

**Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :****Tick (✓) the right answer :****Ans.** a. i.    b. i.    c. iii.**2. Oral Questions :**

- Ans.** a. In a democracy all citizens, irrespective of their caste, creed, colour or faith are treated equally.  
b. Midday meal was introduced to improve the lives of the poor.

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** a. Practice of **untouchability** is as punishable offence.  
b. Primary education was neglected during the **British** period.  
c. The **Midday** scheme has encouraged children to attend school.  
d. The right to vote facilitates the opportunity of **adult** in society.

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)****1. Define the following terms :**

- Ans.** a. Equality : Equality means everyone should be treated equally. There should not be discrimination on the basis of wealth, caste, birth, creed, religion, colour, status, property, sex.  
b. Universal Adult Franchise : Universal adult franchise means all adult have the right to vote irrespective of their race, sex, religion, economic or social status.  
c. Untouchability : The people of lower caste was kept away from the upper caste people. It was called untouchability.

**2. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** a. The Indian constitution treats all citizens as equal. There is no discrimination on the basis of wealth, caste, birth, creed, religion, colour, status, property, sex. The principle of equality of all citizens is recognised. Several laws have been made to treat people with dignity and prevent them from discrimination and maltreatment.  
b. The inequality based on caste is quite predominant in India. Members of castes which face social discrimination call themselves Dalit (broken, or crushed) to show that they have been and still are humiliated and ill-treated. In some schools, Dalit students are not allowed to sit with other students. They are often beaten without reason. Some teachers even wash the stick with which a Dalit is beaten because they consider a Dalit's

touch impure. Dalit author Omprakash Valmiki in his book *Joothan : A Dalit's Life* has described how he was made to sweep his school courtyard instead of being taught with his classmates.

- c. The midday meal scheme is one such scheme which the government has introduced to improve the lives of the poor. This programme has been introduced in all government elementary schools. Under this programme, children are provided with cooked food during their school hour. This programme proved to be advantageous from several points of view. Previously, the poor children avoided to go to school. But now they have become very regular in attending school. They don't need to go home during the recess for lunch. Once they come in the school in the morning, they stay there till the school time is over. Another scheme is *Surva Shiksha Abhiyan*.

- d. **Gender Inequality**

All through the ages women on the basis of gender have been discriminated in almost all the societies of the world sexual difference is biological but gender difference is sociological. In India, there are various factors which perpetuate gender inequality and keep the status of women low. The discrimination begins from the very young age. Boys and girls are not given the same quality of food. Best food is served to boys as compared to girls. Boys are given cars to play with while girls are given dolls. Giving different toys to boys and girls to play with is an indication that there is some basic difference between them. It is a way of conveying them the message that they will have different future when they become men and women. From the beginning of their childhood girls are taught several etiquettes such as they should be soft-spoken, they should be mild in their behaviour, they should be tolerant etc. But the same values are not injected in the mind of the boys. They are taught that they need to be serious and strong because their role of differences in the upbringing of a boy and a girl affect not only their mental set-up but also affect their careers later in life.

The above-mentioned inequalities of discrimination under our society very backward. There was great disparity between people. This greatly affected the status and morality of individual. Women aged behind. This caused social backwardness. As a consequence, our Constitution makes thought over all these problems and in order to make our democracy strong, they accepted equality as one of the major ideals of our Constitution. Right to vote was given to the entire adult population to establish the concept of equality more strongly in the Indian society.

- e. The midday meal scheme is one such scheme which the government has introduced to improve the lives of the poor. This programme has been introduced in all government elementary schools. Under this programme, children are provided with cooked food during their school

hour. This programme proved to be advantageous from several points of view. Previously, the poor children avoided to go to school. But now they have become very regular in attending school. They don't need to go home during the recess for lunch. Once they come in the school in the morning, they stay there till the school time is over. Another scheme is Surva Shiksha Abhiyan.

f. **UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE**

Franchise is the right to vote granted to the citizens of a country by the government. The right to vote and elect one's representative is one of the most basic feature of a democracy. Most modern democracies now practice universal adult franchise, which means that all adults have the right to vote irrespective of their race, sex, religion, economic or social status. In India, for increase, the Constitution ensures that anyone who has attained the age of 18 has the right to vote.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

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## Functioning of the State Government

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

**Tick (✓) the right answer :**

Ans. a. iii.            b. iii.            c. iv.            d. i.

