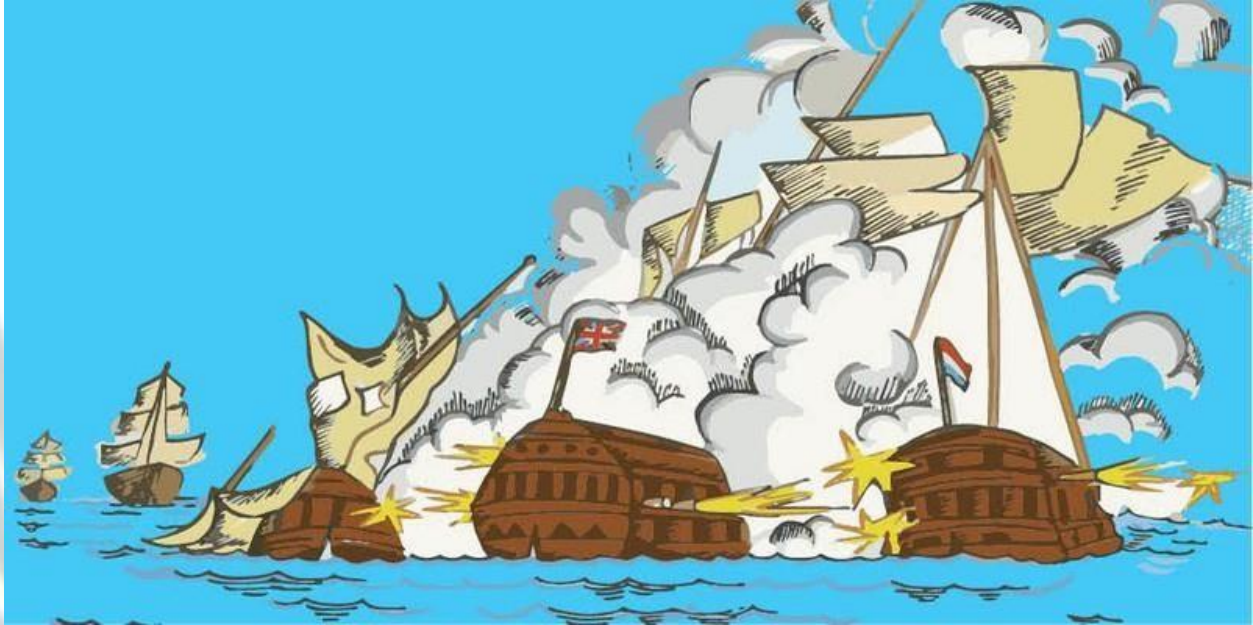




History

Chapter No- 2

Chapter Name- From trade to territory



Key Points To Remember

- † The control of India, by the 18th century, had passed from the hands of the Mughals to the British Raj.
- † After defeating the last major Indian rulers like Tipu Sultan, the Marathas, and Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal emperor, the British started spreading their courts and military.
- † They easily won small battles because of internal rivalries among the local rulers.
- † The East India Company, with support from the government of Britain, started expanding its business and area in India in the 17th century.

New Words

- † **Mercantile:** The word refers to a business enterprise that makes profit primarily through trade, buying goods cheap and selling them at higher prices.
- † **Factor:** The Company traders were known at that time as factors.
- † **Farman:** A royal order during the Mughal period.
- † **Puppet:** The term here is used to refer to a person who is controlled by someone else. ❖
- † **Negotiation:** A formal discussion between people in order to find a solution.

Q.1. Which of the following was NOT the Presidency ?

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Madras
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Kalikata

Answer: (d) Kalikata

Q.2. Tipu Sultan stopped export through his kingdom in

- (a) 1764
- (b) 1772
- (c) 1785
- (d) 1790

Answer: (c) 1785

Q.3. The first English factory was set up in the year

- (a) 1600
- (b) 1651
- (c) 1655
- (d) 1665

Answer :1651

Q.4. Who discovered the sea route to India in 1498?

- (a) Columbus
- (b) Dutch
- (c) East India Company
- (d) Vasco-da-Gama

Answer: (d) Vasco-da-Gama

Q.5. Rani Channamma was the ruler of

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Kitoor
- (c) Agra
- (d) delhi

Answer: (b) Kitoor

Q.6.Haidar Ali was the ruler of

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Mysore

Answer :(d) Mysore

Match the following

Column A	Column B
(i) Tipu Sultan	(c) Mysore
(ii) Dalhousie	(d) Doctrine of Lapse
(iii) Rani Channamma	(a) Kitoor
(iv) Maharaja Ranjit Singh	(b) Punjab
(v) Tipu Sultan was killed in	(f) Battle of Seringapatam

(vi) Sirajuddaulah lost

(e) Battle of Plassey

Q.4.State whether true or false:

1. The British originally came as traders

Answer: True

2. The battle of Buxar ended in 1764.

Answer: True

3. Second Anglo Maratha war was fought in 1757.

Answer: False

4. Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the northern part of India.

Answer: False

5. The army was known as sepoy army during company's rule.

Answer: True

Q.5.Fill in the blanks:

1. Indian rulers' administrative units were divided into District and

Answer: Parganas, Tehsil

2. The new system of justice was set up in the year

Answer: 1772

3. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the

Answer: River Hugli

4. Queen Elizabeth granted the East India Company the sole right to trade with the

Answer: East

5. After the defeat at Plassey, was made the Nawab.

Answer: Mir Jafar

6. Lord Dalhousie devised the policy of

Answer: Doctrine of Lapse

Q.6. ANSWER IN SHORT

Q.1Who was the ruler of England in 1600?

Answer:

Queen Elizabeth, I was the ruler of England in 1600.

Q.2.What was the main reason for the defeat of Sirajuddaulah at Plassey?

Answer:

Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, did not fight the battle.

Q.3.Why did the Battle of Plassey become famous?

Answer:

It was the first major victory the Company won in India.

Q.4.Whom did the Company install in place of Mir Jafar?

Answer:

The company installed Mir Qasim in place of Mir Jafar.

Q.5.How did the Company purchase Indian goods?

Answer:

It purchased Indian goods with gold and silver imported from Britain.

Q.7.ANSWER IN DETAIL

Q1 what attracted European trading companies to India?

ANSWER The European countries were attracted towards India due to the availability of pepper, sandalwood, silk and cotton clothes at cheaper rates which had a huge demand in European countries.

Q2. Explain the system of subsidiary alliance?

ANSWER Subsidiary alliance was a political method used by Britishers to get control over Indian territories. According to this, Indian rulers had to keep company's army for protection and make their payments, otherwise part of their territory was taken away as penalty. Territories of Awadh and Hyderabad were taken away on this basis.

Q3. what were the areas of conflict between Bengal nawabs and the East India company?

ANSWER Following are the areas of conflict between East India company and the nawabs-

1. The nawab of Bengal refused any concession to the company.
2. The nawab also demanded large tributes from the company.
3. He denied the company any right to mint coins.
4. Accused company of deceit which result into huge loss to Bengal government.
5. Tried to humiliate nawab by writing disrespectful letters and not paying taxes.

ACTIVITY

Collect pictures and information about Rani of Jhansi and Lord Dalhousie .

Chapter No- 3

Chapter Name- Ruling the Countryside



Key Points To Remember

- ✦ The Company introduced the Permanent Settlement. By the terms of the settlement, the rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars, and the amount to be paid to the Company was fixed permanently.
- ✦ The British forced cultivators to produce crops of their demand, like indigo and opium.
- ✦ Indigo production collapsed in Bengal as thousands of ryots rebelled.
- ✦ The East India Company became the Diwan of Bengal in 1765, but it still saw itself primarily as a trader .

