

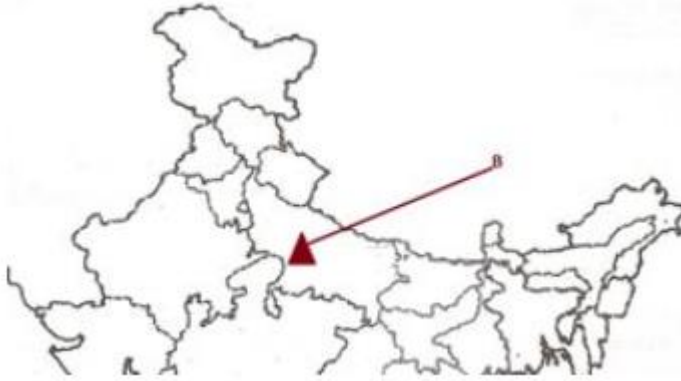


ASSINGNMENT

HISTORY

Weavers Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

1. From the outline map of India, identify the city marked B, in red triangle, where a mill was established in the United Provinces in the year 1862.



- a. Udaipur
 - b. Surat
 - c. Ahmedabad
 - d. Kanpur
2. The first cotton mill in India was established in
 - a. Madras
 - b. West Bengal
 - c. Bombay
 - d. Gujarat
 3. Spot from the list given below, the important hand spun material urged by Mahatma Gandhi to use.
 - a. Khadi
 - b. Polyester
 - c. Wool
 - d. Silk
 4. Identify this personality based on the clues given. He toured Mysore in 1800 and left an impressionable account of the technique by which Wootz steel was produced.
 - a. John Fryer
 - b. Francis Buchanan
 - c. John Albert de Mandesto
 - d. Marco Polo

5. Identify this legendary scientist and discoverer of electricity and electromagnetism who spent four years studying the properties of Indian Wootz.



- a. Humphry Davy
- b. Thomas Edison
- c. Michael Faraday
- d. Isaac Newton

6. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Arkwright invents the steam engine	(a) 1919
(ii) British colonial government buys 90 percent of TISCO steel production	(b) 1868
(iii) Charkha put in the flag of Indian National Congress	(c) 1786
(iv) Meiji regime assumes power in Japan	(d) 1931

7. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

- i. The cotton textile which the Portuguese took back to Europe, along with the spices came to be known as
- ii. The was invented by John Kaye which increased the production of the traditional spindles.
- iii. Weavers often belong to communities that specialized in
- iv. and Emerged as important new centres of weaving in the late 19th century.

2. State whether each of the following statements is True or False.

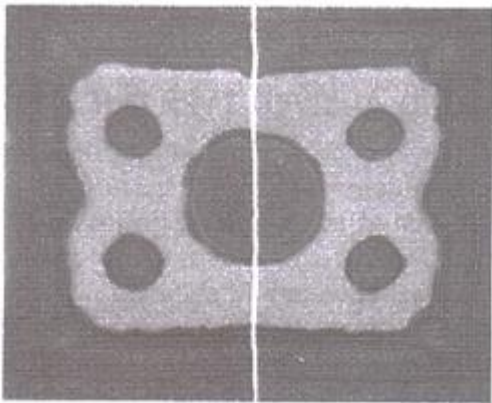
- i. From the 1850s, British came to be known as the ‘workshop of the world.’
- ii. The invention of spinning jenny and steam engine revolutionized cotton textile weaving in England.
- iii. European trading companies such as the Dutch, the French and the English purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing diamond.
- iv. Men were usually involved in the work of spinning.
- v. The Tata Iron and Steel Company began to produce steel after the First World war.

3. What is the full form of TISCO? When was it set up?

4. How did European trading companies purchase cotton and silk textiles in India?

5. Name the important centre of jamdani weaving?

6. Observe the pictures subsequently and answer the questions that



follow:

Questions:

- i. What is it? What design does it carry?
 - ii. Why does a line run through the middle?
 - iii. Name the two states where these designs were mostly produced.
7. Why did the Indian iron smelting industry decline in the 19th century?