2. **Oral Questions :**

Ans. a. The levels of government in India are the central, the state and the local levels.  
b. Member of the Legislative Assembly.

3. **Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. a. The Governor is a **state** executive head.  
b. An MLA is a **representative** of the public.  
c. The Legislative Assembly is also called **Vidhan Sabha**.  
d. There are **three** categories of ministers at the state level.

4. **State whether the following statements are True or False :**

Ans. a. True            b. True            c. True            d. False

### Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. **Define the following terms :**

Ans. a. The government in India functions at three levels the central, the state and the local levels. This is called a three-tier government.

- b. The three branches of the state government are legislature, executive and Judiciary.

**2. Answer the following questions :**

**Ans. a. Power of a Governor**

A governor is only the constitutional head of a state he or she does not have any actual say in the running of the government. The governor appoints the leader of the party that gets maximum seats in the assembly as the chief minister. On the advice of the chief ministers, the governor appoints the Council of Ministers, certain high officials, etc. It is the governor who convenes or prorogues the assembly session. On the opening day, the governor addresses the joint session of the legislature to brief them about the policies of the government.

The judicial power of the governor includes reducing judicial punishments. The governor has discretionary powers like recommending president's rule in the state. President's rule is imposed in a state when no political party has majority support in the assembly, or if the ruling party is dismissed from the government for mismanaging the state. If president's rule is imposed in the state, it is the governor, who runs the state on behalf of the president.

**b. STATE LEGISLATURE**

Every Indian State has its own legislature. A state legislature usually consists of the governor of the state and one house of legislature called the Vidhan Sabha (legislative assembly). Some states have one House while others have two. Where there is one House, it is called the Legislative Assembly and where there are two Houses, the Upper House is called Legislative Council and Lower House is called Legislative Assembly. There are two Houses in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir.

1. Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) : It cannot have more than 1/3rd of the total members of the Legislative Assembly and in case less than 40 members. But total membership varies according to the population of the state concerned. Like Rajya Sabha. Legislative Council cannot be dissolved.
2. Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) : Like Lok Sabha, it consists of directly elected representatives. In states where there is one House, the Legislative Assembly carry out all the functions of the legislature. It consists of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members. The strength varies as per the population of the state. The Assembly may be dissolved before five years, otherwise the normal term of the Assembly is of five years.
- c. An MLA is a representative of the public. MLA are directly elected by the people of the state through general election for a period of five years.

### Qualification

A person who wants to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of a state must fulfil the following requirements :

He must be a citizen of India.

He must be above the age of 25 years.

He must not hold any post of profit under the State or Central Government.

He must not be mentally unstable or bankrupt.

He should not have been convicted of for some grave offence.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

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## Role of the Government in Health

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### 1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. a. i.                      b. i.                      c. ii.

#### 2. Oral Questions :

- Ans. a. Two types of health services :  
(i) Public Health Services                      (ii) Private Health Services
- b. In villages, the health centres are called sub-centre, primary health centre and community health centre.
- c. The ability of keep people free of illness and injuries is called Healthcare.
- d. In 1950, India had 2717 hospitals.

#### 3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. a. A person who is free from any **fear** or **anxiety** is called a healthy person.
- b. For running health facilities we need **qualified doctors**, nurses and **professionals** who can diagnose and cure **illness**.
- c. Many people visit India as a **medical** tourists.
- d. At the district level, **primary** hospitals are provided while large cities have **tertiary** hospitals.
- e. Kerala has a long history of **organised** health care.

