rights of citizens and protect their freedom
Q.2	What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?
Ans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leaders might misuse their authority and the Constitution usually provides safeguards against this. 2. This misuse of authority can result in gross injustice.
Extra Questions:	
Q.3	Mention the key features of the Indian Constitution.
Ans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federalism: This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India, we have governments at the Centre level, at the State and Panchayati Raj at the local level. 2. Parliamentary Form of Government: The different tiers of government consist of representatives who are elected by the people. Constitution of India guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens. 3. Separation of Powers: According to the Constitution, there are three organs of government the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. Each organ acts as a check on the other organs of government and this ensures the balance of power between all three. 4. Fundamental Rights: They protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State as well as against other individuals. 5. Secularism: A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.
Q.4	Write the six fundamental rights of India.
Ans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Equality 2. Right to Freedom 3. Right against Exploitation 4. Right to Freedom of Religion 5. Cultural and Educational Rights 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies
Q.5	Define Constitution.
Ans.	A Constitution can be described as a document outlining the basic laws or principles by which a country is to be governed.
Q.6	On which date was the Indian Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of

	India?
Ans.	November 26, 1949.
Q.7	On which date was the Indian Constitution implemented?
Ans.	January 26, 1950.
Q.8	Why did the Constitution Assembly decide to add the Directive Principles of state policy?
Ans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To ensure greater social and economic reforms.2. To serve as a guide to the independent Indian State to institute laws and policies that help to reduce the poverty of the Masses.

Geography

Chapter - 1

Resources

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

Ans: 1. The distribution of resources depends upon a number of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude.
2. All physical factors are not same everywhere and vary from place to place on the earth. Hence, the distribution of resources is unequal.

Q.2 What is resource conservation?

Ans: Resource conservation means using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed.

Q.3 Why are human resources important?

Ans: Human resources are important because people can make the best use of nature to create more resources with their knowledge, skill and technology.

Q.4 What is sustainable development?

Ans: Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development.

Differentiate between the followings:

Q.5 Potential and Actual resources

Potential resource	Actual resource
1. A resource whose entire quantity is not known.	A resource whose quantity is known.
2. Not being used at present as technology improves they can be prove useful and become an actual resource in the future.	Being used in the present. Actual resource might have been a potential resource in past.
3. The uranium found in Ladakh, which could be used in the future is an example of potential resource.	The dark soils of the Deccan plateau in Maharashtra and rich deposits of coal in Ruhr region of Germany are examples of actual resources.

Q.6 Ubiquitous and Localized resources

Ubiquitous resource	Localized resource
1. A resource which is found everywhere.	A resource which is found only in certain places.
2. Its presence is not governed by physical conditions.	Its presence is governed by physical conditions.
3. The air we breathe is an example of ubiquitous resources.	Mineral like Copper is an example of localized resources.

Extra Questions:

Q.7 What are renewable and non-renewable resources?