Answer

1. d. Kanpur, **Explanation:** The first Cotton Textile Mill, the Elgin Mills, was started in 1862 and Muir Mills in 1882, and many others that followed in the next 40 years, such as Victoria Mills.
2. c. Bombay, **Explanation:** Because it was close to the vast black soil tract of western India where cotton was grown and because it has an important port for the export of raw cotton from India to England and China.
3. c. Khadi, **Explanation:** Mahatama Gandhi urged people to boycott imported textiles and use hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. Khadi gradually became a symbol of nationalism.
- b. Francis Buchanan, **Explanation:** Several European travellers including Francis Buchanan and Voysey from the 17th century onwards observed the manufacture of steel in south India by a crucible process at several locales including Mysore, Malabar and Golconda.
5. c. Michael Faraday, **Explanation:** Micheal Farraday was an English scientist who contributed to the study of electromagnetism and electrochemistry. His main discoveries include the principles underlying electromagnetic induction, diamagnetism and electrolysis.
6. i. Arkwright invents the steam engine - (c) 1786
ii. British colonial government buys 90 per cent of TISCO steel production - (a) 1919
iii. Charkha put in the flag of Indian National Congress - (d) 1931
iv. Meiji regime assumes power in Japan - (b) 1868
- 2.

- i. Calico
- ii. Spinning Jenny
- iii. Weaving
- iv. Sholapur; Madurai

3.

- i. True,
- ii. True,
- iii. False: European trading companies such as the Dutch, the French and the English purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing **Silver**
- iv. False: **Women** were usually involved in the work of spinning.
- v. True,
- vi. False: In 1914 the First World War broke out. The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) that came up began producing steel in 1912.

4. The full form of TISCO is Tata Iron and Steel Company. It was set up in Jamshedpur in 1912 by Jamsetji Tata.

5. European trading companies purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing silver.

6. Dacca in Bengal and Lucknow in the United Provinces (U.P.).

7.

- i. It is an odhni. It carries bandanna design.
- ii. In this odhni, two tie - and - dye silk pieces are seamed together with gold thread embroidery.
- iii. Rajasthan and Gujarat.

8. The Indian iron smelting industry began to decline due to the following reasons:

- i. The introduction of forest laws demarcated forests as protected and preserved. The smelters now were not able to find wood for charcoal and iron ore for producing iron. Many smelters thus abandoned their work.
- ii. In forests where smelters obtained permission for obtaining iron ore, they had to pay high taxes for each furnace that they used. This led to a substantial decline in their incomes.
- iii. By the nineteenth century, iron and steel began to be imported from Britain. Ironsmiths in India began to use steel imported by Britain for making various articles. Thus, the demand for iron produced by local smelters reduced.
- iv. Smelters also faced competition from the iron and steel industries that began to be set up in the country.

GEOGRAPHY

Agriculture

- From the following, which one best describes the Secondary economic activities
 - Process that includes all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources like Agriculture, mining etc
 - Process that involves products of activities connected with the extraction and production of natural resources like Baking of bread, making of cloth etc
 - Activities that help the primary and secondary economic activities through service, transport etc.
 - Process of engaging maximum population in a particular economic activity
- Which among the following are fibre crops?
 - Millets and Maize
 - Jute and cotton
 - Tea and Coffee
 - Rice and Wheat
- Name the type of farming practiced to meet the needs of the farmer's family?
 - Commercial Farming
 - Mixed Farming
 - Plantation agriculture
 - Subsistence Farming
- Which crop is also known as the Golden Fibre.
 - Wheat
 - Millets
 - Jute
 - Maize
- The efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population is called _____
 - Agricultural Quotient
 - Agricultural Degeneration
 - Agricultural development
 - Agricultural Index
- Match the following:

(i) Golden fibre	(a) Wheat
(ii) China	(b) Jute
(iii) Loamy soil	(c) Millets
(iv) Sandy soil	(d) Rice

- Fill in the blanks:

- _____ is the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.
- Wheat is grown in _____ season in India.
- _____ means commercial rearing of silk worms.
- _____ includes growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.

