CLASS VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE APRIL MONTH MATERIAL

HIS – 1, GEO – 1, SOC. & POL. LIFE – 1

History Lesson-1 (How, When and Where)

*** Keywords:-**

1) Archives
2) Survey
3) Ancient
4) Historian
5) Consumption
6) Medieval
7) Colonization
8) Museum

*** Define the terms:-**

1. Archives: -A place where historical documents or records of a government, an organization, etc. are stored.

2. Calligrapher: - One who is specialized in the art of beautiful writing.

3. Debate: - Discussion on an important topic of public interest.

4. Ancient:-Belonging to the very distant past into discreates blocks of time.

5. Medieval:-It refers to the middle period in which features of modern society did not exist.

*** Points to be remember:-**

- The practice of surveying also became common under the colonial administration.
- By the early 19th century detailed surveys were being carried out to map the entire country.
- James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher.
- Dates became important because historians focus on a particular set of events.

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***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Who was the first governor general of India?

Ans. Warren Hastings

Q2. Who has written history of British India?

Ans. James Mill

Q3. Who wrote official records in terms to spread their ideas?

Ans. Leaders and reformers

Q4. How many years Census operations are held?

Ans. 10years

Q5. In which year National archives came up in India?

Ans. 1920s

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. How paintings did projects Governor-General?

Ans. Paintings projected Governor Generals as powerful figures.

Q2. Who was James Mill?

Ans. He was a Scottish economist and political philosopher.

Q3. What was an important aspect of the British histories written by the British historian in India?

Ans. The rule of each Governor General was an important aspect.

Q4. What do you mean by Calligrapher?

Ans. One who is specialized in the art of beautiful writing?

Q5. What is Nationalism?

Ans. The system of a ring allegiance devotion and loyality to ones nation's is known as Nationalism.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1.Why did the British preserve official documents?
Ans. The British preserved the important official documents and letters because these served as records of what the officials thought, what they were interested in and what they wished for. According to the British, writing was more important than speaking as the documents in

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archives and museums could be utilized for reference at a much later period whenever required for studying or debating. These can also serve as an information or proof of any decision or action taken earlier on some matter.

Q2. How do people associate history with a string of dates?

Ans. People associate history with a string of dates. There was a time when history was an account of battles and big events. It was about rulers and their policies. Historian wrote about the year when a king was crowned, the year when a king was crowned, and the year he married, the year he fought a particular battle, etc. For such events, specific dates were fixed.

*** Answer in detail:-**

Q1.How will the information historians get from old newspapers be different from that found in police reports?

Ans. Information is essential for writing history of a time which can be gathered from various sources. Apart from official documents in the archives, historians gather information also from old newspapers, diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims, autobiographies of important personalities and booklets etc.

News papers provide accounts of the movements in different parts of the country. Information found in newspapers is varied, based on incidents that have happened across the country. They may be showcasing incidents based on the views and thinking of the correspondents, news editors etc.

Whereas, the police reports are true, pragmatic, limited and localized. Because of this fact, sometimes the information historians get from the old newspapers, are not as useful as it is from that found in police reports. However, for any incidence the newspaper may not quote all the reasons behind it and it would be biased as per the thinking of reporter while in police records we could find some evidences for an incident and unbiased reports.

***Activity:**-Paste the picture of Warren Hastings and Lord Mountbatten write few lines about it.

Geography Lesson-1 (Resources)

***Key words:-**

1. Utility
2. Resources
3. Biotic
4. Technology
5. Value
6. Sustainable
7. Ubiquitous
8. Skills
9. Abiotic
10. Valuable

***Define the terms:-**

1. **Value:** - Worth of substances assessed on the basis of utility.

2. Resources: - Any substances having utility in any way is a resources.

3. Stock of Resources: - The amount of resources available for use is called its stock.

4. Natural resources: - Natural resources are those that are taken from nature.

5. Abiotic Resources: - An abiotic resources is a non-living resources.

*** Points to be remember:-**

- A resource has some value. The value can be associated with money.
- Human made resources have not been provided to us by nature.
- The economic value of a resource may change with time.
- Time may also be a factor involved in making a substance a resource.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. . Give three examples of a biotic resource.

Ans. Air, Land, Soil

Q2. What do you understand by resources?

