


1 Resources

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. Anything that satisfies human needs is called a resource.
 2. Resources like air, water, sunlight, minerals, forests and wildlife are provided to us by nature. They are called natural resources.
 3. Improving the qualities in humans such as skill, wisdom, health, etc. is called human resources development.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.**
1. (ii) a human resource
 2. (iii) sunlight

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The application of the latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things is called technology. It is also a man-made resource.
 2. Recycling is the reclamation of resources from discarded things and using them again and again. Iron is a resource that can be recycled.
 3. Renewable resources are those resources which are present in unlimited quantities or are constantly being generated by natural processes or can be generated by us.
 4. Conservation of resources means protecting them from getting polluted or depleted; so that they can be used in future. Conservation helps us to use our resources in such a way that present needs can be met without destroying the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This is known as sustainable development.
 5. Human beings and their qualities and abilities are called human resources. For example, knowledge, skill, wisdom, health etc. are included in human resources.
Man made resources are those resources which are developed by humans for their own benefits. For example, houses, roads, schools, hospitals, government bodies, machines are examples of man made resources.
 6. Actual resource are those resources that are currently in use. It is a resource whose existence has been proved and whose location, quality and quantity have been determined. For example, coal and petroleum. Potential resources are those resources that have not yet been identified. For example, the force of flowing heat and wind were potential resources until, we learnt to generate power from them.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. All **resources** have some utility and value.
 2. Resources that give us pleasure have **aesthetic** value.
 3. **Living things** are a type of biotic resource.
 4. **Non-renewable** resources cannot be generated by us.


2 Land, Water, Soil, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. Soil is the uppermost layer of the earth's consisting of organic and inorganic substances. Soil is formed over a long period of time through a slow process known as weathering.



direction of wind in order to slow them down.

2. **Rain water harvesting** : The technique of storing and recharging of ground water through the construction of dug wells, ponds, check dams.
3. **Environmental balance** : The environmental balance is a theory that proposes that ecological systems are usually in a stable equilibrium which is to say that a small change in some particular parameter will be corrected by some negative feedback that will bring the parameter back to its initial place.
4. **Multiple purpose project** : It is a dam built on a river for various purposes such as irrigation, generating electricity, fishing, etc.
5. **Terrace cultivation** : It is a method of soil conservation. In it, cultivation is done on hill slopes by cutting fields in the form of steps.
6. **Soil conservation** : Preventing the loss of soil due to erosion is called soil conservation.



3 Minerals and Power Resources

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. Minerals have influenced the history of human civilization in a big way. Various stages of development have been named after minerals. Such as the Stone Age, the Copper Age, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age and the Steel Age.
 2. Iron is very important in the present age because in making all types of machines, it is widely used.
 3. We can conserve the mineral and power resources by efficiently utilizing them.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (ii) Limonite 2. (iii) Natural gas 3. (i) China 4. (i) Jamaica

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A mineral is commercially viable rock. A mineral ore is a rock which has large concentration of a particular mineral. A mineral ore may or may not be commercially useful.
 2. The main characteristics of minerals are as follows :
 - (i) They are unevenly distributed over the surface of the earth.
 - (ii) They are mixed up with a large variety of impurities.
 - (iii) They are exhaustible.
 - (iv) No country in the world is self-sufficient in all the minerals.
 3. The main methods of mining and drilling are as follows :

Minerals have to be extracted or dug out from the earth. The extraction of minerals from the earth is called mining. The methods used for extracting the minerals depends upon the depth at which they are located.

 - When a mineral ore is located very close to the surface, an open pit is dug. Such an open pit mine is called a quarry.
 - Some mineral deposits are under the surface of the earth. A deep hole has to be dug to reach them. Such holes are called shafts, which are used to get in and out of the mine. Such a mine is called a shaft mine. A shaft mine has many underground chambers. The miners use lifts to reach these chambers.
 - Deep wells are dug for extracting oil and natural gas. These known as oil wells. The process of digging wells and extracting mineral oil is known as drilling.
 4. The distribution of mineral oil in the world is highly uneven. About 65 per cent of the total



- (ii) The Ahmedabad-Vadodra Region of Gujarat.
 - (iii) The Bangalore (Karnataka)-Tamil Nadu Regions.
 - (iv) The Hugli Region of West Bengal.
 - (v) The Chhotanagpur Industrial Belt of Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal.
 - (vi) The Vishakhapatnam-Gantur Belt of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (vii) The Kollam-Thrivanthapuram Region of Kerala.
 - (viii) The Gurgaon Delhi-Meerut Region of North India.
3. India's cotton textile mills are concentrated mainly in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat near Mumbai and Ahmedabad respectively. It is so because these states are not only the leading cotton growing states in India but also they had excellent transport and market facilities as well.
 4. Iron and steel industry is a basic or key industry because its products are used as raw materials for other industries.
 5. Following factors favoured the location of iron and steel industry in Jamshedpur.
 - (i) This place was only 32 km away from Kalimati railway station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway line.
 - (ii) It was close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits. It gets coal from the Jharia coal field and iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese from Orissa and Chhatisgarh.
 - (iii) The Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers provide sufficient water.
 - (iv) It was close to Kolkata which provided a large market.
 6. The following geographical factors have favoured the textile industry in Osaka.
 - (i) The extensive plains around Osaka was especially suitable for the growth of cotton textile mills.
 - (ii) Warm humid climate is well suited for spinning and weaving.
 - (iii) The river Yodo provides sufficient water to the mills.
 - (iv) Labour is easily available.
 - (v) Port facilities are available for importing raw cotton and exporting textiles. The textile industry of Osaka depends entirely upon imported raw material. Cotton is imported from Egypt, India, China and USA.
 - (vi) The finished product is mostly exported and has a good market due to good quality and low price.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Ahmedabad** is called the Manchester of India.
 2. **Osaka** is called the Manchester of Japan.
 3. The first successful cotton textile mill in India was set up in **Bombay** in the year **1854**.
 4. Paper industry is **agro-based** based industry.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False



5 Agriculture

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. Agriculture is the cultivation of soil for growing crops and rearing of live stock.
 2. Soil and climate are the factors which influence agriculture.
 3. In subsistence farming crops are grown mainly for household consumption. While in