- ✦ New Words
- ✦ **Countryside:** Rural areas.
- ✦ **Permanent Settlement:** Under this settlement it was decided that the rates of revenues once fixed would not be changed.
- ✦ **Mahal:** In British revenue records Mahal is a revenue estate which may be a village or a group of villages.
- ✦ **Mahalwari Settlement:** Under this system, the rates of revenues were to be revised periodically, not permanently fixed.
- ✦ **Ryobi:** Cultivator.
- ✦ **Indigo:** A plant that produces a rich blue colour.

MCQ

1. The Company was appointed as the Diwan of Bengal in
(a) 1762

- (b) 1763
- (c) 1764
- (d) 1765

Answer: (d) 1765

2. Gandhiji visited Champaran

- (a) to see the plight of Indigo planters in Champaran
- (b) to see the progress of Indigo plantation
- (c) to see the managing system of company
- (d) none of the above

Answer: (a) to see the plight of Indigo planters in Champaran

3. Who devised the new-system of revenue called Mahalwari?

- (a) Queen Elizabeth
- (b) Holt Mackenzie
- (c) Queen Victoria
- (d) Gandhiji

Answer: (b) Holt Mackenzie

4. Growers of woad in Europe saw crop as competition to their earnings.

- (a) tea
- (b) rubber
- (c) indigo
- (d) coffee

Answer: (c) indigo

5. Indigo production came down in Bengal in

- (a) 1850
- (b) 1852
- (c) 1855
- (d) 1859

Answer: (d) 1859

6. Who had developed the Munro system?

- (a) Captain Alexander
- (b) Holt Mackenzie
- (c) Thomas Munro
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Thomas Munro

7. How much proportion of Indigo was imported from India by Britain in 1810?

- (a) 75%
- (b) 95%
- (c) 90%
- (d) 85%

Answer: (b) 95%

8. After harvest, the indigo plant was taken to the in the indigo factory.

- (a) dye
- (b) vat
- (c) farm
- (d) machine

Answer: (b) vat

9. The international demand of indigo was affected by the discovery of

- (a) synthetic dyes
- (b) woad
- (c) blue colour
- (d) none of these

Answer: (a) synthetic dyes

Match the following

Column A	Column B
(i) Diwan	(c) Chief finance administrator
(ii) Indigo	(d) A plant producing blue colour
(iii) Vat	(e) Storage vessel

(iv) Mahal	(a) Villages
(v) Nij	(b) Cultivation of planter's own land
(vi) New Munro System	(f) Fixing revenue

State whether true or false:

1. The demand for indigo increased in late seventeenth century.

Answer: False

2. Revenues were fixed in the permanent settlement.

Answer: True

3. The company purchased goods in India before 1865 through gold and silver imports.

Answer: True

4. Mahalwari system came into existence in 1700.

Answer: False

5. Very high rate of revenue was the major problem of ryotwari system.

Answer: True

Fill in the blanks:

1. Gomasthas were the agents of

Answer: planters

2. The Mughal emperor appointed the as the Diwan of Bengal.

Answer: East India Company

3. The painter was commissioned by to record memorable events of his life.

Answer: Clive

4. Ryotwari system was also known as

Answer: Munro System

5. is cultivation on Ryot's lands.

Answer: Ryoti

6. Bigha is the unit of measurement by the British in Bengal.

Answer: land

SHORT-QUESTION ANSWERS

1. Who initiated and developed the Ryotwari system?

Ans. Captain Alexander Read initiated and Thomas Munro developed the Ryotwari system.

2. What is meant by Mahal?

Ans. Mahal means village or groups of villages.

3. What was the aim of the Company after getting Diwani?

Ans. After Diwani the Company aimed at administering the land and organising its revenue resources and this was done in way that could help the Company attaining enough revenue.

4. By whom was the 'Kalamkari print' was created?

Ans. By the weavers of Andhra Pradesh Kalamkari print was created.

5. Define 'Famine'.

Ans. Extreme Scarcity of food is termed as Famine.

LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS

1. Briefly describe the system of permanent settlement.

Ans. Under this system Rajas and Taluqdars were recognized as Zamindars and they were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the Company. The amount that was to be paid was fixed permanently and was not to be increased or decreased in future.

2. How was the Mahalwari System different from the Permanent Settlement? Ans.

Mahalwari system	Permanent Settlement
1. Mahalwari system, devised by Holt Mackenzie came into effect in 1822, in the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.	1. Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793.
2. The amount to be paid was to be revised periodically, not permanently fixed.	2. The amount to be paid was fixed permanently, that is, it was not to be increased ever in future.
3. The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the Company was given to the village headman.	3. The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the Company was given to the zamindar.

3.State the consequences of the economic crisis that gripped Bengal?

Ans. Consequences of the economic crisis that gripped Bengal

- Artisans were deserting villages since they were being forced to sell their goods to the Company at low prices.
- Peasants were unable to pay the dues that were being demanded from them
- Artisanal production was in decline, and agricultural cultivation showed signs of collapse.
- Then in 1770 a terrible famine killed ten million people in Bengal. About one-third of the population was wiped out.



HISTORY

LESSON-4 (TRIBALS, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN AGE)

*** Keywords:**

1. Fallow
2. Mahua
3. Pastoralists
4. Baigas
5. Bewar
6. Jhum Cultivation
7. Sleepers
8. Birsaraj

*** Define the terms:-**

1. **Dikus** : - Outsiders or foreigners.
2. **Fallow** : - A field left uncultivated for a while so that the soil recovers fertility.
3. **Mahua** : - A flower that is eaten or used to make alcohol.
4. **Bewar** : - It is a term used in Madhya Pradesh for shifting cultivation.
5. **Akhara** : - Wrestling ground.

6. **Sirdars:** - Leaders.

7. **Satyug:** - The age of truth.

*** Points to be remember:-**

- 1831-32 The Kols rebelled against the colonial forest laws.
- 1855 Santhals revolted against the British
- Mid-1870s Birsa was born
- 1971 The British passed the criminal Tribes Act
- 1900 Birsa died
- 1910 The Bastar Rebellion in central provinces

MCQ

1. The Bastar Rebellion in Central India broke out in

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1910
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1940

Answer: (b) 1910

2. What type of lives did the herders live?

- (a) Sophisticated
- (b) Settled
- (c) Nomadic
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Nomadic

3. Jhum cultivation is practised these days in

- (a) eastern states of India
- (b) western states of India
- (c) northern states of India
- (d) southern states of India

Answer: (a) eastern states of India

4. Santhals tribe rose in revolt in the year

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1855
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1930

Answer: (b) 1855

5. The forest Satyagraha rose in the central provinces in

- (a) 1910
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1940

Answer: (c) 1930

6. Birsa spent time in the company of preachers.

- (a) Buddha
- (b) Vaishnav
- (c) Sikhs
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Vaishnav

7. Santhals tribe rose in revolt in the year

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1855
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1930

Answer: (b) 1855

8. In many regions Forest Department set up forest villages to ensure

- (a) a regular supply of cheap labour
- (b) a regular supply of forest produce
- (c) a regular supply of agricultural produce
- (d) none of the above

Answer: a regular supply of cheap labour

9. Birsa spent time in the company of preachers.

- (a) Buddha
- (b) Vaishnav
- (c) Sikhs
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Vaishnav

Match the following

Column A	Column B
(i) Mahua	(c) A flower which is used to make alcohol
(ii) Vaishnav	(e) Worshippers of Vishnu
(iii) Diku	(f) A person who comes from outside
(iv) Baigas	(d) Tribal people who live in Central India

(v) Bewar	(b) The name given to Jhum cultivation
(vi) Sal	(a) A deciduous forest's tree which provides timber

State whether true or false:

1. Birsa himself declared that God had appointed him to rule his people,

Answer: True

2. The British described the tribal people as diku.

Answer: False

3. Birsa was born in a family of Santhal.

Answer: False

4. Bakkarwalas of Kashmir are shepherds.

Answer: False

5. Birsa was arrested in 1895.

Answer: True

Fill in the blanks:

1. Birsa wanted to set up a

Answer: Munda Raj

2. The British made effort to settle cultivators.

Answer: Jhum

3. All members of the were regarded as descendants of the original settler.

Answer: Clan

4. were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price.