#### 4. State whether the following statements are True or False :

Ans. a. True      b. False      c. True      d. True      e. False

### Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### 1. Define the following terms :

- Ans.**
- a. WHO defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely an absence of diseases or infirmity.
  - b. The public health services are provided by the government in the form of government hospitals and healthcare centres in the rural and urban areas.
  - c. Many doctors run their own clinics. There are also many privately run hospitals and nursing homes. There are called private health services.
  - d. The hospital in which many specialised doctors for various diseases are available, is called multi-specialty hospitals.
  - e. In India, private health services are increasing but public health services have deteriorated. In most of the urban areas private services are run for a profit, while medicines are expensive. Majority of the population cannot afford the treatment. However, private services even misuse their service by recommending unnecessary medicines, injections or saline bottles when mild medicine can be very sufficient.
  - f. The easy accessibility and coverage of medical care in the state facilities has played a dominant role in shaping the health status of people in Kerala.
  - g. **The Costa Rican Approach**  
This country's government, abolished the army in 1948. Thereafter, the money that would have been spent on the army was spent on health, education, etc. This significantly improved the Costa Rican people's welfare.

**2. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
- a. In India people cannot get timely medical help, as they have to travel long distances to reach a health centre. Many cannot bear the cost of treatment. The steps taken to stop the spread of infectious diseases are not enough. Many Indians still do not get clean water to drink and enough food to eat. So, there is still a lot that the government can do in the field of public health.
  - b. **Public Health Services**  
The public health services are provided by the government in the form of government hospitals and healthcare centres in the rural and urban areas. These are called together to provide treatment for all kinds of illness from common ailment to specialised treatments. Our public healthcare policy envisages a three tier structure comprising the primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare facilities to bring these services within the reach of the people.  
The primary tier has three types of healthcare institutions, namely, a Sub-Centre, a Primary Health Centre and a Community Health Centre. The health centres in the villages are handled by trained nurses and a village health worker.  
The district hospitals function as the secondary tier for the rural healthcare and as the primary tier for the urban population. They

supervise the rural with centres.

The tertiary healthcare is provided by healthcare institutions in urban areas which are well equipped with sophisticated diagnostic and investigate facilities.

In pursuance of this policy, a vast network of healthcare institutions has been created, both in rural and urban areas. Substantial resources have gone into planning and implementing the health and family welfare programmes.

#### Private Health Services

Besides public health services, various private health services are also available. Many doctors run their own clinics. There are also many privately run hospitals and nursing homes. The private health services are good, but are found mostly in cities.

In urban areas many doctors specialised nursing homes and offer laboratories for special facilities like x-ray, etc. In addition, a large number of medicinal shops are available. In rural areas private doctors operate as Registered Medical Practitioners (MRP). Unlike public health service private health services are expensive and people have to pay a hefty amount for treatment, tests and medicines.

To increase profits, the doctors at private health centres often prescribe more tests and medicines than are actually required. They also prefer to use expensive methods of treatment even when cheaper methods are available.

- c. In order to provide adequate healthcare it is necessary to provide health facilities like health centre, hospitals, laboratories for tests, blood bank, etc. For running these facilities we need qualified doctors, nurses and professionals who can diagnose and cure illness. Further even medicines and equipments are needed to cure patients. All these facilities are needed to provide adequate healthcare. In India, health is a matter of concern. There are strange contrasts so far as medical facilities in India are concerned. These may include:

India has the largest number of medical colleges and produces over 15000 doctors in a year. It is ironical that most of these doctors settle in urban areas and people of rural areas have to travel long distance to find a doctor.

In 1950, India had 2,717 hospitals which have grown to 18,218 hospitals now. Still however, about 5 lakh people die from tuberculosis every year while 2 million cases of malaria are reported.

People from abroad come to get medical treatment as we have some of the best hospitals in the world. India is still not able to provide clear water to all and diseases like diarrhoea, gastroenteritis, etc. are still dominant.