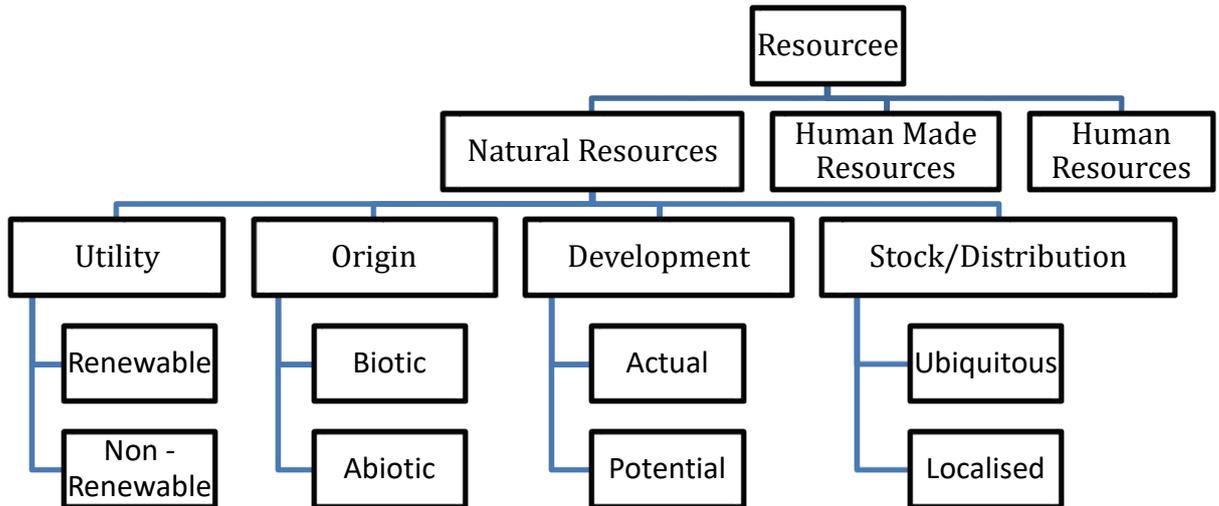
Ans: 1. Renewable resources can be renewed or replenished quickly. Eg. Solar and Wind Energy.
2. Non - renewable resources are those which have a limited stock. Once the stock is exhausted it may take a thousand years to replenish them. Eg. Coal, Petroleum.

Q.8 Write any five principles of Sustainable Development.

Ans: 1. Respect and care for all forms of life.
2. Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.
3. Minimize the depletion of natural resources.
4. Change personal attitude and practices toward the environment.
5. Enable communities to care for their own environment.

Q.9 Draw a flow chart on the type of resources.

Ans:



Q.10 What are Natural Resources?

Ans: Resources drawn from nature and used without much modifications are called natural resources.

Q.11 What is the condition for a substance to be called a resource?

Ans: A substance needs to have some utility and value to be called a resource.

Q.12 Make a list of five human made resources that you can observe around you.

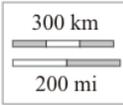
Ans: Buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles.

History
Chapter - 2
From Trade to Territory

	Timeline: 1498- Vasco da Gama discovered sea route to India. 1600- East India Company got a charter from Queen of England Elizabeth 1. 1651- First English factory was setup on the banks of river Hugli. 1757- Battle of Plassey 1764- Battle of Buxar 1765- Company got Diwani Rights 1799- Battle of Seringapatnam(Fourth Anglo Mysore war) 1817-19-Third Anglo Maratha war 1849-Punjab was annexed.	
	Key Terms: 1. Sawar - Men on horses 2. Musket - A heavy gun used by infantry soldier	
	Textbook Questions:	
Q.1	What attracted European trading companies to India?	
Ans:	1. The European trading companies purchased goods at cheaper rates from India and sold them in Europe at the higher prices. 2. The fine qualities of silk and cotton produced in India had a big market in Europe. 3. Indian spices like - pepper, cloves, cardamom, and cinnamon were in great demand.	
Q.2	What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the East India Company?	
Ans:	1. The Bengal Nawabs demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade. 2. They refused to grant the company concessions. 3. They denied the Company any right to mint coins and stopped the Company from extending its fortifications. 4. Accusing the Company of deceit, Nawab claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of the Nawabs. 5. Company was refusing to pay taxes, writing disrespectful letters, and trying to humiliate the Nawabs and their officials. 6. The Company on its part declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining the trade of the Company, and trade could flourish only if the duties were removed.	
Q.3	In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?	
Ans:	British Administration	Indian Administration
	1. British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called Presidencies. There were three	1. Under the Indian rulers administration was divided into four parts - District (Zila), Paragana, Tehsil and Villages.

