



# पु.ना International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

**Class-8**

**Subject-SST**

## **Geography**

### **Lesson-1 (Resources)**

#### **Explanation:-**

**Resources:** - Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is called resources.

#### **• Types of resource:**

**Resources are generally classified into natural, human and human made resources.**

**• Natural resources:** Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are called natural resources.

- **Natural resources are classified into different groups depending upon their level of development, use, origin, stock and distribution.**

**• On the basis of their development and use resources can be classified into two groups, actual and potential resources.**

- Actual resources are those resources whose quantity is known.
- Potential resources are those whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present time. These resources could be used in the future.

**•Based on their origin, Resources can be abiotic or biotic.**

- **Abiotic resources** are non-living and **biotic resources** are living.

**Natural resources can be broadly categorised into renewable and non-renewable resources.**

**Renewable resources** are those which get renewed or replenished quickly. Some of these are unlimited and are not affected by human activities.

- **Non-renewable resources** are those which have a limit Stock. Once the stocks are exhausted it may take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished.
- **On the basis of their distribution resources can be ubiquitous and localised.**
  - Resources that are found everywhere are ubiquitous. But those who are found only in certain places are localised.
- Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is **called resource conservation**. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called **sustainable development**.
- Sometimes, natural substances become resources on when their original form has been changed. Iron ore was not a resource until people learnt to extract iron from it. People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads etc , which are known as **human made 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?**

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 sentence:-**

**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 depends 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 known.	A resource whose quantity is 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:**

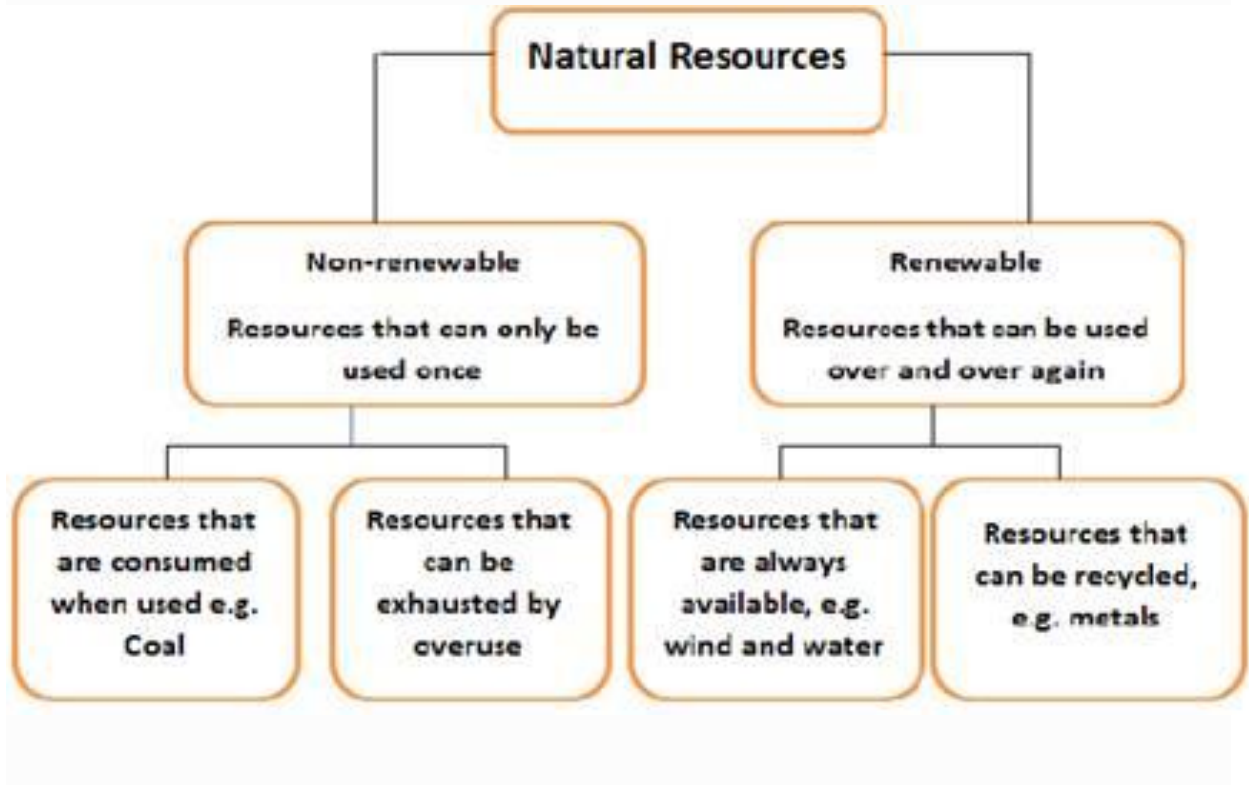
Sr No .	Ubiquitous resource	Localized resource
1.	A resource which is found everywhere.	A resource which is found only in certain places.
2.	Its presence is not governed by physical conditions.	Its presence is governed by physical conditions.
3.	The air we breathe is an example of ubiquitous resources	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 no more conventional power sources-a fact that's greatly improving its prospects as a viable energy source.