India has a large number of doctors and health centres. Some of our hospitals have facilities that are among the best in the world. Many



people visit India as medical tourists to get treatment. India is also a leading producer of medicines. India is also a leading producer of medicines.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

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### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### 1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. a. i.                      b. i.                      c. ii.                      d. iv.

#### 2. Oral Questions :

- Ans. a. We need advertisement for :
- Increasing the sales of product service.
  - Giving information about the product/ service to prospective buyers.
  - Creating and maintaining a brand identity or brand image.
  - Communication a change in the existing product line to consumers.
  - Creating awareness among consumers before launching or introducing a new product or service.
- b. Advertising usually seeks to find a Unique Selling Proposition (USP) of any product and communicate it to the user.

#### 3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. a. **Electronic media** is an important part of the mass media.
- b. Press makes people politically more **conciuous**.
- c. Advertising is a means of communication between **the seller** and the **buger**.
- d. Advertisements should be in the conformity with the **law** of the land.

### Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### 1. Define the following terms :

- Ans. a. Media : The mean by which large numbers of people get information and entertainment are called media.
- b. Mass Media : Media such as radio, TV and newspaper, which can reach a very large number of people at the same time are called mass media.
- c. RTI : Right to Information is a law which allows the people to know everything that affects their liver directly or indirectly.



**2. Give reasons why :**

- Ans.**
- a. We say that cinema is an effective means of mass communication because cinema impress, inspire and influence the people to buy a product or service.
  - b. Social advertisement are important because it creates awareness amongst people about a good cause.

**3. Answer the following questions in short :**

- Ans.**
- a. Advertising is the process of publishing a product or service, of trapping to sell a product or service by drawing people's attention to the product.
  - b. Unlike press, the radio and television reach even the illiterates and help them to form their opinion. They listen to all items, especially the news and election results, very carefully and react sharply to them.
  - c. Comparatively a major portion of advertising is commercial advertising which is linked with buyers or consumers. Buyers of consumer goods form major part of consumers who buy things either their own use or for their households. The buty of consumer goods like food items, milk product, grocery items, cloth and cloth items, electric item and the like such as refrigerators, radio transistors, televisions, washing machines, heaters, micros, air conditioners, etc. are generally very large and are widely distributed over a vast area. In order to attract multitude millions the producers use all methods and tools of advertising like newspapers, magazines, radios, televisions and even cinema.

**4. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
- a. Democracy is a Government based on discussion, debate and consensus. For its success, it requires the effective participation of the people. Different agencies like newspapers, radio, television and political parties, educate the people about various political, social and economic issues. They make the people aware of the stand of the government on different issues. In this way is formed opinion of the public regarding a particular matter. No government can ignore the public opinion. If it does, the party in power may not win the next election. An alert and intelligent public opinion is the first essential of a democracy.
  - b. Media' refers to the different mediums or channels used to communicate information in the everyday world. The main media are newspapers, television, letters and post cards, magazines, film, radio, advertising, and the internet.  
Some forms of media involve communicating on a one-to-one basis, like talking to someone on the telephone, or reading a book, or chatting with your friend on the internet. However, other media like newspapers and television reach millions of people at the same time. Such means of communication are called mass media. In other words, media that reaches a large section of people, or the masses, anywhere in the globe in the short time is called mass media.



- c. 'The Right to Information Law' means that the people have the right to know everything that affects their lives directly or indirectly. For example, an aware villager wants to seek information about why he and his co-villagers could not benefit from the amount sanctioned by the central or state government. He might want to know where all the money went and might even ask for information about the expenditure receipts. Similarly, a person involved in a litigation must be provided all the documents pertaining to his case so that he can know the nuances of the charges levied against him.

Therefore undoubtedly, the right to information is a very important right. This right did not come to us a platter. The people had to engage in a long struggle before they were given this right. They had to stage dharnas, hold demonstrations and protests and even gherao the errant officials. They had to be patient and united in this demand. Gradually their efforts bore fruit and many state governments like these of Delhi, Goa, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were forced to pass Right to information in due course. This process was initiated by the Rajasthan government which passed the Right to Information in 2000.

d. **ADVERTISING**

Advertising is the process of publishing a product or service, of trapping to sell a product or service by drawing people's attention to the product. Advertisement focus on all the good points of the product to make appear as attractive as possible, so that people are tempted to buy it.