Answer: Cocoons

Answer in one word:-

Q1. In which year Birsa Munda arrested?

Ans. In 1895

Q2. To which place Nishi tribes belong?

Ans. North-East

Q3. On what charge was Birsa convicted?

Ans. Rioting

Q4. Where Kusum and Palash flowers were were used?

Ans. Colour clothes and Leather

Q5. When did Birsa die and how?

Ans. He died of Cholera in 1900.

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. Why did the British introduce land settlements?

Ans. They did so in order to get a regular revenue sources for the state.

Q2. When and where was the forest Satyagraha staged?

Ans. The forest Satyagraha occurred in 1930s in the central provinces.

Q3. Who was Birsa?

Ans. Birsa belonged to a family of Mundas, a tribal group that lived in Chottnagpur.

Q4. How did the tribal groups view the market and the traders?

Ans. They viewed them as their main enemies.

Q5. Why did the forest department establish forest villages?

Ans. It did so in order to ensure a regular supply of cheap labour.

Q6. Why were some forests classified as Reserved Forests?

Ans. These forests produced timber which the British wanted.

ANSWER IN BRIEF

Q1. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?

Ans: For administrative and economic reasons, the British government tried settling the jhum or shifting cultivators. However, settled plough cultivation did not prove to be helpful to these jhum cultivators. They often suffered because their fields did not produce good yields. The new forest laws also affected the lives of the shifting cultivators. Shifting or jhum cultivation is usually done on small patches of forest land. Under the forest laws, the British extended their control over all forests and declared that forests were state property. Thus, the jhum cultivators were prevented from practicing jhum cultivation freely. Many were forced to move to other areas in search of work and livelihood.

Q2. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?

Ans: Under the colonial rule the functions and powers of the tribal chiefs changed considerably. Before the arrival of the British these tribal chiefs enjoyed a certain amount of economic power and used to administer and control their territories. They lost much of their administrative power. They were forced to follow the laws made by the British. They had to pay tribute to the British. They were expected to discipline their people on behalf of the British government. Hence, under the colonial rule they lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed among their people and were unable to fulfill their traditional functions.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1.What was Birsa’s vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?

Ans : Birsa talked about a golden age, a satyug, an age of truth in which like in the past, the tribal people would live a good life, construct embankments, tap natural springs, plant trees and orchards and practise cultivation to earn their living. He talked of an age in which the tribals would not kill one another and would live an honest life. His golden age consisted of a reformed tribal society in which there was no place for vices like liquor, uncleanness, witchcraft and sorcery, and outside forces like the missionaries, Hindu landlords, moneylenders, traders and the Europeans. This vision was appealing to the tribal people as all the vices and outside forces that Birsa talked about were indeed thought of by everyone as the root causes of their misery and suffering.



HISTORY

LESSON -5 (WHEN PEOPLE REBEL 1857 AND AFTER)

***Keywords:-**

1. Sepoys
2. Reforms
3. Rebellion
4. Zamindars
5. Paramount
6. Firangis
7. Mutiny
8. Sovereign

***Define the terms:-**

- 1. Sepoys:** - An Indian soldier serving under British or other European orders.
- 2. Mutiny:** - When soldiers together begin to disobey their officers in the army.
- 3. Firangis:** - Foreigners. Here, the term has been used for the Englishmen.

4. Ghazis: - is a Arabic term originally referring to an individual who participates in military expeditions.

5. Paramount: - More important than anything else: supreme.

Points to be remember:-

- May 1857 Sepoys mutinied in several places.
- 29 March Mangal Pandey, a young soldier, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.
- 10 May 1857 Sepoys rushed to Delhi from Meerut.
- November 1862 Bahadur Shah Zafar died in Rangoon Jail.
- September 1857 Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces

MCQ

1..... continued to fight a guerrilla war against British.

- (a) Rani Lakshmbai
- (b) Tantia Tope
- (c) Nana Saheb
- (d) Peshwa Baji Rao II

Answer: (b) Tantia Tope

2.The Mutiny started from

- (a) Bareilly
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Agra
- (d) Meerut

Answer: (d) Meerut

3.How many sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail on 9 May, 1857?

- (a) Eighty
- (b) Eighty-five
- (c) Ninety
- (d) Ninety-five

Answer: (b) Eighty-five

4.The sepoys were angry with the British because

- (a) of their policy of divide and rule
- (b) of the cartridge episode

- (c) of their intolerating behaviour
- (d) none of these

Answer: (b) of the cartridge episode

5. Which emperor blessed the Mutiny?

- (a) Mir Zafar
- (b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (c) Bhakt Khan
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Bahadur Shah Zafar

6. Who was given the title of viceroy?

- (a) Chief Commissioner
- (b) Governor General
- (c) Forest Manager
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Governor General

7. When was law making conversion to Christianity made easier?

- (a) 1810
- (b) 1815
- (c) 1850
- (d) 1855

Answer: (c) 1850

Match the following:

Column A	Column B

(i) Firangis	(c) An Indian name given to British
(ii) Sepoy	(d) Soldier
(iii) Bahadur Shah Jafar	(a) The last emperor of Mughal dynasty
(iv) Nana Saheb	(b) The adopted son of Late Peshwa Baji Rao II
(v) Mangal Pandey	(e) A young soldier

State whether true or false:

1. Meerut was one of the last territory to be annexed.

Answer: False

2. The sepoys were angry with the British because the photo of Bahadur Shah Zafar was removed from the coin

Answer False

3. In 1857, Mangal Pandey was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.

Answer: True

4. British were very happy after 1857 Revolt.

Answer: False

5. The British passed a new act in 1858 transferring the powers of East India Company to British crown.

Answer: True

Fill in the blanks:

1. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in

Answer: Rangoon

2. was the husband of the Rani of Jhansi Lakshmibai.

Answer: Raja Gangadhar Rao

3. Nawabs kings felt in the century that their powers were being eroded.

Answer: mid-eighteenth

4. The company began to plan to bring the to an end.

Answer: Mughal dynasty

5. Rani Lakshmibai was killed in 1858.

Answer: June

6. Tantia Tope was the of Nana Sahib.

Answer in one word

Q1. In which Year, a subsidiary alliances was imposed on Awadh?

Ans. In 1801

Q2. In which year Delhi was recaptured by British?

Ans. In 1857

Q3. Name the capital of Rangoon?



Q3. Name the capital of Rangoon?

Ans. Burma (now Myanmar)

Q4. Name the Governor General under whom the Revolt of 1857 broke out.

Ans. Lord Canning

Q5. From where the Revolt of 1857 began?

Ans. Meerut

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. When and where did Bahadur Shah Zafar die?

Ans. He died in the Rangoon jail in 1862.

Q2. Who was Bakht Khan?

Ans. Bakht Khan was a soldier from Bareilly

Q3. Who was Tantia tope?

Ans. He was the General of Nana Sahib.

Q4. Who was Mangal Pandey?

Ans. He was a young Indian Sepoy of the British Army.

Q5. What was the first step taken by the company towards ending the Mughal dynasty?

Ans. The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the company.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?

Ans: Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi demanded the company to recognize her adopted son as the heir of the kingdom after the death of her husband. But the British refused to accept her adopted son as the ruler of Jhansi. By 'Doctrine of Lapse' introduced by Lord Dalhousie, if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would 'lapse' and such kingdom would be annexed by the British Empire. However, the Company, confident of its superiority and military powers, turned down her pleas.

Q2. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity ?