### Flowchart of Resources.



### Lesson-1 (Civics)

#### The Indian Constitution

##### Explanation:-

**Constitution:-** A written document in which we find such rules is called constitution.

##### Constitution is a living document:

- a. Constitution is not a fixed document rather it reflects the changes in the society.
  - b. The constitution can be amended as per the needs and changing aspirations of the society.
  - c. The constitution evolves itself continuously.
  - d. The scope of the constitution is also widened by the Supreme Court which interprets the constitution.
  - e. The constitution reflects the contemporary realities of the society.
4. It provides for mixture of federalism and Unitarianism.
  5. It provides India s Republic, democratic and secular country.

### **The key features of our Constitution are as given below:**

1. **Federalism:** It refers to the existence of more than one level of government in a democratic country. Our country has governments at both the Centre and State level. Panchayati Raj is considered as a third tier of the Government that governs the villages of our country. Our constitution provides a list of details regarding the powers of each level of government. It also specifies how the governments at each level should work by coordinating with each other.
2. **Parliamentary Form of Government:** During elections, the citizens of India elect the government at different levels. All citizens have been given 'Universal Adult Franchise.' It means that we, as Indian citizens, have a direct role in electing the government at different levels. Irrespective of this background, every citizen is entitled to vote or even contest the elections.
3. **Separation of Powers:** Our Constitution states that there are three organs of the Indian government. They are Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. Our elected representatives form the 'Legislative' type. A group of people who are assigned the task of running the government and implementing the laws form the 'Executive' type. The system of courts comes under the 'Judiciary' type.
4. **Fundamental Rights:** This section has been referred to as the 'conscience' of the Indian Constitution. These rights are such that they protect against the misuse of power if a common Indian citizen exercises it accordingly. It protects them against the absolute and arbitrary power exercised by the States. It guarantees an individual's right against other individuals or sometimes even the State.
5. **Secularism:** In a secular state, a single religion is never promoted as the State religion. Our country is neutral in the matter of religion. Every citizen is free to follow their own faith.

### **The six fundamental rights of Indian citizens are:**

- i) Right to Equality:** Before the law, every person is equal. All the people are equally protected by the Indian Law. They can't be discriminated on the basis of their respective caste, sex or religion. They can access public places equally and would get equal opportunity of employment. It strictly condemns the practice of 'Untouchability.'
- ii) Right to Freedom:** It includes the right to freedom of expression and speech, the right to live in any region of India, right to move freely, right to form association and right to practise any profession or business.
- iii) Right against Exploitation:** According to the Constitution, it is illegal to employ children who are less than 14 years in age, forced labour or trafficking of humans.
- iv) Right to Freedom of Religion:** All the citizens have been granted religious freedom. They are free to practise, propagate and profess any religion of their choice.
- v) Educational and Cultural Rights:** Our constitution states that all the religious, linguistic or minorities have the right to set up educational institutes as they want to develop and preserve their respective cultures.
- vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies:** According to this rule, a citizen has the right to move to a Court if she believes that a particular state has violated her rights.