(especially amongst the very young) are decreasing, the pyramid is broad in the younger age groups because more infants survive to adulthood. The population pyramid of a country where the birth rates are low, is narrow at the base.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The average density of population of the whole world is **45** persons per sq. km.
2. The average density of population of India according to the census of 2001 was **324** persons per sq. km.
3. In 1999 total world population was about **6** billion.
4. About 90 per cent of the world's population lives in about **10** per cent of the land surface.
5. 60 per cent of the world's population lives in just **10** countries.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

D. Distinguish between the following :

- Ans.** 1. Birth rate and death rate.
(i) **Birth rate** : It is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year.
(ii) **Death rate** : It is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.
2. Emigration and Immigration
(i) **Emigration** : When a person leaves his country for the purpose of living in another country, it is called emigration.
(ii) **Immigration** : When a person enters a new country after leaving his own country and decides to live permanently in the new country, it is called immigration.
3. Population density and Distribution of population
(i) **Population density** : It is calculated by the number of persons living in a unit area. It is normally expressed as per sq. km.
(ii) **Distribution of population** : It is the way in which people are spread over the earth's surface.
4. Growth rate and Literacy rate
(i) **Growth rate** : It is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate.
(ii) **Literacy rate** : It is the number of literate persons per hundred persons in a place.
5. Sex ratio and age structure.
(i) **Sex ratio** : It is the number of females per thousand persons in a year.
(ii) **Age Structure** : The age structure of the population of a country throws light on the working population and dependent population.

Project Work
Do yourself



1 India and the Modern World

Unit-2 :
History

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral:

- Ans.** 1. We begin the history of modern in the eighteenth century because many of the changes that are the characteristic of modern times began in that period.
2. The Renaissance was a rebirth of learning based on the spirit of scientific enquiry and humanism. It was started in Italy.
3. Protestant Reformation was the movement started in Europe in the sixteenth century, protesting against the corrupt practices of the Roman Catholic Church. As a result of it independent Protestant Churches were set up in Protestant nations such as England, France, etc.
4. In Europe, first political revolution took place in England. As a result of it, constitutional Monarchy was set up there.



became a mere puppet who has all the responsibility but any right. On the other hand the British had all the power without any responsibility. This made the lives of people very hard.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Ans. 1. (iii) 1740 2. (iii) Bengal

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Alivardi Khan was succeeded by his young grandson Siraj-ud-Daulah. However, his succession led to intrigues and conflicts among the members of his family. The intrigues provided an opportunity to the English company to interfere in Bengal politics. The Nawab decided to put an end to the danger that the English Company presented to his authority. This led to the battle between the both. The battle between the English and Siraj-ud-daulah took place at Plassey on 23th June 1757.

The Nawab's army was defeated and the Nawab himself was captured and brutally put to death. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab. This battle mark the beginning of the establishment of British power in India.

2. The Battle of Buxar had many long lasting consequences. The victory of the Britishers established their supremacy in India. As a result of their victory they gained the revenue collection rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Due to this they became financially very strong. Also they use the resources of Bengal in the further expansion of their empire.
3. After the defeat of Britain in the war of American Independence, there was criticism in Britain against the policies of the company in India. The British government decided that they should not interfere in the disputes of Indian rulers. The policy of non intervention was however not followed in the case of Mysore. This was so because they want to defeat it as it was posing a big threat to them.
4. The internal conflicts among the Marathas had never ceased. In 1801-02, there was a war between the Holkar and the Sindhia for supremacy over the Peshwa. The young Peshwa Baji Rao II sought the protection of the British and entered into a subsidiary alliance with them by the Treaty of Bassein (Vasai) in 1803. British troops occupied Poona, the capital of the Peshwas, and drove out the Holkar, who had earlier occupied it. The Sindhia and the Bhonsle now combined, but it was too late. The Maratha armies were defeated both in the south and the north. Delhi was taken by the British from the control of Sindhia, and the blind Emperor Shah Alam finally passed into their protection. The Bhonsle and the Sindhia signed treaties with the British and ceded large territories to them. They agreed to the terms of the subsidiary system. In this way the Marathas were subjugated by the British.
5. Wellesley introduced the policy of Subsidiary Alliance. It affected the Indian rulers in a big way as they were forced to have a British official called the Resident their courts. Due to this their position as ruler greatly diminished.
6. Dalip Sing, Ranjit Singh's son had succeeded him but the state was ruled by his mother Rani Jindan with the help of her favourite officer. They, on the one hand, intrigued with the British and on the other incited the Khalsa to attack the British. These were the causes of Anglo-Sikh wars. In 1845, the First Anglo Sikh War started which ended in the defeat of the Khalsa.

B. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. False

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The trading centres of European were called **factories**.
 2. The French had their headquarters at **Pondicherry**.
 3. The English Company had its centre at **Fort St. George** in Madras.
 4. **Dupleix** was the chief official of the French Company at Pondicherry.
 5. The Dual System of Government in Bengal was abolished in **1772**.
 6. **Arcot** was the capital of the Mughal Shah Carnatic.

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) 1757 (iii) Battle of Plassey
(b) 1764 (v) Battle of Buxar
(c) 1773 (ii) Warren Hastings became the Governor General
(d) 1798 (i) Wellesley became the Governor General
(e) 1803 (iv) Treaty of Bassein

Project Work
Do yourself



4

Administrative Structure, Policies and Impact of British Rule (1765-1857)

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. The British parliament found it necessary to regulate the activities of the company in India and for this, the Regulating Act of 1773 was passed.
2. The main provision of the Pitt's India Act 1784 was setting up of a Board of Control in Britain through which the British government could fully control the Company's civil, military and revenue affairs in India.
3. The land revenue settlements introduced by the British in India were—the permanent settlement, the Ryotwari settlement and the Mahalwari settlement.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (iii) Lord Cornwallis 2. (iii) 1833 3. (ii) 1829