Ans. After 1830, the Company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain and even own land and property. In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors. Many

Indians began to feel the British were destroying their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?

Ans. After the death of Aurangzeb, Mughal emperors held only symbolic value.

- Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Emperor of the Mughal dynasty. Although after Aurangzeb, there was no powerful Mughal ruler but Mughal Emperors continued to be symbolically important.
- In fact, when a massive rebellion against the British broke out in 1857, Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Mughal Emperor at that time, was persuaded and declared as the leader by the rebellions. The ageing emperor had to accept this demand.
- He played an important role in the revolt of 1857 against the British. Once the revolt was suppressed Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court, blinded and sentenced to life imprisonment.
- His sons were shot dead in cold blood before him.
- At last he and his wife Begum ZinatMahal were sent to prison in Rangoon (Burma/ Mayanmaar) in October, 1858. Bahadur shah Zafar died in Rangoon jail in November, 1862.

***Map kills:-**

On an outline political map of India, mark the important centres of Revolt in North India.

HISTORY

LESSON-6 (COLONIALISM AND THE CITY THE STORY OF AN IMPERIAL CAPITAL)

***Keywords:-**

1. De-Urbanization
2. Urbanisation
3. Dargah
4. Khanqah
5. Idgah
6. Cul-de-sac
7. Renaissance

*** Define the terms:-**

1. **Dargah:** - A tomb of a Sufi Saint.
2. **Cul-de-Sac:-** Street with a dead end.
3. **GulFarosani:** -A festival flowers
4. **Amir:** - A nobleman during the Mughal Period.
5. **Idgah:** - An open prayers place of Muslims primarily meant for id prayers.

*** Point to be remember:-**

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1936 | The Delhi Improvement Trust was setup. |
| 1911 | The capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. |
| 1830-57 | A period of Delhi renaissance |

1639
college
was established.

The most splendid capital of all Shahjahanabad was built by Shahjahan Delhi

MCQ

1. Which of the following city was Not developed as Presidency city in colonial India?

- (a) Agra
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Madras
- (d) Calcutta

Answer: (a) Agra

2. How many Delhi Muslims migrated in 1947 partition of India?

- (a) Over two-third of the Delhi Muslims
- (b) Over one-third of the Delhi Muslims
- (c) Over three-fourth of the Delhi Muslims
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Over two-third of the Delhi Muslims

3. Most of the migrants in Delhi were from

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Assam
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Rajasthan

Answer: (c) Punjab

4. Which was NOT the new British Port in the late eighteenth century?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Machlipatnam
- (c) Madras
- (d) Calcutta

Answer: (b) Machlipatnam

5. Which region was NOT de-urbanised in the 19th century?

- (a) Machlipatnam
- (b) Surat
- (c) Seringapatam
- (d) Bombay

Answer: (d) Bombay

6. Which was NOT the place of East India Company's 'factories'?

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Surat
- (c) Madras
- (d) Delhi

Answer: (d) Delhi

7. When did the British gain control of Delhi?

- (a) 1800
- (b) 1803
- (c) 1805
- (d) 1810

Answer: (b) 1803

8. When did Delhi become the capital of British India?

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1905
- (c) 1911
- (d) 1915

Answer: (c) 1911

Match the following

Column A	Column B
(i) Countryside	(c) Villages and their environment
(ii) Presidency	(e) The administrative units affected by the British
(iii) Khanqahs	(f) A sufi lodge used as a rest house
(iv) Cul-de-sac	(a) Street with a dead end
(v) Gulfaroshan	(d) A festival of flowers
(vi) Factories	(b) Trading posts
(vii) Idgah	(g) An open prayer place of Muslims

State whether true or false:

1. The British lived in white areas of the cities

Answer: True

2. The British wanted Delhi to forget its Mughal past

Answer: True

3. The Jama-Masjid was converted into Bakery by British.

Answer: False

4. In 1877, the Queen Victoria was recognised as the Empress of India.

Answer: True

5. Lahore gate improvement scheme was devised in the year 1905.

Answer : False

Fill in the blanks:

1. In the 1870s, the western walls of were broken to establish the railways.

Answer: Shahjahanabad

2. The Mughal aristocracy in the 17th and 18th century lived in

Answer: havelis

3. A haveli (is) housed by many

Answer: families

4. The central dome of the Viceroy's Palace was copied from the

Answer: Buddhist Stupa

5. The British exiled Bahadur Shah Zafar to

Answer: Burma (now Myanmar)

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Which cities were recognized as presidency cities?

Ans. Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

Q2. In which Year Delhi College was built?

Ans. In 1792

Q3. Name the two industrial cities in Britain

Ans. Leeds and Manchester

Q4. What is Kingsway known now?

Ans. Rajpath

Q5. How many families lived in a havelis?

Ans. Many families

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. Where did the Indians live in the 1870s?

Ans. They lived in the Walled city.

Q2. Name the cities that were de-urbanised in the 19th century.

Ans. Surat, Machlipatnam and Seringapatam.

Q3. What jobs did the new migrants coming to Delhi take up?

Ans. They took up jobs as hawkers, vendors, carpenters and ironsmiths.

Q4. Why the main streets of ChandiniChowk and Faiz Bazaar were made broad?

Ans. They were made broad for royal processions to pass.

Q5. Who lived in the “white” areas in cities such as Madras?

Ans. The British lived in the ‘white’ areas in cities such as Madras.

Answer in brief:-

Q1. Identify three differences in the city design of New Delhi and Shahjahanabad.

Ans

	New Delhi	Shahjahanabad
1 .	Unwalled city, constructed on Raisina Hill, south of Shahjahanabad or Old Delhi.	Constructed as a walled city with 14 gates, adjoining a fort-palace complex, with the river Yamuna flowing near it.
2 .	There were broad and straight streets.	There were mazes of narrow and winding lanes and by lanes and quiet cul-de-sacs.
3 .	Sprawling mansions set in the middle of large compounds.	Shahjahanabad was crowded with congested mohallas, and several dozen bazaars.
4 .	New Delhi represented a sense of law and order.	There was chaos everywhere in Shahjahanabad

Q2.What is meant by de-Urbanisation?

Ans

- ☐ For the sake of convenience of trade, in the late eighteenth century, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras rose as Presidency cities. They became the centres of British power in the different regions of India.
- ☐ With time, these cities lost their importance. Simultaneously, many towns manufacturing specialized goods declined due to a drop in the demand for what they produced.
- ☐ Old trading centres and ports could not survive when the flow of trade moved to new centres. Similarly, earlier centres of regional power collapsed when local rulers were defeated by the British and new centres of administration emerged. This process is known as de-urbanisation.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. How did the Partition affect life in Delhi?

Ans: The partition of India affected the livelihood, art and culture of the city of Delhi.

- ❑ Days after Indian Independence and Partition, fierce rioting began. Thousands of people in Delhi were killed and their homes looted and burned.
- ❑ Over two-thirds of Delhi Muslims migrated to Pakistan and almost 44,000 homes were abandoned. Their places were taken over by Sikh and Hindu refugees from Pakistan. These refugees were mostly rural landlords, lawyers, teachers, traders and shopkeepers.
- ❑ The partition of India in 1947 led to a massive transfer of people on both sides of the new border. As a result, the population of Delhi swelled (nearly 500,000 people were added to Delhi's population).
- ❑ Delhi became a city of refugees, with people living in camps, schools, military barracks and gardens. After Partition, their lives changed as they took up new jobs as hawkers, vendors, carpenters and iron-smiths.
- ❑ New colonies such as Lajpat Nagar and Tilak Nagar came up at the time. Shops and stalls were set up to cater to the demands of the migrants. Schools and colleges also came up.
- ❑ The large migration from Punjab changed the social and cultural milieu of Delhi. An urban culture largely based on Urdu was overshadowed by new tastes and sensibilities, in food, dress and the arts.