**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. In 1934

**\*Answer in One Sentence:-**

**Q1. What is Sovereignty?**

Ans. Sovereignty means independence and freedom to govern 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.

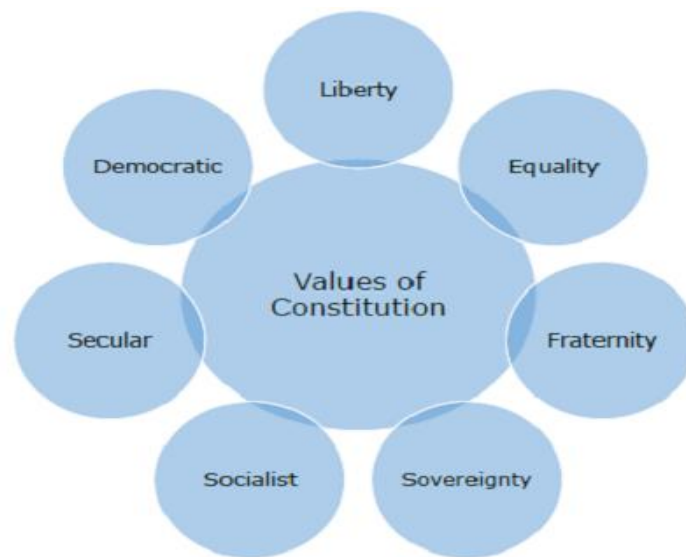
**3) Right to Freedom of Religion:-** Everyone has the right to enjoy religious freedom. It means that everyone has the right to practice, profess and propagate the religion of their choice.

**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 minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.

#### **Flowchart of Constitution:-**



## **History**

### **Lesson-1 (How, When and Where)**

**Explanation:** - In this chapter we will discuss that why we study history and why it is so important to remember the dates and the happenings of past of the different parts of the world.

#### **How important are dates:**

“History is certainly about changes that occur over time”.

1. History is synonymous with dates.

2. We compare the past with present.
3. We continue to associate history with a string of dates.
4. We study dates to find out the sequence of events and significance of events.

#### **How do we periodise:**

1. James Mill divided the Indian history into three periods: Hindu, Muslim and British.
2. According to Mill, Only British rules, culture and laws could make Indians civilised.
3. There are significant sources to study the periods of events and by studying different historical evidences a string of time periods can be formed.

#### **What is colonial?**

1. When the subjugation of one country by another country leads to change in social, culture, economic and political sphere, it leads to colonisation.
2. British rule brought about changes in values and tastes, customs and practices.

#### **How do we know Administration:**

1. One important source is the official records of the British administration.
2. The British felt all important documents and letters needed to be preserved.
3. Specialized institutions like archives and museums were established to preserve important records.
4. Administrative source only represents half of the picture as they all were written and maintained by British officials.
5. Several other sources studied together give a better picture of administration.

#### **Sources of Information:**

1. Official records, letters, memos, surveys, newspapers, magazines, autobiographies, reports, experiences of travellers, novels and poems are some important sources of information of British rule and atrocities.
2. The practice of surveying became common under colonial administration.'
3. Surveys like botanical zoological, archaeological, and anthropological and forest surveys were in the list of British administration.
4. Sources kept and written by both Indians and British studied together represents several aspects of British rule and their efforts to modernise or subjugate Indian population.

#### **What do Official Records not Tell:**

1. The official records do not tell about the needs of people of India.
2. Many official records hide the truth and only show one aspect of the event.
3. The official records does not represent the fall outs of British administration and also do not represent the reactions and situation of Indians of every sphere of society.

**\* 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 discrete 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

**\*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 sentence:-**

**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 loyalty to ones nations 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 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.

Newspapers 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.