2. State True or False:

- i. Manufacturing wool is a tertiary activity.
 - ii. Rice is the main crop in intensive subsistence agriculture.
 - iii. Cotton and jute are beverage crops.
 - iv. Jowar, bajra, ragi and sorghum form a group known maize.
3. In what sorts of areas are agricultural activities concentrated?
 4. In the USA, the farmer usually resides in the farm.
 5. Explain how intensive subsistence farming is done?
 6. In which kind of regions coffee is grown?
 7. Soil preparation is one of the types of agricultural practices. What do you understand by soil preparation?

Answer

1.
 - b. Process that involves products of activities connected with the extraction and production of natural resources like Baking of bread, making of cloth etc
Explanation: Primary activities include all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources. Agriculture, fishing and gathering are good examples. Secondary activities are concerned with the processing of these resources. Manufacturing of steel, baking of bread and weaving of cloth are examples of this activity
2.
 - b. Jute and cotton, **Explanation:**
 1. Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, two hundred and ten frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth. It grows best on black and alluvial soils. China, USA, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt are the leading producers of cotton. It is one of the main raw materials for the cotton textile industry.
 2. Jute was also known as the 'Golden Fibre'. It grows well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate. This crop is grown in the tropical areas. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of jute.
3.
 - d. Subsistence Farming, **Explanation:** Subsistence Farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family. Traditionally, low levels of technology and household labour are used to produce on small output. Subsistence farming can be further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.
4.
 - c. Jute, **Explanation:** Jute was also known as the 'Golden Fibre'. It grows well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate. This crop is grown in the tropical areas. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of jute.
5.
 - c. Agricultural development, **Explanation:** Agricultural Development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population. This can be achieved in many ways such as increasing the cropped area, the number of crops grown, improving irrigation facilities, use of fertilisers and high yielding variety of seeds. Mechanisation of agriculture is also another aspect of agricultural development.
6.
 - i. Golden fibre - (b) Jute
 - ii. China - (d) Rice

- iii. Loamy soil - (a) Wheat
 - iv. Sandy soil - (c) Millets
- 2.
- i. **Rice** is the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.
 - ii. Wheat is grown in **winter** season in India.
 - iii. **Sericulture** means commercial rearing of silk worms.
 - iv. **Horticulture** includes growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.
- 3.
- i. False ii. True iii. False iv. False
4. Agricultural activities are concentrated in those areas of the world which have suitable conditions of growing crops.
5. True
6. In intensive subsistence farming, the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. Rice is the main crop which is produced under this farming.
7. Coffee requires warm and wet climate and well-drained loamy soil. Hill slopes are more suitable for the growth of this crop.
8. Soil preparation involves a loosening of the soil or turning it. This process enables the roots to penetrate easily. It aerates the roots by providing the air trapped in between the particles of soil. It also provides favourable conditions for the growth of worms and microorganisms which increase the fertility of the soil.
- Some tools used in agricultural practices are given below.

- i. Ploughs are used for tilling the soil, adding manure and fertilisers and for scrapping the soil.
- ii. Leveller is used for levelling the soil in order to prevent it from soil erosion. A plank is used to break the crumbs into fine soil.
- iii. Hoe was used for tilling in olden days, but these days, we use it only to remove weeds. Cultivator pulled by a tractor is also used to break the soil.

CIVICS

Judiciary

-
1. The courts through which most people interact with are called:
- a. National courts
 - b. Subordinate courts
 - c. High courts
 - d. Supreme courts
2. Judiciary play an important role because it is
- a. Independent
 - b. Dependent on lawyers
 - c. Dependent on government
 - d. Dependent on minister
3. Which of the following is false regarding criminal law?
- a. If found guilty, the accused can be sent to jail and also fined
 - b. Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences
 - c. A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only
 - d. For example theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry and murder
4. Who was the Chief Justice of India in 2007?