***Activity**

:-Paste the picture of Edward and Herbert Baker and write few lines about it.



Page NO-





GEOGRAPHY
LESSON-3 (MINERALS AND POWER RESOURCES)

***Keywords:-**

1. Mining
2. Conventional
3. Nuclear
4. Power
5. Silicon
6. Producers
7. Metallic
8. Plateau

*** Define the terms:-**

- 1. Ferrous minerals:-**Ferrous minerals are the ones containing iron as a constituent.
- 2. Non Ferrous Minerals:-**Non Ferrous minerals are the ones that do not contain iron as constituent.
- 3. Thermal Power:-**The electricity obtained from coal.
- 4. Solar cell:-**They are devices to convert solar energy into electricity.
- 5. Ore:-**An ore is a rock from which minerals are mined.

Points to be remember:-

- On the basis of composition, we classify minerals as metallic and non metallic.
- Metallic minerals are generally found in igneous rocks and metamorphic rocks in plateaus.
- Non- Metallic minerals are generally found in sedimentary rock formation in plains and young-fold Mountains.
- Minerals are formed in different conditions and human activities do not play any role in their formation.

MCQ

1. The process of taking out minerals from rocks buried under the surface of the earth is named as

- (a) mining
- (b) pumping
- (c) extracting
- (d) none of these

Answer: (a) mining

2. What is the process in which minerals lying near the surface are dug?

- (a) Drilling
- (b) Off-shore drilling
- (c) Quarrying
- (d) Extraction

Answer: (c) Quarrying

3. Name the process in which deep wells are bored to take out petroleum and natural gas.

- (a) Quarrying
- (b) Drilling
- (c) Shaft mining
- (d) Open cast mining

Answer: (d) Open cast mining

4. Which continent is the largest producer of iron?

- (a) Asia
- (b) Europe
- (c) North America
- (d) Australia

Answer: (b) Europe

5. Which one of the following countries in Europe has the largest deposits of iron?

- (a) Portugal
- (b) Russia
- (c) Germany
- (d) Hungary

Answer: (b) Russia

6. Which is one of the deepest gold mine of the world?

- (a) Kolar
- (b) Jharia
- (c) Raniganj
- (d) Bikaner

Answer: (a) Kolar

7. From which mineral is silicon obtained?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Bauxite
- (c) Thorium
- (d) Quartz

Answer: (d) Quartz

8. Petroleum is referred to as 'black gold' because

- (a) it's black in colour
- (b) it is yellow in colour
- (c) it is valuable
- (d) it is used in making jewellery

Answer: (c) it is valuable

9. Where do we find natural gas resources in India?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Mumbai High
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Answer: (c) Mumbai High

10. Energy obtained from the earth is known as:

- (a) Nuclear energy
- (b) Bio gas
- (c) Geothermal
- (d) Thermal

Answer: (c) Geothermal

True or False

1. Petroleum is also termed as black gold.

Answer: True

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

Answer: True

3. Kerala is the producer of mica.

Answer: False

4. Dams leads to environmental pollution.

Answer: True

5. Solar energy is a good source of energy in western part of Rajasthan.

Answer: True

Fill in the blanks

1. Russia is rich in resource.

Answer: Natural gas

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Which was the first country to develop hydroelectricity?

Ans. Norway

Q2. What is the name given to the electricity produced from coal?

Ans. Thermal power

Q3. Which state is a major bauxite producing area?

Ans. Madhya Pradesh

Q4. Which continent is the leading producer of iron ore in the world?

Ans. Europe

Q5. Which continent produces more than half of the world's tin?

Ans. Asia

***Answer in One Sentences:-**

Q1. Name the leading tin producers in Asia.

Ans. China, Malaysia and Indonesia are leading tin producers in Asia.

Q2. Why petroleum and its derivatives are called “black gold”?

Ans. Petroleum and its derivatives are black in colour but as valuable as gold, so we refer to it as “black gold”.

Q3. What is natural gas?

Ans. Natural gas is a fossil fuel obtained with petroleum deposits in oil fields.

Q4. Name some important hydel power stations in India?

Ans. BhakraNangal, Gandhi Sagar, Nagarjunasagar and Damodar Valley projects are important hydel power stations in India.

Q5. Name any three common minerals used by you every day.

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

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?

Ans: Rocks from which minerals are obtained are known as ores. For any material to be called ore of any mineral, it must contain a minimum adequate quantity of that mineral so that it can be extracted profitably.

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

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Q2. How is hydroelectricity produced ?

Ans. Hydroelectricity is produced from the energy possessed by water falling from great heights. River water is stored in dams. When rain water or river water falls from heights, it flows over turbine blades placed at the bottom of the dam. The moving blades are connected to a generator which produces electricity from this energy. This electricity is called hydroelectricity. The water discharged after its production is used for irrigation.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. Name and describe some non-conventional sources of energy.

Ans. Non-conventional power resources are those power sources that have come into use recently due to the depleting conventional resources and growing awareness. Solar energy, Wind energy, geothermal energy, nuclear power, and tidal energy are example of non-conventional power sources.

1. **Solar energy:** - is the heat and light energy captured from the sun. Solar cells help to convert this energy to electricity. Solar energy is used in solar heaters, solar cookers, solar dryers, etc.
2. **Wind energy:-** is the energy possessed by moving air. Windmills are used to convert wind energy to electricity. Wind farms having clusters of windmills located in coastal regions and mountain passes.
3. **Nuclear power:** - is energy possessed by the nuclei of atoms of naturally occurring radioactive elements like uranium, thorium, etc.
4. **Geothermal energy:-** is the heat energy obtained from the inside of the earth. The temperature inside the earth increases as we go deeper. This heat is used to produce electricity. It is accessed in form of hot springs.
5. **Tidal energy:-** is the energy generated from tides. It is harnessed by building dams at narrow openings of the sea.
6. **Biogas:-** is a gaseous fuel obtained from the decomposition of organic waste like dead plant and animal material or animal dung and kitchen waste. It is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting, and is environment- friendly.







CIVICS - CHAPTER 1

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Q.1 IMPORTANT TERMS

- I. **Ideal:** A goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form.
- II. **Sovereign:** It means possessing supreme or ultimate power legislative.
- III. **Legislative:** It refers to the elected representatives.
- IV. **Tyranny:** The cruel and unjust use of power or authority.
- V. **Federation:** It refers to the existence of more than one level of government.

Q.2 MCO

1. Constitution of a nation contains:

- (a) Rules
- (b) Laws
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

2. What refers to a goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form?

- (a) Arbitrary
- (b) Ideal
- (c) Polity
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Ideal

3. When did the King of Nepal finally take over as the head of government?

- (a) February, 2002
- (b) February, 2005
- (c) February, 2007
- (d) April, 2003

Answer: (b) February, 2005

4. Who has a role to play in formation of government under Universal Adult Suffrage?

- (a) All adult Indians
- (b) Only males
- (c) All children
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) All adult Indians

5. What kind of role citizens of India play in electing representatives?

- (a) Indirect
- (b) No Role
- (c) Direct
- (d) Submissive

Answer: (c) Direct

6. What refers to independent people in a democratic form of government?

- (a) Sovereign
- (b) Ideal
- (c) Polity
- (d) Trafficking

Answer: b) ideal

Q.3. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

COLOUMN A	COLOUMN B
(a) INC	(vii) Indian National Congress
(b) Constitution of India	(viii) Bhimrao Ambedkar
(c) A group of 300 people (d) Independence Day of India	(v) Constitution Assembly in 1946
(d) Independence Day of India	(i) 15th August, 1947
(e) School	(vi) Teachers
(f) Father of Nation	(iii) Mahatma Gandhi
(g) Republic Day	(ii) 26th January, 1950

Q.4 TRUE OR FALSE

1. The Indian Constitution was written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Answer: False

2. Nepal adopted an Interim Constitution in 2007.

Answer: True

3. The Constitution of India consists of the Fundamental Rights.

Answer: True

4. Nepal, was a Monarchy in 1990.

Answer: True

5. The Constitution of India came in force on 15th August 1947.

Answer: False

Q.5 FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Dr .B.R. Ambedkar is known as the father of _____.