Advertising is a means of communication between the seller and the buyer. Sellers find advertising the best and quickest way to reach the widest section of consumer. Not only do advertisement inform us about the product, they impress, inspire and influence us to go and buy them. Often the success or failure of a product depends on the effectiveness of the advertising strategy.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

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### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

**Tick (✓) the right answer :**

Ans. a. iii.      b. iii.      c. iii.      d. iii.

2. **Oral Questions :**

- Ans.** a. We need to go to market to buy the products or things. We need for our day-to-day life.  
 b. We see outlets and shopping malls in the market.

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** a. Man lives in society for the satisfaction of his various **needs**.  
 b. A **Consumer** is a person who pays a price for a commodity or service and uses it.  
 c. **Wholesaler** and **retailer** are the main link between the producers and consumers.  
 d. Marketing also includes **advertising**.  
 e. The **vendor** brings fruits and vegetables to our very door-step.  
 f. People who buy and sell things in bulk are called **wholeseller**.

**4. State whether the following statements are True or False :**

- Ans.** a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
 d. True                      e. False

**5. Match the following :**

- | A                        | B                           |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Ans.</b> a. A chemist | i. Large stocks of things   |
| b. A wholesaler          | ii. Gets his commission     |
| c. An agent              | iii. Sugar                  |
| d. A grocer              | iv. Small stocks of things. |
| e. A retailer            | v. Medicines                |

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**1. Answer the following questions in short :**

- Ans.** a. Markets of Different Types  
 We see several types of market around us. Weekly markets, the neighbourhood marketplace and the shopping mall are all examples of markets.
- b. The retail caters to our everyday needs according to our demand for the product.
- c. Three factors which affect the people's access to markets :  
 (i) Availability of things  
 (ii) Quality of product  
 (iii) Price of the product
- d. A shopping mall is a large building with shops of different kinds on its many floors while a neighbourhood shop is an outlet.
- e. The prices in weekly markets are lower than those in permanent markets because the shops in weekly market do not pay rent, electrically bills, phone bills, etc.
- f. The government announces a minimum support price (MSP) for every kind of grain. The government buys from farmers at this price, even if the market price is lower. This assures farmer producers of fair earnings.



**2. Answer the following questions in detail :**

- Ans.** a. **Wholesale market :** A wholesale market is a place where producers bring their goods to be sold. This can be anything from electrical goods to vegetables.  
Each produce has a different wholesale market.  
**Retailers :** Retailers sell goods in small lots from fixed locations such as shops, directly to the consumer. There are the shops from which most people buy things for direct consumption. Retailer either buy the goods in bulk directly from the manufacturer or from the wholesaler. They then sell the goods in smaller quantities to the ultimate consumers. Retailers represent the end of the supply chain.
- b. The retail price of a product is higher than its wholesale price because in wholesale market the wholesaler purchases the articles in bulk and a retailer purchases the articles in small quantity from wholesale market.
- c. **Factors Which Affect People's Access to Markets**  
People's access to markets depends upon many factors. The chief among them are, however, the following.
1. **Availability of Things :** This is a major factor that attracts consumers to the market. We need bread, jam, sugar, clothes, medicines, magazines, books, cosmetics, dry cleaning facilities, tailoring facilities, etc. in our daily lives. We buy them from the market. If all these goods and service are not available in a market, it will not attract the consumers. A consumer is more interested in fulfilling all his needs at one place.
  2. **Quality :** Almost all customers prefer to buy things of good quality. If any market has to flourish it must maintain its standard and provide things of good quality to the customers. People would not compromise with any shopkeeper who supplies goods of inferior quality to them as such things can play havoc with their health as well as the well-being of their families, especially their children.
  3. **Convenience :** Then such a market should be quite nearby so that the customers go there at their convenience. If it is far off, people would avoid going to such a market. People won't like to live in such a colony where no market exists or if it exists quite far off.
  4. **Price :** Then the price of things available in the market should be quite genuine. No customer would buy things from such a shopkeeper who charges high price. If any retail shopkeeper has to survive he should not only supply genuine or quality goods but he should charge a reasonable price.
  5. **Credit :** Credit means loan. There are consumers, who purchase groceries in cash. But middle class families often provide a list of their requirements to the shopkeeper, who supplies these goods at home and payment for the bill is made in the first week of the next month. It is definitely a facility that attracts more buyers. Here the buyer does not