- a. M.G. Balakrishnan
 - b. K.M. Radhakrishnan
 - c. K.G. Balakrishnan
 - d. K.G. Radhakrishnan
5. The subordinate court is more commonly known by many different names except which of the following:
- a. Apex court
 - b. Additional Sessions Judge
 - c. Trial Court or the Court of the District Judge
 - d. Chief Judicial Magistrate
6. **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Judiciary	(a) Dispute between the Centre and the States
(ii) Supreme Court	(b) Criminal law cases
(iii) Separation of Powers	(c) Uphold the law of the land
(iv) FIR	(d) Key feature of the Constitution

- 7.
- i. A mechanism of Public Interest Litigation was devised in the early.....
 - ii. There are..... different levels of courts in our country.
 - iii. The..... play a significant role in protecting our Fundamental Rights.
 - iv. Each state has a..... which is the highest court of that state.
 - v. The decisions made by the..... are binding on all other courts in India.
 - vi. The Judiciary is the final interpreter of the.....
2. **State true or false:**
- i. The seven North-Eastern states have a common High Court.
 - ii. A citizen can appeal against a decision made by the Supreme Court.
 - iii. The President appoints the Chief Justice of India.
 - iv. There is only one Supreme Court in India.
3. What do you mean by independent judiciary?
4. The judiciary acts as per the wishes of the government. (True/False)
5. The seven north-east states have a common High Court. Where is this located?
6. What is an independent judiciary? Explain in brief.
7. Describe the different branches of the legal system. How do they differ from one another?

Answer

- 1.
- b. Subordinate courts, **Explanation:** The courts that most people interact with are what are called subordinate or district courts. These are usually at the district or Tehsil level or in towns and they hear many kinds of cases.
- 2.
- b. Independent, **Explanation:** 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. The lack of independence would force the judge to make all judgments in favour of the politician.

- c. A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only
Explanation: It usually begins with the lodging of an First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.

4.

- c. K.G. Balakrishnan, **Explanation:** The Chief Justice of India (CJI) is the head of the judiciary of India and the Supreme Court of India. The CJI also heads their administrative functions. On 8 June 2000, K.G.Balakrishnan was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. He was sworn in as the Chief Justice of India on 14 January 2007

5.

- c. Apex court, **Explanation:** 1) The Supreme Court is the apex(highest) court of India.
2) The subordinate court is more commonly known by many different names. These include the Trial Court or the Court of the District Judge, the Additional Sessions Judge, Chief JudicialMagistrate, Metropolitan Magistrate, Civil Judge.

- i. Judiciary - (c) Uphold the law of the land
- ii. Supreme Court - (a) Dispute between the Centre and the States
- iii. Separation of Powers - (d) Key feature of the Constitution
- iv. FIR - (b) Criminal law case

2.

- i. 1986: India had to wait till 1986 when the then Chief Justice of India P.N.Bhagwati introduced Public Interest Litigation to the Indian Judicial system.
- ii. three: The Judicial system of India mainly consists of three types of courts-the Supreme Court,The High Courts and the Subordinate courts.
- iii. courts: If your fundamental rights are violated, say by an official authority unless for the legislative sanctions, you can approach Supreme Court.
- iv. High Court: There are 24 High Courts at the state and Union Territory level of India.
- v. Supreme Court: The law declared by the supreme court becomes binding on all courts within India and also by the union and state governments
- vi. Constitution: Judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and applies the law in the name of the state.

3.

- i. False
- ii. False
- iii. True
- iv. True

4. The Independent judiciary means that the judiciary is not under government and does not act on its behalf.

5. False: Juciciary is an independent form of organisation.

Independence of the judiciary means that it is not under the control of the legislature or the executive. The judges do not act on the direction of the government

6. It is located at Guwahati.

7. The Indian Constitution provides for the independence of the judiciary. It means that other branches of the State such as the legislature and the executive cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary. The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf. The courts ensure that there is no misuse of power of the legislature and the executive. Anyone can approach the courts if they find that their Fundamental Rights have been violated. Thus, the courts are not influenced by anyone, not even by the rich and powerful people.

8. Different branches of the legal system are:

- a. Civil, and

b. Criminal

Civil law deals with matters like money, property, marriage disputes, etc. while criminal law deals with theft, murder, etc. Here are the significant differences between civil law and criminal law.

Criminal law		Civil law	
(a)	Criminal law deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. Example- theft, robbery, cheating, physical injury and murder.	(a)	Civil law deals with harm or injury to rights of individuals such as disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, marriage, rent matters.
(b)	Criminal 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.	(b)	Civil cases begin with a petition that is filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.
(c)	If guilt is established against a person, then he can be sent to jail and also fined.	(c)	The court gives the specific relief asked for.