Answer: Indian Constitution

2. _____ refers to the cruel and unjust use of power and authority .

Answer: Tyranny

3. _____ refers to a goal or a principle in its more excellent or perfect form

Answer: Ideal

4. Buddhists in India are counted as _____.

Answer: minority

Q.6. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

Answer: A democratic country needs a constitution because

- In a democracy people choose their representatives and the leaders might misuse their powers. Constitution provides safeguards against this.
- In a democracy, the constitution ensures that the dominant group does not use power against less powerful groups.
- The constitution guarantees fundamental rights to the citizens for their social, economic, and political welfare.

2. What is the difference in who exercises Executive Power in the 1990 and Interim Constitutions of Nepal? Keeping this in mind, why do you think Nepal needs a new Constitution today?

Answer: In the 1990 Nepal constitution, the Executive powers of the Kingdom were entirely in the hands of the King. According to the Interim constitution drafted in 2007, the executive powers of Nepal are in the hands of the council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

There was a dire need for a new constitution as the ideals of the people had changed as the country had moved from a monarchy to a democracy. The old constitution was drafted when the country was under the rule of the king. The people of Nepal fought for a democratic government for many years. So the old constitution does not reflect the ideals of the people. The new constitution will change the rules of the old constitution in order to bring in a new society with new ideas.

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

Answer: If there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives then:

- These leaders (representatives) might misuse their authority.
- This misuse of authority can result in gross injustice and mismanagement.

Q.7 ANSWER IN DETAIL

Q1. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?

Answer: In a democratic country, the people from every society irrespective of their social, religious, economic and cultural background have a direct role in electing their representatives who form the government. A democratic country need a constitution since it plays a crucial role in many aspects

like – It lays out the important guidelines that govern decision making within the various societies of the country. It lays down the ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that its citizens aspire to live in.

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

Answer: In democracy people choose their leaders so that they can exercise power responsibly on their behalf. But there is always the possibility that these leaders might misuse their authority as per their wish which cannot be allowed in democracy. This misuse of authority can result in gross injustice and breakdown of democratic system. Hence as a safeguard against the misuse of power by our political leaders it is necessary to have restriction on their power.

Q.8 ACTIVITY

What are our Fundamental Rights? Explain in brief.



CIVICS
CHAPTER 2 UNDERSTANDING SESECULARISM

Q.1. IMPORTANT TERMS

1. Coercion: It refers to the force used by a legal authority like the State.
2. Freedom of interpret: It refers to a persons liberty to develop their own understanding and meaning of the religion they practice.
3. Intervene: It refers to the States efforts to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the constitution .

Q.2.MCQ

Q.1.What does 'to force someone to do something' mean?

- (a) Coercion
- (b) Intervene
- (c) Interpret
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Coercion

Q.2.What happened in Hitler's Germany?

- (a) Several million people were killed
- (b) Bomb blast took place in Nagasaki
- (c) Assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- (d) All of these

Answer: (a) Several million people were killed

Q.3.Indian Constitution contains

- (a) fundamental rights
- (b) discrimination
- (c) inequality
- (d) all of these

Answer: (a) fundamental rights

Q.4.What refers to the State's effort to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the constitution?

- (a) Intervene
- (b) Coercion

- (c) Meditation
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Intervene

Q.5.What can we not do in government schools?

- (a) Sing national anthem
- (b) Sing Rashtriya Geet
- (c) Celebrate any religious festival
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Celebrate any religious festival

Q.3.MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
(a) Hindu	(ii) Pooja, Meditation
(b) Muslim	(iv) Mecca, Madina
(c) Sikh	(v) Golden Temple
(d) Diwali	(i) Religious festival

(e) Republic Day

(iii) National Festival

Q.4.State whether true or false:

1. Qawwali is religious music of Christians.

Answer: False

2. Shabad Kirtan is the religious music sung by Sikhs.

Answer: True

3. Shiva and Vishnu are the God of Hindus.

Answer: True

4. Id-ul-Zuha is the religious festivals of Muslims.

Answer: True

Q.5.Fill in the blanks:

1. Pooja sthal of Hindus is

Answer: temple

2. The form of prayer of is Namaj.

Answer: Muslims

3. is God of Muslim.

Answer: Allah

4. Holi is celebrated in the month of

Answer: March

5. Makkar Sakranti is celebrated on January every year.

Answer: 13th or 14th

6. Independence Day is festival of India.

Answer: national

Q.6. ANSWER IN SHORT

Q.1, What does Indian constitutions bans completely?

Answer:

Indian constitution bans untouchability.

Q.2.What type of strict separation exists in USA?

Answer:

There is a strict separation between religion and state in the USA.

Q.3.What is mandatory for Indian state in respect to Indian secularism and its mentioning in the Indian constitution.

Answer:

It is mandatory for the Indian state to be secular.

Q.4.What restriction are put on the government schools in way to make India a proper secular state?

Answer:

They are restricted to promote any religions either in morning prayer or through religions celebration.

Q.5.In which year does the France passed the law banning wearing of any conspicuous religious or political signs?

Answer:

In 2004

Q.6.How does the children in government school of USA have to begin their school day?

Answer:

In USA the most children in the government schools have to begin their school day reciting 6 pledge of Allegiance.

Q.7.Which community is taken or granted exception from wearing helmets in India?

Answer:

Sikh community.

Q.7.ANSWER IN BRIEF

Q.1.How is the Indian State a secular State and what has it actually adopted to prevent religious domination?

Answer:

India is a secular State and it works in various ways to prevent religious domination. The Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights that are based on the secular principles. Indian Constitution intervened in Hindu religious practices in order to abolish untouchability.

In Indian secularism though the State is not strictly separate from religion and it does maintain a principled distance vis-a-ui religion. This is how religious domination is prevented.

Q.2.According to 1st amendment of the US Constitution what does it prohibit?

Answer:

The first amendment of the US Constitution prohibits the legislature from making laws “respecting an establishment of religion” or that “prohibit the free exercise of religion”. The meaning of word establishment is that the legislature cannot declare any religion as the official religion nor can they give preference to one religion as the official religion.

Q.3.How does Indian State prevent the religious dominations by using the strategy of distancing itself from religion?

Answer:

The Indian State works in various ways to prevent domination and one of the way is by using a strategy of distancing itself from religion. The Indian State is not ruled by a religious group and nor does it support any one religion.

Q.4.What will be the consequences of the time if majority religious groups will have access to state power?

Answer:

If majority religious groups have the access to state power, they misuse their power against other religions. The majority could quite easily prevent minorities from practising their religions, can create tyranny and violate the Fundamental Rights.

Q.8.ANSWER IN DETAIL

Q.1.How does the Indian Constitution mandate the Indian State to be secular?

Answer:

The Indian Constitution mandates that the Indian State should be secular. According to the Constitution, only a secular State can realize its objectives to ensure the following:

1. That one religious community does not dominate another.
2. The some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.
3. That the State does not enforce any particular religion not does it take away the religious freedom of individuals.

Following the Indian Constitution.

1. The Indian State works in various way to prevent the above domination.
2. First it was strategy of distancing itself from religion.
3. Second the Indian secularism works to prevent the domination through a strategy of non-interference.
4. Third way in which Indian secularism works to prevent domination is through a strategy of intervention.