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Regulating Act of 1773 had its own drawbacks. There were constant quarrells between Warren Hastings, the first Governor General and the members of his council. The Supreme Court also could not function smoothly as its jurisdiction and its relations with the council were not clear. It was not clear which law-Indian or British it was to follow. To deal with all these, Pitt's India Act was passed.
2. In the army, the Indians were treated very badly. All the top posts were reserved for the Europeans. Indians were not allowed to enter the civil service. In fact, in 1793 a rule was made that no Indian would be eligible for posts carrying \$ 500 or above as salary.
3. The Permanent Settlement benefitted the Zamindars and more than the government. According to it, the Zamindar of an estate became its owner as well. By increasing the area under cultivation, the landlord's collection of rent went up, but the amount they had to pay to the government remained the same.
4. Ryotwari settlement was different from the permanent settlement in the sense that in this direct settlement was made between the government and the ryot that is the cultivator. The revenue was fixed for a period not exceeding 30 years on the basis of the quality of soil and the native of the crop.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Regulating** Act was passed in 1773.
2. The Indian soldiers was called **sepoys**.
3. In each district there was a **collector** to collect revenue.
4. A law was passed in 1843 which made **slavery** illegal in India.
5. The chief luxury varitices were **calico** and **muslin**.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False

D. Define the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Bhaichara** : In Western Uttar Pradesh, a settlement was made with the village communities which manitained a form of common ownership, it was known as Bhaichara.



- Swami Vivekananda mastered western and Indian philosophy and in 1893, he addressed the Parliament of Religions in Chicago (USA). His brilliant speech on the universalism of Hindu philosophy won world wide acclaim and removed the western notions about the Hindu religion and Indian culture.
- Both Mahatma Phule and Sri Narayana Guru played a significant role in the upliftment of the oppressed classes. In 1848, Mahatma Phule started a school for the girls of the so called lower castes.
In the same way Sri Narayana Guru devoted himself to the uplift of Ezhavas (considered as untouchable in Kerala) and other oppressed people.
- The British government in the post 1857 period, showed extreme unwillingness in the matter of reforms. Their attitude was one of appeasing the orthodox upper sections of the society.

B. Write True or False against the following statements:

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. True

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Satya Shodhak Samaj was established by **Mahatma Phule**.
 - Satyartha Prakash was written by **Dayanand Saraswati**.
 - Dadabhai Naoraji** and **Naoraji Furdongi** were among the pioneers of religious and social reform in the Parsi Community. Together they started a journal **Rast Goftar**.
 - In 1925, a law was passed which gave the right of managing Gurdwaras to the **Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee**.



6 Revolt Against British Rule

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
- The first major revolt after the British conquest at Bengal was led by Sanyasis and Fakirs. They led the revolt by forming their armies and opposing the English.
 - Poligars revolted against the British rule in the South India, from 1795 to 1805.
 - Mangla Pandey was hanged on 8 April, 1857. On 29 March 1857 he at Barrakpore called upon his fellow sepoys to revolt against the use of new cartilage which were smeared with cows and pigs fat as grease.
 - The main leaders of revolt of 1857 were Bakhat Khan at Delhi, Nana Sahib at Kanpur, Begum Hazrat Mahal at Lucknow, Kunwar Singh at Bihar, Khan Bahadur Khan in Barreilly and Rani Laxmi Bai at Jhansi.
 - The educated Indians remained aloof from the revolt for several reasons.. Though they had started working for reforms in society, they felt little sympathy with the rebels as they believed that only the British rule could reform Indian society and modernize it.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (i) March 29, 1857 2. (iii) Bihar 3. (i) Nana Saheb

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- There were many revolts against the British rule between 1765 and 1856 in different parts of the country. Many of these were revolts by peasants and tribal people. There are many revolts by the tribal people of north eastern India, such as the revolt of the Khasis in Meghalaya. Some of these revolts continued for many years. For example, one of the revolts of the Bhils started in 1817 and continued till 1831.
 - The most notable of the sepoy mutinies before the great revolt of 1857 were the Vellore



Mutiny in 1806 and the BarrackPore Mutiny in 1824. The Vellore Mutiny was suppressed by troops sent from Arcot. Whole 350 sepoys were killed and 500 were taken prisoner, 117 British soldiers were killed in the mutiny. The mutiny at Barrackpore by the 47th Native infantry caused much alarm to the British government. The mutiny was brutally suppressed and hundreds of sepoys were sentenced to death.

3. Another powerful revolt before 1857 was that of the Wahabis, the followers of a Muslim sect founded by Sayyed Ahmad Bareilvi. The Wahabis had a large following among the peasants and craftsmen in Bengal and Bihar. They urged the people to join in a holy war to overthrow the British rule. The anti-British activities of the Wahabis continued from 1830 till after the revolt of 1857.
4. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the use of greased cartridges. On 10 May, 1857, the sepoys at Meerut marched to jail, liberated their colleagues and massacred the British officers. The next morning, they marched to Delhi, where the local sepoys joined them. They overpowered the small British garrison, killed the European officers and proclaimed Bahadur Shah II as the Emperor of India. With the capture of Delhi by the rebel forces and the proclamation of Bahadur Shah as Emperor of India, the revolt spread over a wide area in the country.
5. The policy of conquest pursued by the British had created unrest among many Indian rulers and chiefs. The British annexed territories on the basis of the Subsidiary Alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse. These were the main political causes of the revolt of 1857.
6. The condition of the peasants had become worse under the land systems introduced by the British. The displacement of the old Zamindars did not lead to any improvement in the life of the peasants. The demand for revenue in many cases was increased adding to their misery. The old handicrafts had been ruined with the influence of British manufactured goods to India. The suffering peasants and artisans plunged themselves into the battle to overthrow the British rule.
7. Although the revolt of 1857 failed, it sowed the seeds of national consciousness in India and marked the beginning of a broader struggle against British rule.
8. Most of the Indian princes and chiefs who had been allowed to continue by the British aided with the British during the revolt. Most of the old rulers and chiefs who fought in the revolt were those who had been deprived of their territories. During the revolt itself some of them started negotiations with the British for the restoration of their rights and betrayed the rebels.

B. Write True or False against the following statements:

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True



7 British Policies and Administration in India after 1858

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral:

- Ans.**
1. By the Act of 1861, the number of ordinary members of the Executive Council was increased to five the membership of the legislative council was enlarged by an addition of six to twelve more member.
 2. Sometimes Indians mostly princes, landlords and rich merchants were also nominated to the council as reward for their loyalty.
 3. The British reorganised the army on the basis of caste groups and tribes to create rift between the different caste groups. They wanted to create disunity among the people.
 4. The Indians find it difficult to compete in the civil service examination because the age of appearing in the Civil Service Examination was reduced to 21 in 1866 and 19 in 1876.