Ans. Anything that can be used to satisfy our need is called resources.

Q3. Give two examples of non-renewable resources?

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Ans. Coal and Petroleum

Q4. What are natural resources?

Ans. Natural resources are those that are taken from nature.

Q5. Which is an example of sustainable development?

Ans. Not waste paper

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. What is patent?

Ans. Patent means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.

Q2. What is meant by human made resources?

Ans. Resources invented by human beings by using their intelligence are called a human resources.

Q3. How are resources classified according to their distribution?

Ans. On the basis of their distribution, resources are classified into ubiquitous and localized.

Q4. What do you understand by the word "utility"?

Ans. If a substance can be used in any way, it is said to have a utility.

Q5. What is the name given to the type of resources that have limited stock?

Ans. The resources having limited stock are called non-renewable resources.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Why are human resources important?
Ans: People are human resources and human resources are important because they can make the best uses of nature to create more resources. Also, the development of other resources solely depend upon human resources as they do so by applying knowledge, skill and technology.

Q2.Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?
Ans: The distribution of resources depends upon a number of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude. All these factors are not same everywhere and vary from place to place on the earth. Hence, the distribution of resources is unequal

***Answer in Detail:-**

Q1. Differentiate between the followings.
Ans. (a) Potential and actual resources

Sr No.	Potential resource	Actual resource
1.	A resource whose entire quantity is not	A resource whose quantity is known.

	known.	
2.	They are not being used at present.	They are being used in the present.
3.	As technology improves their use in future is possible.	Available technology is used to use these resources.
4.	The present level of technology is not advanced enough to utilize it.	The present level of technology is advanced enough to utilize it.
5.	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 Rich deposits of coal in Ruhr region of Germany is an example of actual resources.

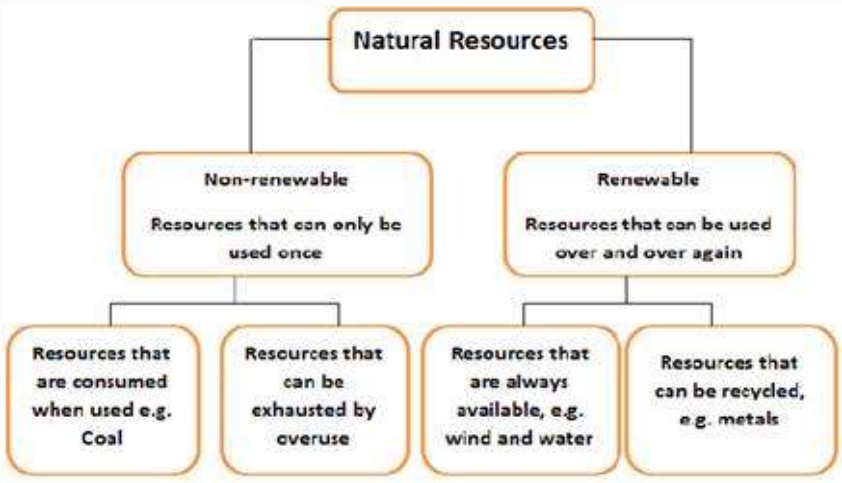
(b) Ubiquitous and localised resources
Ans:

Sr. No.	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.

Q2. Write a brief note on wind power.

Ans. Wind power is the fastest-growing energy source in the world. A wind turbine works the opposite of a fan. Instead of using electricity to make wind, a turbine uses the wind to produce electricity. The wind turns the blades, which spin a shaft, which connects to a generator and produces electricity. The electricity is sent through transmission and distribution lines to a substation, then on to homes, business houses and schools. Wind turbines do not have any adverse effect on the environment. That's why wind power is gaining popularity. It is also becoming economically competitive with mo more conventional power sources-a fact that's greatly improving its prospects as a viable energy source.

Flowchart of Resources.



Soc. & Pol. Life Lesson-1 (The Indian constitution)

Keywords:-

1. Federalism
2. Democracy
3. Separation
4. Government
5. Consensus
6. Fundamental
7. Constitution
8. Monarchy
9. Equality
10. Panchayati-Raj

*** Define the terms:-**

1. **Consensus: -** Agreement of all the people on an issue.

2. **Democracy:** - A form of government in which people at large hold the ultimate power of governance.