have to pay for the product immediately. He gets time and is able to find out his total expenditure on groceries for the month. The grocer is also benefitted because the customers are now bound to come to him. However, there is a tendency on the part of the buyer to buy more goods than he needs, when things are bought on credit.

6. **Income Cycle :** The best retail shopkeeper is one who, keeping in mind the economic standards of his customers, maintains his stocks of different articles. A pair of shoes can be had for Rs 200 or Rs 300 and another can be had for Rs 1000 or above. Likewise, the price of a shirt, a pyjama, a pant or a coat can vary between a low, medium or high price. It is the shopkeeper who has to judge to which type of customers he has to cater and maintain his stocks accordingly. He should keep in mind that he has to cater to customers of all types, so he should keep all varieties of things both cheap and costly.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

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### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

**Tick (✓) the right answer :**

- Ans. a. i. b. ii.

2. **Oral Questions :**

- Ans. a. Gender is biological difference between women and men.  
b. Some matters in which Indian women face discrimination.  
(i) Education (ii) Health (iii) Employment

3. **Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans. a. Unjust discrimination against girls is called **gender inequality**.  
b. The socio-economic relations between men and women are largely **interdependent**.  
c. A set pattern of a behaviour that a person is expected to follow is called **gender roll**.  
d. The Indian constitution grants women **equal right** with men.

### Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. **Define the following terms :**

- Ans. a. There are a number of inequalities in our country. The most important of these is the gender bias and gender inequality. When there is unjust

discrimination against girls in different aspects of life, we call it gender inequality. Gender inequality is not because of biological differences between a boy and a girl. It is a social issue.

For ages, women have been treated as subordinate to men at home, in school and society at large. They are denied equal opportunities in education and employment. They did not have any share in decision making in the family. In her childhood she is dependent on her father. After marriage she is dependent on her husband for her sustenance. In old age it is her son who gives her protection.

- b. According to tradition, girls are expected to grow up and marry, have children, do the housework and take care of the family. Hence, girls are brought up to be kind and gentle. And they are usually encouraged to develop skills such as cooking and sewing. Boys are expected to work outside home and earn money to support the family. Hence, boys are encouraged to do well in sports and studies so that they become strong and intelligent. However, these gender roles are not strictly followed. There are many families in which girls are encouraged to pursue studies and work outside home.
- c. Providing equal opportunities to women in all fields including political, social and economic is known as gender empowerment. Women are the focus of all development. For any sustainable change towards progress needs involvement of women. There is a great variation across the world in empowering women, even in developed industrial countries. High income is not a prerequisite to create opportunities for women. Gender empowerment focuses on gender inequality in economic and political opportunities and participation in decision-making process and values.

**2. Answer the following questions :**

**Ans.** a. Gender Inequality

There is a traditional theory explaining the emergence of separate roles for women and men. The theory pointed at the fact that there were biologically determined differences between females and males.

Gender relations are not biologically determined; rather, they are based on different relations of power in society and in family. Gender does not mean 'sex'. Sex is determined by genes and biology. Sex is used to refer to biological and reproductive characteristics. We are born as a member of the male sex or the female sex.

Gender is a pattern of behaviors recognized as 'feminine' or 'masculine' It is a socially constructed, learned behavior accordingly. Gender differs between societies and across the social, ethnic and cultural groups within societies.