4. The foreign trade expanded rapidly in the 20th century. Over the years, there were some changes in the direction and nature of the trade. In the 20th century trade relations were established with the U.S.A., Japan, Germany and some other countries. Meanwhile there was also some change in the items of export and import as industries developed in India, the import of manufactured goods declined and India began to export her own manufactures.
5. The British rule there was a continuous flow of India's wealth to Britain. This has been termed as 'drain' of India's wealth to Britain. A large portion of the revenue collected by the government of India was sent to Britain as 'Home Charges'. All the expenses that were incurred in Britain for ruling over India, such as maintaining of the Secretary of State for India were paid for from the revenues of India.
6. According to a rough estimate the average annual income per head (per capita income) in 1947 was Rs. 228 which works out to less than one rupee per day. The landlords, factory owners, traders and the middle class people were earning a lot more than small cultivators and labourers engaged in firms, factories and ports. In the beginning of the the twentieth century the monthly average wage of an agricultural labourer towns like Calcutta and Delhi about Rs. 8 only.
7. In the middle of the 19th century, tea became the biggest among the Indian plantation industries within a short period. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam, Bengal and southern India. The output of tea increased gradually and in the early years of the 20th century, Indian tea topped the list in the world tea market. Coffee, rubber and cinchona formed other important items of plantation industries.
8. The first railway line was opened in 1853 between Bombay and Thane. Next year, Calcutta was linked to the coal fields in the western part of Bengal and in 1856 another line joined Madras with Arakonam. After that the railway construction was pushed on vigorously through the initiative of the government and private British companies. The British businessmen and contractors made high profits in building railways in India.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. According to the first census taken in 1862, the population of India was **206** million which rose to **389** million in 1941.
 2. The first cotton mill was started in **1853** in **Bombay**.
 3. Iron and steel industry took a proper shape in **1905** when Tata Iron and Steel Company was founded as **Jamshedpur**.
 4. Coal mining in India began from **1845**.
 5. All India Trade Union Congress was formed in **1920**.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. False



9 Rise of Indian Nationalism

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral:

- Ans.**
1. The centre set up at Deoband was in favour of installing love for freedom and feeling of hostility to British rule among its people. On the other hand Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was to trying to promote english education among the Muslims as well as loyalty towards the British rule.
 2. Kuka movement was related to the Sikhs in Punjab under the leadership of Guru Ram Singh against the British.
 3. Some of the important political associations formed in the second half of the 19th century



were—British Indian Association (1857); Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870); the Indian Association (1876); the Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884) and the Bombay Presidency Association (1885).

4. The Arms Act was passed in 1878. It was against the feelings of Indians as it forbade Indians from possessing arms.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Ans. 1. (iii) 1852 2. (ii) moderate phase 3. (i) Calcutta

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The Moderate leaders were disillusioned their demands because inspite of moderate demands put up by them to the British government, none of them was fulfilled. The British adopted the Policy totally against the demands of the moderate leaders. The British paid little need to their demands.
2. The attitude of the British rulers towards the Indian people was hostile. The British rule promoted the attitude of social arrogance towards the Indian people. Indian even those who were rich or occupied important positions like judges were insulted. In the railway trains, there were compartments reserved for whites only. There were hospitals where Indian patients were not admitted. There were parks exclusively for Europeans.
3. The British tried to divide the Indian people on the basis of religion. They began to say that the Hindus and Muslims had no common interests. They also tried to dissuade some upper class Muslims from participating in the activities of the Congress by telling them that their interests would suffer if the Congress demands were conceded.
4. One of the major uprising after 1857 was the Kuka movement launched in Punjab. This movement was brutally suppressed in 1872. There were many peasant revolts in Bengal, Bihar and Maharashtra. There were also revolts by tribals people in different parts of the country. In the Chotanagpur area of Bihar, the Mundas rose in revolt in the 1890s. They were led by Birsa Munda. In 1900, the revolt was suppressed. Birsa Munda who was captured, died in jail soon after. Tikendrajit led an anti British revolt in Manipur. The revolt was suppressed and Tikendrajit Singh was executed in 1879. In Maharashtra Vasudeo Balwant Phadke organised and armed revolt against the British. The revolt was however short lived. Phadke was captured and sentenced to life imprisonment.
5. During the last decade of the 19th century new trends began to appear in the national movement. The leaders responsible for bringing about these trends were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal. The new leaders criticised the policies of the Congress as one of mendicancy. Unlike the ideologies of moderate leaders, they said that it was not enough to demand reforms in administration. The aim of the Indian people should be the attainment of Swaraj. Tilak raised the famous slogan. 'Swaraj is my birth right and I must have it.'
6. The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885. A.O. Hume, a retired British Officer in India played a leading role in its formation. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Bombay from 28 to 30 December, 1885.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Vasudeo Balwant Phadke** led the revolt in Maharashtra.
2. The second session of Indian National Congress was held at **Calcutta**, and it was presided by **Dada Bhai Naoroji**.
3. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** raised the slogan 'Swaraj is my birth right and I must have it'.
4. One important leader who was absent in the first session of Indian National Congress was **Surendra Nath Benerjee**.
5. **Dada Bhai Naoroji** was known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'.
6. The first President of the congress was **Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee**.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False



10 Struggle for Swaraj

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans. 1. The main reason given for the partition of Bengal was that it was difficult to administer such a big province and that it was necessary to break it up.
2. Swadeshi and Boycott movement was launched by people against the partition of Bengal. They gave emphasis on using goods made in India and boycotting foreign goods.
3. In the Congress session of 1906 at Calcutta, the Congress for the first time declared its objective as the attainment of self-government or Swaraj.
4. At the Congress session of 1907 at Surat, the moderates, and the extremists came to a clash and the Congress came to completely under the domination of moderates, thereby splitting the party into two factions.
5. The non-co-operation movement was called off by Gandhiji after the violent incident occurred Chauri-Chaura in Uttar Pradesh on 5 February, 1922. In this incident twenty-two policemen were killed.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans. 1. (iii) Lord Curzon 2. (ii) Bengal 3. (ii) Mohamed Ali

C. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans. 1. Mahatma Gandhi 2. Annie Besant 3. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
4. Motilal Nehru 5. Rowlatt Act

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon was justified on many grounds. Bengal was then the largest province of British India. It included Bihar and parts of Orissa and had a population of over 78 million people. It was said that it was difficult to administer such a big province and that it was necessary to break it up.
2. The Swadeshi and Boycott movement had many strategies to make it successful. British cloth, sugar and other goods were boycotted. People went in groups to shopkeepers to persuade them to stop selling British goods. They stood outside the shops to dissuade people from buying British cloth. People stopped talking to those who sold or used British goods.
- At places, barbers and washermen refused to serve these people.
- Students started using only Indian goods and took a leading part in dissuading people from buying British goods.
3. The differences between the moderates and the extremists with regard to the Swadeshi and Boycott movement was evident. The extremists however believed that it was necessary to extend the scope of boycott. They advocated boycott of schools, colleges and universities supported by the government, and starting of educational institutions to inculcate patriotism.
4. The Calcutta session of 1906 is of great importance in the history of our freedom struggle. It is so because for the first time, the Congress declared its goal as the attainment of Swaraj or self rule. This was a greater shift from the policies adopted by the Congress so far.
5. The British succeeded in winning away a section of upper class Muslims to their side and encouraged them to start separate organizations. They tried to win over the Muslims by telling them that they could make progress if they become loyal to the government. They



also said that a representative government in India would be dominated by the Hindus as they were in a majority. This ultimately led to the formation of Muslim League in 1906.

6. In 1909 the Indian Councils Act was announced. This is popularly known as Morley-Minto Reforms named after the then Secretary of State and the Viceroy. According to this Act, the membership of the central and provincial legislative councils was enlarged. However, the number of elected members in these councils was less than half of their total membership.
7. Gandhiji after his return to India in 1915 plunged himself in the struggle against oppression. One of his first struggle was launched in Champaran in Bihar. In 1917, he took up the cause of poor peasants of Champaran. In 1918, he led to textile workers at Ahmedabad and the peasant of Kaira (Khaida) in Gujarat.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** has the President of the Congress session held at Benaras in 1905.
 2. The annual session of Congress held at Calcutta in December 1906 was presided over by **Dadabhai Naoroji**.
 3. **Satyendra Prasad Sinha** was the first Indian to be made a member of the Governor General's Executive Council.
 4. All India Muslim League was formed in **1906**.
 5. Ghadar Party was formed by Indian revolutionaries in **1915**.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Champaran March | (iii) Gandhiji |
| (b) Muslim League | (iv) Nawab Salimulla of Dhaka |
| (c) Home Rule | (i) Tilak |
| (d) Rowlatt Act | (ii) March 1919 |
| (e) Bengal Partitian | (vi) July 1905 |
| (f) Jalliwala Bagh | (v) Amritsar |

E. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. **Swaraj** : It meant the form of government which existed in the self-governing colonies of Britain such as Canada and Australia.
 2. **Anushilan Samiti** : This was the society of revolutionaries formed in Bengal. Its members resorted to the use of violence against important British Officials, magistrates, police officers and informers, governors and viceroys.
 3. **Rowlatt Act** : This was an act passed by the British government in 1919. This act empowered the government to put people in jails without any trial.
 4. **Non-co-operation movement** : This was a movement launched by Gandhiji in 1920. This was the first mass movement started by Gandhiji against the British government. In its initial stages, the movement proved to be extremely successful. This movement was called off before its last stage due to the Chauri-Chaura incident.
 5. **Theosophical Society** : This was an organisation started by Mrs Annie Besant, who came to India in 1893. This organisation demanded Home Rule for India under the British Rule.
 6. **Muslim League** : This was a political party formed in 1906 to promote the interests of the Muslims. The lead in its formation was taken by Agha Khan and Nawab Salimulla of Dhaka. The Muslim League declared that its aims were to promote loyalty to the government, to protect and enhance the interests of Muslims, and to ensure that Muslims did not develop feelings of hostility towards other communities in India.
 7. **Satya Grah Sabha** : It was an organisation formed by Gandhiji for the purpose of opposing the British rule. This was formed by Gandhiji before he joined the mainstream politics by becoming member of the Congress.
 8. **Chauri-Chaura** : This is a place in Uttar Pradesh. On February 1922, the police, without any provocation, fired at the people who were taking part in a demonstration. The people in their anger, attacked the police station and set it on fire. Twenty-two policemen who



were inside the police station were killed. Hearing about this incident, Gandhiji immediately called off the non-cooperation movement which was moving towards its final stage.

Project Work
Do yourself



11

Nationalist Movement (1923-1939)



Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral:

- Ans.**
1. The Swarajists were in favour of contesting elections of Legislative Councils whereas the other group of Congress was opposing it. This was the major difference between the two.
 2. The Congress session held at Lahore in December 1929 is very significant because in this session the Congress for the first time announced the attainment of complete independence as its aim.
 3. Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement by his famous Dandi March and defied that Salt law on 6 April, 1930 by making salt from seawater.
 4. In the elections of provincial legislatures held in 1937, the Congress swept the polls by forming ministries in seven of the eleven provinces.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

- Ans.**
1. (i) M.N. Joshi
 2. (i) 3 February, 1928
 3. (ii) 1930

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. Gandhiji thought that the spread of Khadi will provide means of livelihood to millions of people and it will spread the message of the freedom struggle to every part of the country particularly in the rural areas. For this he emphasised on the use of Khadi in the constructive programme.
 2. The movements of peasants had two aspects. One was related to the grievances of peasants—oppression of the zamindars, the government and the money-lenders, high revenue rent and landlessness and the other aspect was the participation by the peasants in the struggle for freedom to give it a mass base.
 3. Gandhiji attained the second Round Table Conference because he thought that the British were serious in hearing the demands of the Indian people.
 4. At the Congress session of 1931 held at Karachi an important resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose was passed. It broadened the Congress national programme to include the principles of Fundamental Rights and a National Economic Policy comprising promotion of Indian industries and schemes for the welfare of workers and peasants.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
1. **Vallabh Bhai Patel** led the struggle of the peasants of Bardoli against increase in revenue.
 2. The first session of the All India Trade Union Congress was presided over by **Lala Lajpat Rai**.
 3. **John Saunders** was believed to have been responsible for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.
 4. The young girls **Kalpana Dutta** and **Pritilata Waddedar** played an important role in the revolutionary activities.
 5. **Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan** was known as Frontier Gandhi.