ACTIVITY

What was Gandhiji's view regarding our Constitution

CHAPTER 3 (CIVICS)

WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT

Key Points To Remember

- † The Parliament makes laws for the entire country.
- † The Parliament now has more and more people from diverse backgrounds.
- † The Parliament in India consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
- † After the Lok Sabha elections are declared, the leader of the party with the majority of elected members is invited by the President to form a government. The other political parties form the opposition. The largest amongst these parties are known as the opposition party.

New Words

- † **Representative:** The person who is elected by the people is known as the people's representative.
- † **Universal Adult Franchise:** All adult citizens of the country enjoy the right to vote.
- † **Coalition:** When one party does not get a clear majority, a group of political parties form a coalition and elect a leader who then forms a government, known as a coalition government.
- † **Parliament:** The Parliament in India consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. It is the highest law-making body in the country. It is also known as Sansad.
- † **Rajya Sabha:** It is also known as the Council of States. Its total membership is 245. It is chaired by the Vice-President of India.
- † **Lok Sabha:** It is also known as the House of the People. Its total membership is 545. It is presided over by the Speaker.
- † **Opposition Party:** The opposition in Parliament is formed by all the political parties that oppose the majority party or coalition formed. The largest amongst these parties is known as the opposition party.

MCQ

1. Who looks after sanitary conditions of the country?

- (a) Health Minister
- (b) Home Minister
- (c) Finance Minister
- (d) All of these

Answer: (a) Health Minister

2. The upper house of Parliament, representing the states, is termed as

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Parliament House
- (d) none of these

Answer: (b) Rajya Sabha

3. Which is an important way to control the executive in Parliament?

- (a) Assembly
- (b) Zero hour
- (c) Question hour
- (d) none of these

Answer: © Question hour

4. Representatives to the Parliament are chosen by the

- (a) People
- (b) Rulers
- (c) Government
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) People

5. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) President of India
- (c) Vice-President of India
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Vice-President of India

6. How many seats were won by BJP in Lok Sabha Election 2014?

- (a) 285
- (b) 14
- (c) 114
- (d) 141

Answer: (a) 285

7. The highest law-making body of our country consisting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is known as

- (a) High court
- (b) Supreme court
- (c) Parliament
- (d) none of these

Answer: (c) Parliament

8. The combined strength of all political parties in the Parliament with less than 50% of representatives is

- (a) ruling party
- (b) opposition
- (c) coalition
- (d) none of these

Answer: (b) opposition

9. What is the most important function of Lok Sabha?

- (a) How to celebrate Diwali this year?
- (b) The Prime Minister selects minister to work
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (d) None of these

10. What does PMO refer to?

- (a) Prime Master Office
- (b) Post Master Office
- (c) Primary Municipal Office
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Prime Master Office

Match the following

Column A	Column B
(a) Lok Sabha	(iv) the lower house of Parliament

(b) Speaker	(v) Officer of Lok Sabha
(c) Rajya Sabha	(i) The upper house of Parliament
(d) Delhi	(iii) has seven MPs
(e) B.J.P.	(ii) Bhartiya Janta Party

State whether true or false:

1. The leader of ruling party in Parliament is the Prime Minister of the country.

Answer: True

2. The Vice-President of India is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Answer: True

3. The Universal Adult Franchise is for the sake of justice and equity.

Answer: True

4. BJP won the State Election of Delhi in 2015.

Answer: False

5. Discrimination is the ideal function.

Answer: False

Fill in the blanks:

1. is the most important symbol of Indian democracy.

Answer: Parliament

2. On 15th August 1947 India became

Answer: independent

3. All the representatives together control and guide the

Answer: government

4. An MLA is the member of Assembly.

Answer: Legislative

Answer in Short

1. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Answer:

It means that all Adult Citizens of the country have the right to vote.

2. In how many years is the Lok Sabha elected?

Answer:

Once in every 5 years.

3. How many elected members are there in Lok Sabha?

Answer:

543 elected members.

4. How many elected and nominated members are there in Rajya Sabha?

Answer:

There are 233 elected and 12 nominated members in Rajya Sabha.

5. What does the Parliament enable the citizen of India to?

Answer:

Parliament enables citizens of India to participate in decision making and control the govt.

6. What is considered as the most important symbol of the Indian democracy?

Answer:

Parliament is the most important symbol of Indian democracy.

Long Answers Questions

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

Ans. The national movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote because of the following reasons:

- Every responsible citizen should participate in the government.
- Law-making and decision-making should also be shared by the adults of the country.

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

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

Did you Know ?

DO YOU KNOW ?



LOK SABHA

Lower House of
Parliament

Maximum strength is
552 members

Prime Minister is the
Leader of Lok Sabha

Lok Sabha operates
for 5 years

To become a member of
Lok Sabha, The
qualifying age is 25 years.



RAJYA SABHA

Upper House of
Parliament

Maximum strength is
250 members

Vice President of India
acts as the chairman

Rajya Sabha is a
permanent body

To become a member of
Rajya Sabha, The
qualifying age is 30 years.

CIVICS
LESSON-4 UNDERSTANDING LAW

Keywords:-

1. Sediton
2. Violation
3. Controversial
4. Criticise
5. Repressive
6. Evolution

MCQ

1. Where is Jallianwala Bagh located?

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Agra
- (d) Dehradun

Answer: (a) Amritsar

2. When did the Rowlatt Act come into effect?

- (a) On 10th February, 1917
- (b) On 10th January, 1918
- (c) On 10th March, 1919
- (d) On 20th April, 1920

Answer: (c) On 10th March, 1919

3. Who gave the order to fire in Jallianwala Bagh on innocent people protesting calmly?

- (a) General Dyer
- (b) Dr. Satyapal
- (c) Dr. Saifuddin Kichlew
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) General Dyer

4. What is the violence free relationship where husband and wife are equal with each other and they enjoy equal rights?

- (a) Equal relationship
- (b) Discriminated relationship
- (c) Evolution
- (d) All of these

Answer: (a) Equal relationship

5. Law on Domestic Violence was made in this year

- (a) 2005
- (b) 2006
- (c) 2007
- (d) 2008

Answer: (a) 2005

6. Who was the Afro-American woman who refused to give her seat to a white man in 1955?

- (a) Rosy Peter
- (b) Rosa Parks
- (c) Rosymary
- (d) Rose Jose

Match the following

Column A	Column B
(a) Domestic Violence	(iii) Quarrel between Husband and Wife

(b) Colonies	(iv) Country under Foreign Ryles
(c) Convict	(ii) Guilty of criminal offense
(d) Criticise	(i) Disapprove of a Person or thing

Write (T) for true and (F) for false:

1. The most important provision in our constitution is all persons in independent India are equal in the eyes of law.

Answer: True

2. Our law gives special treatment for government officers and wealthy persons.

Answer: False

3. Colonial law was arbitrary.

Answer: True

4. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 gives priority to daughter over son.

Answer: False

5. Prime Minister can make new laws.

Answer: False

6. Sedition Act, 1870 was an example of arbitrariness existing in British India.

Answer: True

7. Rosa Park, an African-American woman protested for being unseated by the white man on December 1, 1995.

Answer: True

Fill in the blanks:

1. activities are done against the law.

Answer: Illegal

2. Evolution is the process of from a simple to complex form.

Answer: development

3. The Parliament is the which makes the new rules.

Answer: Institution

4. The Court has the power of to modify or cancel laws.

Answer: judicial review

Answer in one word:-

Q1. Domestic violence refers to the -----

Ans. Injury ,Harm ,threat of injury and harm

Q2. The protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in the year

Ans. 2000

Q3. The Civil Right Act in 1964, which prohibited discrimination on the basis of race , religion or national , was initiated from which country?

Ans. USA

Q4. What Act shows British Arbitrariness?