Some people believe that male and female behaviors are different because they are determined by biological features. This view of 'natural' difference is called biological determinism. It insists that certain

behaviours are justified and unchangeable because 'boys will be boys' or 'girls will be girls'.

- b. Major areas of discrimination against women in India :
1. **Powerlessness** : While women are guaranteed equality under the effect in the face of prevailing traditions. Women lack power to decide who they will marry, and are often married off at a very young age. Legal loopholes are used to deny women inheritance rights.
  2. **Overwork** : Women work for longer hours and their work is more difficult than men's, yet their work is unrecognized.  
India has a long history of activism for women's welfare and rights, which has increasingly focused on women's economic rights. A range of government programmes have been launched to increase economic opportunity for women.
  3. **Lack of education** : In villages, families are less likely to educate girls more than boys. Girls are often made to give up education and stay at home to help out in the housework.
  4. **Mistreatment** : The women have been mistreated. Lack of awareness and social education is the root cause of dowry deaths, killing of the girl child and selling of young girls into marriages.
  5. **Poor Health** : Females receive less health care than males. Many women die during childbirth due to complications arising from the lack of a proper diet and nutrition.
  6. **Malnutrition** : India has exceptionally high rates of child malnutrition. Tradition in India requires that women eat last and least throughout their lives, even when pregnant. Malnourished women give birth to malnourished children.
- c. **i. Equal rights** : Before independence, women were not given any political rights but at present all women who are of the age of 18 years or above have been given the right to vote like those of men. The Government of India has passed the Hindu Code Bill and the Kamla Act to give equal share to the women in the property of their parents.
- ii. **Women education** : Illiteracy among the women is the basic cause of gender inequality. So the Government of India is emphasising on women education. For this, many new schools and colleges have been opened exclusively for women. To promote education among women two most important schemes i.e. 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' and 'Mahila Samakhya' have been implemented.
- iii. **Support for Training and Employment 11 Programmes (STEP)** : Under the programme of Support for Training and Employment government is providing training especially to women in new technologies in agriculture, dairying, horticulture, fisheries, handicrafts, etc.
- iv. **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)** : Rashtriya Mahila Kosh was established to sanction credit to women. Since its inception in 1993, the RMK has







One such organisation is Tawa Matsya Sangh. The building of dam on Tawa has led to displacement of many people and communities. For fighting the right of displaced, a federation of fish workers corporation called Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) has been formed. The Tawa Dam was built in 1978. The forest dwellers were left with nothing. In 1994, the government gave rights to private contractors for fishing in Tawa reservoir and this led to widespread protests and Chakka Jam by villagers. In 1996, the Madhya Pradesh government decided to give the fishing rights of the reservoir to the locals from 1997. The takeover by TMS improved the position of fishermen substantially. And transportation of fishes to the market place. It increased the wages and income of the local people.

b. Indian Constitution as a Living Document

Our Constitution seeks to secure to all citizens : Justice, Liberty and Equality. The Constitution ensures equality before the law. It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex. The Constitution provides equality of opportunity in matters of education and employment.

The Directive Principles of State Policy ensure : (a) equal pay for equal work for both men and women, (b) just and humane conditions of work and (c) a social order in which justice shall spread through all institutions of the national life. The Directive Principles declare that the State shall end inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different jobs.

The Government of India constituted a National Human Rights Commission in 1993. Earlier the National Commission for Women was established to safeguard the rights of women.

## Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself

### Formative Assessment-I

#### 1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option : 4

Ans. 1. iv.                      2. ii.                      3. iii.                      4. i.

#### 2. Oral Questions :

- Ans. a. Minerals are the substances which occur naturally in rocks.  
b. Muhammad Gori  
c. Alfred Wegener  
d. Member of Legislative Assembly



**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** a. The plant eating animals are called **insectivores**.  
b. The rocks which are formed within the Earth are called **met**.  
c. The **Rajtarangini**, written in the **12th** century, is a history of the kings of Kashmir.  
d. Primary education was neglected during the **British** period.