C. Write True or False against the following statements:

- Ans.**
1. False
 2. False
 3. True
 4. True
 5. False

D. Write notes on the following:

- Ans.**
1. **Simon Commission**: In 1927, the British government appointed a Commission to enquire



into the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 and to suggest further reforms in the system of administration. This Commission is known as the Simon Commission, after Sir John Simon who headed it.

2. **Kakori conspiracy case** : In 1925, a group of revolutionaries stopped a train which was going from Hardoi to Lucknow, at a place near Kakori, and looted the cash from a safe which belonged to the government. All of them were caught later. They were tried and were given severe punishments. It is known as the Kakori Conspiracy Case.
3. **Charkha** : Gandhiji considered Khadi as the key to the liberation of the poor from their misery and to the economic well being of the country. For this purpose he advocated and encouraged the use of Charka to spin yarn. It became the symbol of freedom struggle.
4. **Dominian State** : The political status of a country in which the country is governed by its own people under some imperial power. It is less than complete independence.
5. **Dandi March** : The Civil Disobedience Movement started under the leadership of Gandhiji with his famous Dandi March on 12 March, 1930. Gandhiji, left the Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad on foot with 78 other members of the Ashram for Dandi, a village on the western sea-coast of India, at a distance of about 385 km from Ahmedabad. They reached Dandi on 6 April, 1930. There Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. It was illegal for anyone to make salt as it was a government monopoly. Gandhiji defied the government by picking up a handful of salt which had been formed by the evaporation of sea water.
6. **Non-cooperation Movement** : This was a mass movement launched by Gandhiji in 1920. This was launched for the purpose of gaining freedom from the British rule. This was the first movement where people took active part in a large number across the country.

Project Work



12 Achievement of Independence

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral:

- Ans.**
1. The Congress demanded the nationalist a government should be immediately formed and that Britain should promise that India would become independent as soon as the war was over. No, the British government did not accept the demand of the Congress.
 2. The individual Satyagraha Movement was launched to press for the demand of complete independence. Vinobha Bhave was the first Satyagrahi.
 3. In early 1942, Cripps Mission came to India to hold talks with Indian leaders.
 4. On 8 August 1942, the all India Congress Committee at a meeting in Bombay passed a resolution for immediate withdrawal of the British power from India and the third great struggle for freedom called Quit India Movement was started.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.**
1. (iii) 1946
 2. (iii) Tristao Braganca Cunha

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz) was formed with the aim of liberating India from the British rule. Subhas Chandra Bose, played leading role in its formation. He proclaimed the formation of the Provisional Government of Independent India (Azad Hind) in Singapore.
 2. When the Second World War broke out, Britain declared that being a British colony, India would participate in the war. The Indians objected to this since their consent had not been sought. They did not want to be involved in a war for democratic freedom when their own freedom was denied to them.



During the Second World the India people suffered a lot. Many of the Indian soldiers were sent to distant places to fight in the most adverse conditions. All the resources were directed towards the battle grounds in Europe. As a result shortage of foodgrains and other essential items occurred in the country. In the man-made famine of 1943 in Bengal large number of people lost their lives.

3. Cripps Mission under the chairmanship of Sir Stafford Cripps, a British minister, came to India to hold talks with Indian leaders. The talks, however, failed. They were so because the British were not willing to agree to the formation of a truly national government. They also tried to promote the interests of the Princes. While they agreed to the demand for a constituent assembly, they insisted that the Indian States in the assembly would be represented by the nominees of the Princes and that the people of the states would have no representation in it. The Indian leaders were not willing to accept these, and thus the talks failed.
4. After the resolution of Quit India was passed, Gandhiji in his speech said : There is a mantra, a short one, that I give you. You imprint it in your heart and let every breath of yours give an expression to it. The mantra is 'do or die'. We shall either be free or die in the attempt. 'Quit India' and 'Do or Die', became the battle cries of the Indian people during the Quit India Movement.
5. The British reacted very harshly to the declaration of the Quit India Movement. In the early hours of the morning of 9 August 1942, most of the leaders of the Congress were arrested. The Congress was banned. There were hartals and processions in every part of the country. The government let loose the reign of terror and there were firings, lathi charges and arrests throughout the country.
6. Lord Mountbatten came to India in March, 1947 as the Viceroy. He presented a plan for the division of India into two independent States-India and Pakistan.
7. The Congress, which from the beginning had stood for a united, independent India agreed to the partition of India as it felt that there was no other way to achieve freedom and prevent further worsening of the situation than partition.
8. India had always advocated a policy of peace and universal brotherhood. Guided by these principles, the people of India started in 1947 on their course as an independent nation.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The slogan 'Do or Die' was given by **Gandhiji**.
 2. The slogan 'Delhi Chalo' and the salutation 'Jai Hind' was given by **Subhash Chandra Bose**.
 3. The first Prime Minister of India was **Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru**.
 4. Indian Constitution was ready on **26 November 1949** but it came into force on **26 January, 1950**.
 5. The women's regiment of Azad Hind Fauj was named **Rani Jhansi Regiment** and it was commanded by **Captain Laxmi Swaminathan**.
 6. In **1949** Chandernagur merged with India.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

Project Work
Do yourself



1 The Indian Constitution

Unit-3 :
Civics

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. Constitution is a fundamental legal document according to which the government of a country functions.