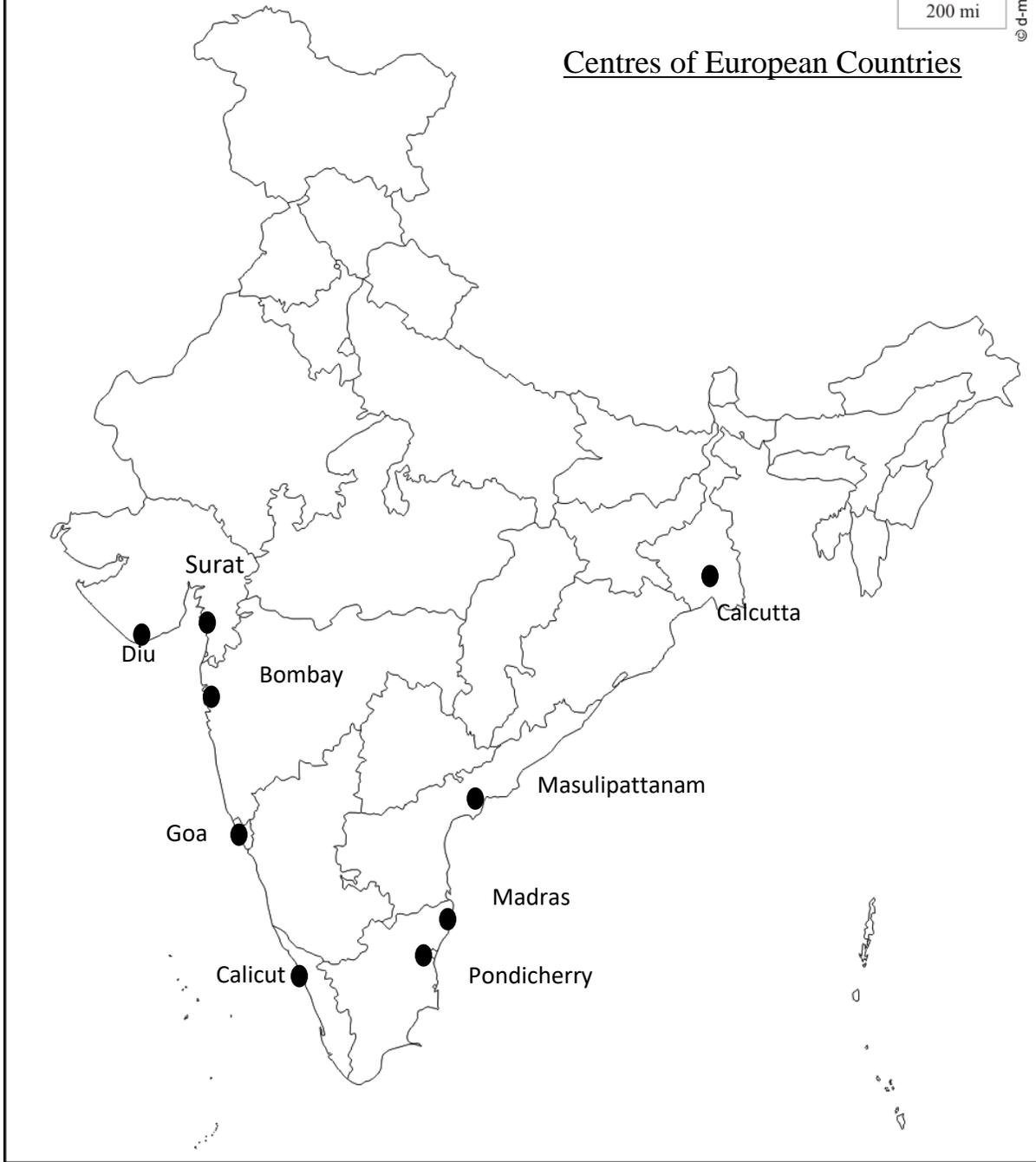
	Presidencies like - Bengal, Madras & Bombay. 2. Each administrative unit was ruled by a Governor. 3. The supreme head of the administration was the Governor-General.	2. Indian Administrative unit was ruled by zamindars and headmen. 3. The supreme head was King or Nawab.
Q.4	How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?	
Ans:	1. The Diwani allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal. 2. The outflow of gold from Britain stopped. 3. These revenues were used to purchase cotton and silk textiles in India, to maintain Company troops, and to meet the cost of building the Company fort and offices at Calcutta.	
Q.5	Explain the system of 'Subsidiary Alliance'.	
Ans:	1. Under the system of 'Subsidiary Alliance', Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. 2. They were to be protected by the Company, but had to pay for the 'subsidiary forces' that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection. 3. If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, the part of their territory was taken away as penalty. 4. The British company appointed an English Resident in Indian court, to check the activities of the king.	
Q.6	Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army?	
Ans:	1. The Company began recruitment for its own army, which came to be known as the sepoy army. 2. As the warfare technology changed from the 1820s, the cavalry recruitments of the Company's army declined. 3. Infantry regiments became more important. 4. In the early 19th century the British began to develop a uniform military culture. 5. Soldiers were increasingly subjected to European style training, drill, and discipline that regulated their lives. 6. Caste and community feelings were ignored.	
	Extra Questions:	
Q.7	Name different European trading companies besides the British East India Company that entered the eastern markets.	
Ans:	The Portuguese, the Dutch, the British and the French.	
Q.8	What were the differences between Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar?	
Ans:	Battle of Plassey	Battle of Buxar
When	1757	1764
Between	Nawab of Begal Sirajuddaulah and British.	Nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim, Mughal Emperor Shah Alam 2, Awadh ruler Shujauddaulah and British.
Result	East India company won.	East India company won and got Diwani rights in Bengal.