3. Fundamental Rights: - The sets of rights which ensures the life of dignity and honor to all who live in its jurisdiction.

4. Equality: - State of being equal in all respects.

5. Federalism: - The existence of more than one levels of government in the country.

Point to be remember:-

- The constitution defines the nature of a country's political system.
- The constitution also prescribed rules that guard against misuse of power by the leaders.
- The Indian constitution guarantees the right to equality.
- There are six fundamental rights mentioned in our constitution.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Who is the father of the Indian constitution?

Ans. Dr. Babasahib Ambedkar

Q2. Who is the president of Constituent assembly?

Ans. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q3. In which year Nepal adopted an interim constitution?

Ans. In 2007

Q4. Which is not a key feature of the Indian constitution?

Ans. Presidential form of government

Q5. In which year the Indian National Congress made a demand for a Constituent assembly?

Ans. 1n 1934

***Answer in One Sentences:-**

Q1. What is Sovereignty?

Ans. Sovereignty means independence and freedom to governes oneself.

Q2. What is democracy?

Ans. The government of the people by the people and for the people is called democracy.

Q3. What is Right to Equality?

Ans. Right to equality means that all persons are equal before the law.

Q4. What do you mean by a Secular state?

Ans. A Secular state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

Q5. How has the section on Fundamental Rights often been referred to?

Ans. It has often been referred to as the conscience of the Indian Constitution.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is constitution? What purpose does it serve?

Ans. A constitution is a written document containing certain set of rules which serve several purposes. It tells us what the fundamental nature of our society is. A country is usually made up of different communities of people who share certain beliefs but they may not necessarily agree on all issues. A constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.

Q2. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

Ans. If there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives, then there would be the possibility that the leaders might misuse their authorities. The leaders might misuse the powers given to them. This may lead to gross injustice. There will be injustice and discrimination amongst the people and this may lead to a huge loss of that is resulting in the slow development of that area. The Constitution provides safeguards against this misuse of power by our political leaders. Many of the safeguards are contained in the Section on Fundamental Rights. The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality to all persons and says that no citizen can be discriminated against on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender, and place of birth.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. Describe all the Fundamental Rights mentioned in the constitution.

Ans. There are six fundamental rights which are as follows:-

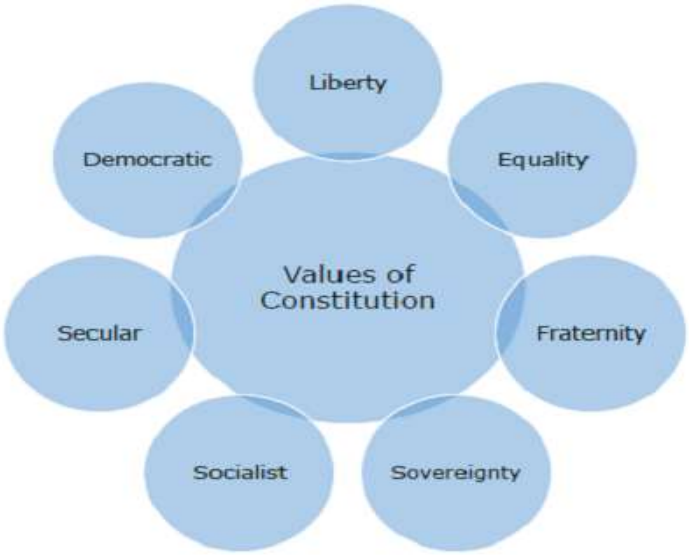
1) Right to Equality: - All persons are equal before the law. It means that all persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country. It also states that no citizens can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, caste or sex.

2) Right to Freedom:- Everyone has the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to move freely and reside in any part of the country and the right to practice any profession, occupation or business.

3) Right to Freedom of Religion:- Everyone has the right to enjoy religious freedom. It means that everyone has the right to practice, profess and propagate the religion of their choice.

4) Right against Exploitation:- The Indian Constitution prohibits trafficking, child labour and children working under 14 years of age.

5) Right to constitutional Remedies:- A person has the right to go to the court for justice if he /she feels that his/her Fundamental Rights are being violated.

6) Cultural and Educational Rights:- Our Constitution states that all miniorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.

Flowchart of Constitution:-