- The National Government is selected in the following way. After the Lok Sabha elections, a list is prepared showing, how many MPs belong to each political party. For a political party to form the government, they must have a majority of elected MPs. Since there are 543 elected (plus 2 nominated) member in Lok Sabha, to have a majority a party should have at least half the number i.e. 272 members or more.
- During question hour, MPs can elicit information about the working of the government. The government gets valuable feedback and is kept alert by the questions asked by the MPs. In addition, in all matters dealing with the finance, the Parliament's approval is necessary for the government. In this way the MPs as representatives of the people, have a central role in controlling, guiding and informing Parliament.
- For a new law passed by the parliament, a bill is put before the parliament, After the proposed draft is approved by both the houses and the president it becomes a law.
- If the law favours one group and disregards the other, it will be controversial and lead to conflict. People who think that the law is not fair can approach the court to decide on the issue. The court has the power to modify or cancel the laws, if it finds that they don't adhere to the Constitution.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- The Upper House of the Parliament is called the **Rajya Sabha**.
 - The Lower House of the Parliament is called the **Lok Sabha**.
 - The Rajya Sabha is chaired by the **Chairman**.
 - The Lok Sabha is chaired by the **Speaker**.
 - The members of the Lok Sabha are usually elected for a term of **5** years.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

D. Write Short Notes on the following :

- Ans.**
- Bill :** It is a draft of proposed act put before the Parliament for its approval. After it is passed by both the houses of the parliament and signed by the president, it becomes law.
 - E.V.M :** It stands for Electronic Voting Machine. Before the introduction of EVMs, people used to cast their votes on ballot papers. But now we use these machines to cast their votes. These machines also give out results in a very quick time. Thus the election process has been shortened considerably.
 - Democracy :** It is form of government in which the people themselves participate in the format of government. Through the process of elections, people choose their representations which form the government people remove it with the work of the government people remove it from the office in the next elections.
 - Rajya Sabha :** It is the upper house of the parliament. It is a permanent house that do not dissolve in any case. It has a maximum strength of 250 members. Presently it has 245 members, 12 of its members are nominated by the President. A member of the Rajya Sabha is elected for a period of 6 years. Its members are elected by the members of state legislative assemblies. The vice president of India is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
 - Lok Sabha :** It is the lower house of the parliament. Its members are elected directly by the citizens of India through elections. The party which gets majority in the Lok Sabha form the government at the centre. The current strength of the Lok Sabha is 545.
 - Opposition :** The party or parties which do not get majority in the parliament (preferably the Lok Sabha) form the opposition. They keep a check on the activities of the ruling party by asking questions, and by protesting against the decisions they think are against the wishes of the people.
 - M.P. :** It stands for members of Parliament. Any person who is a member of either of any of the two houses is termed as M.P. An M.P. is responsible for the welfare works in his or her constituency.
 - M.L.A :** It stands for Member of Legislative Assembly. Every person who is a member of a state legislative assembly is termed as M.L.A. An MLA looks after the people of his/her constituency and tries to develop that area.





3 Understanding Secularism



Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. Secularism refers to the separation of religion from the state.
 2. If the majority religious group has access to State power, then it could quite easily use this power and financial resources to discriminate against and persecute persons of other religions.
 3. The Sikhs are exempted from using helmet while driving a scooter because the Indian state recognises that wearing a turban is central to the Sikhs' religious practice and in order not to interfere with this allows an exception in the law.
 4. In order to check the domination of higher castes over the lower castes among the Hindus, the government has intervened in the religion and banned untouchability.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.**
1. (iii) Sikhism
 2. (iii) Schools and Colleges

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. It is important for a country to function democratically. Almost all countries of the world will have more than one religious group living in them. Within these religious groups, there will most likely be one group that is in a majority. To dissuade such group from discriminating other minority religions groups, it is important to separate religion from the state.
 2. History provides us with many examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the ground of religion. For example, Jews were persecuted in Hitler's Germany and several million of them were killed. Likewise in Saudi Arabia, non-Muslims are not allowed to build temples, churches etc., and nor can they gather in a public place for prayers.
 3. In order to check the domination of so called higher castes over the lower castes in the same religion, the State adopts the strategy of intervention. For example in order to prevent the religion based exclusion of the lower castes by the upper castes among Hindus, the Indian Constitution bans untouchability.
 4. The Secularism is practised in the schools by not promoting anyone religion in their morning prayers or through religious celebrations.
 5. Indian Secularism differs from the secularism in the United States of America because in America there is strict separation between religion and the State but in Indian Secularism in the State can intervene in religious affairs as in the case of abolishing untouchability.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The **Indian Constitution** guarantees fundamental rights that are based on **secular** principles.
 2. The **intervention** of the state can also be in the form of support.
 3. Indian secularism **differs** from American secularism.
 4. Secularism refer to this seperation of **religion** from the state.
 5. The Indian state is secular and works invarious ways to prevent **religious domination**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. True
 2. True
 3. False
 4. False
 5. True

D. Match the following:

- Ans.**
- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (a) Jewish | (ii) Israel |
| (b) Sikh | (i) Pagadi |
| (c) USA | (iv) Strict Seperation in State and religion |
| (d) Untouchabilty | (iii) Lower Cast |
| (e) Helmet | (vi) two wheeler |
| (f) Fundamental Rights | (v) Constitution |

E. Define the following:

- Ans.**
1. **Bill** : It is a proposal to enact a law. It is presented in legislature by any of its member. After due process it is passed by it. After signing by the president or the governor it becomes a law.



2. **Secularism** : It refers to the separation of religions from the state. According to it their is no state religion and state does not interfere in the matters of religion. It also state that no law will be based on religious principles.
3. **Untouchability** : The social practise among the Hindus to exclude the lower castes from the upper castes.
4. **Fundamental Right** : These are the basic rights provided to citizens of India by the Indian Constitution. The rights prohibits the state from doing certain things against the citizens. No government can take these rights from citizens.
5. **Turban (Pagadi)** : It is a type of headgear worn by the men belonging to the Sikh religion. It is compulsory for a sikh man to wear Turban on all occasions and at every place. Due to this the law has example them from wearing a helmet while driving a two-wheeler.
6. **Discrimination** : It is a type of practice in which a person is treated as inferior in comparison to others. It is an unhuman practice.