Q.9	Explain the system of justice established in 1772.
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new Supreme Court was established, at Calcutta. 2. Each district was to have two courts – a Criminal Court (Faujdari Adalat) and a Civil Court (Diwani Adalat). 3. The European district collectors presided over Civil Courts. The Criminal Courts were under a Qazi and a Mufti.
Q.10	Write a short note on the Doctrine of Lapse.
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lord Dalhousie who was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856 devised a policy that came to be known as the Doctrine of Lapse. 2. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would “lapse”, that is, become part of Company territory. 3. Ex.Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).
Q.11	What was Paramountcy Policy?
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme, hence its power was greater than that of Indian states. 2. In order to protect its interests it was justified in annexing or threatening to annex any Indian kingdom.
Q.12	Who was known as the Tiger of Mysore?
Ans:	Tipu Sultan
Q.13	What were the factors responsible for the wars between Tipu Sultan and the Company?
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom. 2. Disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. 3. He also established a close relationship with the French in India, and modernised his army with their help.
Q.14	Map Work: Mark the following centres of European countries on the political map of India:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British- Calcutta, Bombay, Madras • French- Pondicherry • Portuguese- Diu, Calicut, Goa • Dutch- Surat, Mausallipattam



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Centres of European Countries



History

Chapter 7 - Civilizing the 'Native', Educating the Nation

Textbook Questions

Q.1 Why did William Jones feel the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law?

- Ans:**
1. William Jones felt that to understand India, it was necessary to discover the sacred and legal texts that were produced in the ancient period.
 2. He believed that it would not only help the British, but would also help Indians to rediscover their own heritage, and understand the lost glories of their past.
 3. In the process the British would become the guardians of Indian culture and its masters.

Q.2 Why did James Mill and Thomas Macaulay think that European education was essential in India?

- Ans:**
1. Thomas Macaulay felt that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature, the world had produced.
 2. It would make the Indians aware of the development in Western Science and Philosophy.
 3. Teaching of English could be a way of civilizing people, changing their tastes, values and culture.

Q.3 Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach children handicrafts?

- Ans:**
1. Teaching handicrafts would help children to have live experience and practical knowledge.
 2. Children had to work with their hands, learn a craft and know how different things operated.
 3. It would develop their mind and capacity to understand the things differently and also helped to earn livelihood.

Q.4 Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that English education had enslaved Indians?

- Ans:**
1. Mahatma Gandhi argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.
 2. It made them see Western civilization as superior, and would destroy the pride they had in their own culture.
 3. Indians were charmed by the West and appreciating everything that came from the West.

Extra Questions

Q.5 State the recommendation of Wood's Despatch.