Ans. The Rowlatt Act of 1919

Q5. After being passed in both houses of Parliament, new bill is then sent to the-----

Ans. Supreme Court

***Answer in one sentence:-**

Q1. Who introduced the rule of law in India –British or the Indians?

Ans. The Indians introduced the rule of law in their country.

Q2. Why do people not accept some laws passed by the Parliament?

Ans. It is because they feel that the intension behind such laws is unfair and harmful.

Q3. What is Controversial law?

Ans. The law that favours one group and disregards the other is known as controversial law.

Q4. What does the court do if it finds that laws don't adhere to the Constitution?

Ans. The court has the power to modify or cancel such laws.

Answer in brief:-

Q1. In ancient India there was no rule of law? Explain.

Ans. In ancient India there were several and often overlapping local laws. Different communities enjoyed different degrees of autonomy in administering these laws among their own people. In some cases, the punishment that the two persons received for the same crime varied judgement depending on their caste backgrounds. The lower castes in such circumstances were more harshly penalized than the upper castes.

Q2. State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.

Ans. Historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India on several grounds, two of which are stated below:

- i. The colonial rule was arbitrary. The British passed the Sedition Act in 1870. Under this Act, any person protesting or criticising the British government could be arrested without trial.
- ii. Indian nationalists played a prominent role in the development of the legal sphere in British India. Indian lawyers began defending Indians and fighting for their rights, Indian judges also played a major role in decision making.

ANSWER IN DETAIL

Q1. What do you know about the following laws:-

1. The sedition Act, 1870
2. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
3. The Civil Rights Act, 1964
4. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005
5. Right to Information Act 2005

Ans: 1. Sedition Act of 1870:- It presented an example of the arbitrariness of the British law. Under this Act, any person protesting or criticizing the British Government could be arrested without due trial.

2. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961:- It grants benefit to women workers employed in registered factories ONLY. It protects them from exploitation.

3. The Civil Right Act, 1964:- It prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in the USA.

4. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005:- According to this law, sons daughters and their mothers can get an equal share of family property.

5. Right to Information Act 2005:- Laws are based on the understanding, that they are the needs of the people, e.g. this act empowered the people to find out what is happening in the government and as watchdog of democracy.

CIVICS
LESSON-5 (JUDICIARY)

***Keywords:-**

1. Judiciary
2. Structure
3. Authority
4. Independent
5. Integrated
6. Violation
7. Acquit
8. Appeal
9. Separation
10. Compensation

*** Define the terms:-**

- 1. Judicial System:** - It is a mechanism of courts that a citizen can approach when a law is violated.
- 2. Violation:** - It means breaking a law or encroaching someone's Fundamental Rights.
- 3. To appeal:** - To file a petition before a higher court.
- 4. Acquit:** - The court declaring that a person is not guilty of the crime which he/she was tried for by the court.
- 5. PIL:** - It stands for Public Interest litigation.

***Point to be remember:-**

- ☐ We have independent judiciary.
- ☐ There are three different levels of courts in our country.
- ☐ We have an integrated judicial system.
- ☐ In will cases, a petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.
- ☐ The judiciary is an organ of the state.

MCQ

1. What is the system consisting of courts which interpret the constitution and award judgement?

- (a) Judiciary
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Police
- (d) Legislative

Answer: (a) Judiciary

2. What is the term used for money given to make amends for an injury or a loss?

- (a) Donation
 - (b) Compensation
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
- Answer: (b) Compensation

3. What is the act of breaking a law as well as to the breach or infringement of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Violation
- (b) Acquit
- (c) Dispute
- (d) All of these

Answer: (a) Violation

4. Judiciary in India resolves the disputes between

- (a) State and State
- (b) State and Citizen
- (c) Citizen and Citizen
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

5. When was High Court under British Rule first established?

- (a) In 1862
- (b) In 1966
- (c) In 1866
- (d) In 1986

6. How many High Courts are there in India currently?

- (a) 31
- (b) 25
- (c) 11
- (d) 01

Answer: (b) 25

7. How many judges are there in Supreme Court?

- (a) 26 judges
- (b) 36 judges
- (c) 46 judges
- (d) 16 judges

Answer: (a) 26 judges

Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(a) Dispute resolution	(i) Solving of disputes
(b) Violation	(iii) Breaking of law
(c) Supreme Court	(iv) Set up on 26 Jan, 1950

(d) Justice delayed	(ii) Judgment late
(e) High Court of Delhi	(v) 1966

State whether true or false:

1. The seven north-eastern states have a common High Court.

Answer: True

2. There are currently 27 High Courts in India.

Answer: False

3. There is only one Supreme Court in India.

Answer: True

4. A poor family may depend on daily wages.

Answer: True

5. The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice of India.

Answer: True

Fill in the blanks:

1. Supreme Court is located in

Answer: New Delhi

2. The Indian Judiciary consists of one Supreme Court with Judges as on 26 November, 2007.

Answer: 26

3. Dowry case falls in a crime against

Answer: society

4. India is a country.

Answer: democratic

5. On 26th Jan. 1950, India became

Answer: republic

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Mention one function of the judiciary.

Ans. The judiciary settles disputes.

Q2. Who appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

Ans. The President

Q3. How many judges are there in the Supreme Court?

Ans. It consists of the Chief Justice and 30 other judges.

Q4. How many number of High Court are there in India?

Ans. 24

Q5. In which year Supreme Court of India was established?

Ans. 26 January, 1950

***Answer in One Sentence:-**

Q1. Name a few offences that are associated with criminal law.

Ans. Theft, harassing, a woman for more dowry, murder.

Q2. Give full form of FIR and PIL.

Ans. FIR: - First
Information
Report
PIL: -
Public Interest
Litigation

Q3. In which Article of the Constitution is the Fundamental Right to Life guaranteed?

Ans. The Fundamental Right to Life is guaranteed in Article 21 of the Constitution.

Q4. The seven north-east states have a common High Court . Where is this located?

Ans. It is located at Guwahati.

Q5. Where were High Courts first established and When?

Ans. High Courts were first established in the three Presidency cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1962.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1 What is the Structure of Courts in India:

Ans1. There are three different levels of courts in our country. Several courts are at the lower level while only one at the apex level.

- ☐ **District level or subordinate court:** Most people interact at this level. Each district is presided by District Judge
- ☐ **State level court:** High Court is the highest court of the state.
- ☐ **Supreme Court:** The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial authority. It is located in New Delhi and is presided over the Chief Justice of India. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India.

Q2.What are the different branches of The Legal System?

Ans:-2

	CIVIL LAW	CRIMINAL CASES
1	It deals with behavior that constitutes an injury to an individual or other private party, such as a corporation.	It deals with behavior that is or can be explained as an offense against the public, society, or the state—even if the immediate victim is an individual.
2	Examples: negligence resulting in injury or death, and property damage.	Examples: murder, assault, theft, and drunken driving

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. Q1.Why do you think an independent judiciary is necessary to carry out this important function?

Ans. The independence of the judiciary allows the courts to play a central role in ‘upholding the law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights’ as

- ☐ It ensures that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive. Anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated.
- ☐ Only an independent judiciary are able to protect our Fundamental Rights. The judiciary should be above all prejudices.
- ☐ Politicians or other socially powerful people cannot use their power to change any judgment.
- ☐ Every citizen whether big or small has equal rights and he/she cannot be discriminated against any other considerations except his being Indian citizen.

Q2. 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. PIL (Public Interest Litigation) is a mechanism devised to increase access to justice. The introduction of PIL in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all because:

- ☐ Before the 1980s, the filing of litigation into the courts was very costly.
- ☐ The illiterate and poor cannot afford to access the Indian legal system for justice against exploitation or violation of their basic Human and Fundamental Rights.
- ☐ It allowed any individual or organization to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated. The legal process was greatly simplified and even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as a PIL.