4

Judiciary and Criminal Justice System

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. The judiciary is the final interpreter of the Constitution, so it has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the parliament which are against the structure of the Constitution. This is called judicial review.
 2. Judiciary should be independent in democracy because only an independent judiciary can take decisions against the executive or the legislature of safeguard the interests of the people.
 3. Integrated judicial system means that the decisions made by the higher courts are binding in the lower court. In also means that appeal against the lower court decision can be made in the higher courts.
 4. The subordinate courts are known by many different names. These include the Trial Court or the court of the District judge, The Additional Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Metropolitan Magistrate, Civil Judge.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.**
1. (ii) three
 2. (iii) 1950
 3. (i) Chair of court in country
 4. (i) Criminal Law

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The role of the police in criminal justice system is an important one. One important function of the police is to investigate any complaint about the commission of a crime. An investigation includes recording statements of witnesses and collecting different kinds of evidences. On the basis of the investigation, the police are required to form an opinion.
 2. Article 22 of the Constitution and criminal law guarantee to every arrested person the following Fundamental Rights.
 - (i) The Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the offence for which the person is being arrested.
 - (ii) The Right to be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.
 - (iii) The Right not to be ill-treated or tortured during arrest or in custody.
 - (iv) Confessions made in police custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused.
 - (v) A boy under 15 years of age and women cannot be called to the police station only for questioning.
 3. In the criminal justice system the Public Prosecutor and Defence Lawyer Conducts two entirely different functions. The Public prosecutor on one hand demands severe punishment for the accused, the defence lawyer tries to acquit the accused from all charges.
 4. **The Role of the Judge** : The Judge is like an umpire in the game and conducts the trial impartially and in an open court. The judge hears all the witnesses and any other evidence



presented by the prosecution and the defence. The judge decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of the evidences presented and in accordance with the law.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. In a criminal case the first step is to lodge an **FIR** with the police.
2. After investigating the Crime, the police files a **Charge sheet** in the court.
3. The High Court for all the north eastern states of India is located at **Guwahati**.
4. The High Court of Delhi came up in **1966**.
5. The Supreme Court was established on **26 January, 1950**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False



5 Law and Social Justice

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. The right against Exploitation says that no one can be forced to work for low wages, or under bondage.
2. The workers badly need work, workers have no bargaining power and are paid low wages. Thus minimum wages act protect the interest of workers.
3. The child labour prevention Act, banned children under 14 years of age from working as domestic servants or as workers in dhabas.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (ii) 1984 2. (iii) Right to Life

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. To protect the rights of consumers, a law was made that states the qualities of goods should meet certain perscribed standards. For example electrical appliances have to meet safety standards. This law is necessary because consumers might be put to risk by the poor quality of products such as electrical appliances, food, medicines, etc. So this law was meant to protect the interests of the consumers.
2. According to the 2001 census, over 12 million children in India aged between 5 and 14 work in various occupations including hazardous ones. In spite of the law passed by the government, the child labour still prevails in our country. The main cause for this is the widespread poverty which forces people to send their children on work rather than to school. The disaster in the Union Carbide (UC) factory in Bhopal owned by an American Company was not an accident. UC had deliberately ignored the essential safety measures in order to cut costs.
3. Within three days of disaster, more than 8000 people were dead. Hundreds of thousands were maimed. Among those who survived, many developed severe respiratory disorders, eye problems and other disorders. Children developed peculiar abnormalities. Nearly 50,000 people are today too sick to work.
4. If we look at the Union Carbide plant at West Virginia (U.S.A.) computerised warning and monitoring systems were in place, whereas the UC plant in Bhopal relied on manual gauges and the human senses to detect gas leaks. At the West Virginia Plant, emergency evacuation plans were in place, but non-existent in Bhopal.
5. When workers are poor or powerless, the fear of losing job forces them to accept low wages. Employers know this well and use their power to pay workers less than the fair wage.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. To protect the right of workers **Minimum Wages Act** was passed.
2. To protect the right of children **the Child Labour Prevention Act** has been passed.
3. The government has to **ensure** that these laws implemented.
4. To achieve the goal of social justice several laws are made by **the government**.



5. Between 1980-1986 the number of workers for the **Bhopal gas** plant was cut to half.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

D. Write Short Note on the following :

- Ans.**
- 1. Bhopal gas Tragedy :** This is termed as one of the worst industrial tragedy that took place at midnight on 2nd December, 1984, due to leakage of methyl isocyanate (MIC), a highly poisonous gas. Due to this, thousands of people lost their lives and many more developed severe respiratory disorders, eye problems and other disorders.
 - 2. Minimum Wages Act :** It specifies that wages should not be below a specified minimum. It is necessary because many workers are denied fair wages by their employers. As they badly need work, workers have no bargaining power and are paid low wages. Thus, law is meant to protect the interests of all workers, particularly farm labourers, construction workers, factory workers and domestic-workers, etc.
 - 3. Safety laws :** These laws are made to ensure that there should be adequate safety measures in work places. For example, alarm system, emergency exits, properly functioning machines. This law is necessary because many industrial workers lose their lives or become handicapped due to accidents which occur mainly as there are no adequate safety measures in their work places.
 - 4. New law to protect the environment :** At the time of Bhopal disaster in 1984, there were very few laws protecting the environment in India. The Bhopal disaster brought the issue of environment to the fore front. Several thousands of persons who were not associated with the factory in any way were greatly affected because of the poisonous gases leaked from the plant. In the years following the Bhopal disaster, the environmentalists put pressure on the government to introduce new laws on the environment. Henceforth, the polluter was to be held accountable for the damage done to environment. The courts also gave a number of judgements upholding the right to a healthy environment as intrinsic to the Fundamental Right to Life. The Supreme Court held that the Right to life includes the right to the enjoyment of pollution free water and air and the government is responsible for setting up laws and procedures that can check pollution, clear rivers and introduce heavy fine for those who pollute.
 - 5. Child labour :** It is one of the problems we are facing today. A large number of children in our country work in different occupation and places to earn their livelihood. The government has made many efforts in this connection to discourage people from employing children at their work place.
 - 6. Producers :** Persons or organizations that produce goods for sale in the market. At times, the producers keep a part of the produce for their own use, like farmers.



6 Understanding and Confronting Marginalisation

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. Some of the marginalised Communities in our society are the Adivasis, Dalits and Muslims.
 2. In the pre-colonial period, Adivasis were traditionally ranged hunter-gatherers and nomads and lived by shifting agriculture and also cultivating at one place.
 3. Adivasis are particularly numerous in states like Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.
 4. Adivasis practise a range of tribal religions that are different from Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. These often involve the worship of ancestors, village and nature spirits, etc. Additionally, Adivasis have always been influenced by different surrounding religions like Shakta, Buddhist, Vaishnav, Bhakti and Christianity simultaneously.
 5. The term minorities is most commonly used to refer to communities that are numerically small in relation to the rest of population.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Ans. 1. (ii) Santhali 2. (iii) 1993 3. (i) 2006