- Ans:**
1. An education department was to be set up in every province.
 2. Universities were being established in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
 3. Atleast one government school should be opened in every district.
 4. Affiliated private school should be given grant in aid.
 5. The Indian natives should be given training in their mother tongue.

Q.6 What was Tagore's idea on education? Explain.

- Ans:**
1. Tagore felt that childhood ought to be a time of self-learning, outside the rigid and restricting discipline of the schooling system set up by the British.
 2. Teachers had to be imaginative, understand the child, and help the child develop its curiosity.
 3. The natural desire of the child to be creative should be encouraged.

4. Tagore felt that creative learning could be encouraged only within a natural environment.
5. Living in harmony with nature, children could cultivate their natural creativity.

Handout Questions

- Q 1 How did Western education help both the Indians as well as British?
- Q 2 Name the different languages that William Jones studied.
- Q 3 Why was the Hindu college established at Banaras?
- Q 4 Explain the system of Pathshalas existing in the 19th century of India.
- Q 5 What measures were taken under the English Education Act of 1835?

Geography
Chapter – 4 Agriculture

Textbook questions

1. **What is agriculture?**

Ans The word agriculture is derived from Latin words *ager* or *agri* meaning soil and *culture* meaning, cultivation. The science and art of cultivation on the soil, raising crops and rearing livestock. It is also called farming.

2. **Name the factors influencing agriculture?**

Ans soil and climate

3. **What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages?**

Ans Shifting Cultivation

1. It is practised in the thickly forested areas of heavy rainfall and quick regeneration of vegetation.

2. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them.

3. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown.

4. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot. Shifting cultivation is also known as ‘slash and burn’ agriculture.

Disadvantages

1. Deforestation

2. Fertility of soil decreases

3. Soil erosion

4. Forest fire

4. **What is plantation agriculture?**

Ans It is a commercial type of farming.

2. A single type of crop is grown.

3. Large amount of labour and capital are required.

4. The produce may be processed on the farm itself or in nearby factories.

5. The development of a transport network is essential for such farming.

6. In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops

5. **Name the fibre crops and name the climatic conditions required for their growth.**

Ans Fibre crops or plant fibres are also called as the natural fibres as they are obtained naturally and directly from the different sources of plants and their products.

Important fibre crops are cotton, jute and silk etc.

1. **Cotton**

Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, two hundred and ten frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.

2. **Jute**

It requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate.

6. **Give geographical reasons.**

i In India agriculture is a primary activity.

Ans Two-thirds of India’s population is still dependent on agriculture.

ii Different crops are grown in different regions.

Ans Depending upon the geographical conditions, demand of produce, labour and level of technology.

7. **Distinguish between the followings.**

i Primary activities and tertiary activities

Ans

	Primary Activities		Tertiary Activities
1.	Primary activities include all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources.	1.	Tertiary activities provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through services.
2.	Agriculture, fishing and gathering are good examples.	2.	Transport, trade, banking, insurance and advertising are examples of tertiary activities.

ii Subsistence farming and Intensive farming.

Ans

	Subsistence farming		Intensive farming.
1.	It is practised on small patches of Land.	1.	It is prevalent in the thickly populated areas
2.	This type of farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family.	2.	This kind of farming is done at a larger scale to gain some profit.
3.	Traditionally, low levels of technology is used to cultivate	3.	High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
4.	In this household labour are used to produce on small output.	4.	It is labour intensive farming,

Extra Questions

1. What is Agricultural Development? What steps can be taken to improve the condition of farming?

Ans Agricultural Development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population.

Steps

1. Increasing the cropped area
2. Improving irrigation facilities
3. Use of fertilisers
4. Use of high yielding variety of seeds

Handout Questions

1. By what different names Shifting cultivation is known in different parts of the world?
2. Define following terms:
 - a Sericulture
 - b Pisciculture
 - c Viticulture
 - d Horticulture
3. What is Organic Farming?
4. What is Food Security?
5. Write a brief short note on Commercial Farming.

Map Work

Mark the producing states of following crops on the political map of India.

Rice, Wheat, Maize, Millets, Cotton, Jute, Tea and Coffee