**4. State whether the following statements are True or False :**

- Ans.** a. False      b. True      c. True      d. True

**5. Match the following :**

- Ans.** a. Carnivores → i. Super continent  
b. Pangae → ii. Head of the Council of Ministers  
c. Captain William Hawkins → iii. Predators  
d. Chief Minister → iv. Ambassador

## Formative Assessment-II

**1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer : 3**

- Ans.** a. ii.      b. i.      c. iii.      d. iv.

**2. Oral Questions :**

- Ans.** a. Tsunami is a series of waves.      b. Nitrogen      c. Babur  
d. We need a free but responsible media to keep our democracy.

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** a. Three-fourths of the Earth's surface is covered by **water**.  
b. Akbar introduced a new system of administration called the **Mansabdari system**.  
c. The Qutb Minar was completed by **Iltutmish**.  
d. **T.V.** and **Radio** are the important means of mass media.

**4. State whether the following statements are True or False : 4**

- Ans.** a. False      b. True      c. False      d. True

**5. Match the following :**

- Ans.** a. Barometer → i. Slave or son of a slave  
b. Mamluk → ii. Latin America  
c. Gopuram → iii. Measures atmospheric pressure  
d. Costa Rica → iv. The gateway of the temple

## Summative Assessment-I

**1. Correct the following statements :**

- Ans.** a. There is need to protect our environment.

- b. A weather cock shows the direction of the wind.
- c. Muhammad Gori raided India twice-in 1191 and 1192.
- d. The Buland Darwaza built by Akbar is one of the finest tombs built in marble.
- e. Equality is based on the basis of status, caste, colour, creed, region, religion, sex and education.
- f. Media play any role in a democracy.

**2. Give reasons for the following :**

- Ans.
- a. The core is considered to be permanently in the molten state because the temperatures at the core are high enough to melt all metals.
  - b. Waves are created due to the action of the winds because the action of winds causes disturbances on the surface of water.
  - c. Sufficient sources are available to know about the medieval period as compared to the Ancient Period. That is why there is no vagueness about its chronology.
  - d. Akbar followed the policy of religious tolerance because he believed in honesty, truth, justice and peace.
  - e. Democracy and equality go hand in hand because in a democracy, all citizens are treated equally.
  - f. Private health services are better than Public health services because they provide more convenient facilities than public health services.

**3. Distinguish between the following :**

- Ans.
- a. **Herbivores** : Herbivores are plant eating animals.  
**Carnivores** : Carnivores are flesh eating animals.
  - b. **Folding** : When two tectonic plates push against each other, the land at the point of contact is pushed up in a series of folds.  
**Faulting** : Faulting is caused due to tension. When horizontal forces act in the opposite directions away from a given point or plane, the intense tensional forces can develop cracks or fractures in the Earth's crust.
  - c. **Equality** : When there is no discrimination among the people.  
**Inequality** : When there is discrimination among the people.
  - d. **Governor** : The Governor is the head of the state. He is appointed by the President.  
**Chief Minister** : Chief Minister is the executive head of the state.

**4. Define the following :**

- Ans.
- a. Medieval Period : Medieval age is the period of history which lies between the ancient and modern period.
  - b. Tripartite struggle : There was constant rivalry between the Palas, the Gujara Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas. This has been termed as the tripartite struggle or the struggle between three powers by the historians. It is said that the main cause of this struggle was the desire to possess the city of Kanauj which was then a symbol of sovereignty. This warfare was also for the control the fertile regions of Gangetic Valley.



- c. Architecture : Architecture include the buildings structure.
- d. Sulh-i-kul.

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- Ans.**
- a. Plants are referred to as primary products because they make their own food.
  - b. The intensity of earthquake is measured by Seismograph.
  - c. After the death of Harshavardhana in AD 700, his empire broke up into several small states and kingdoms. The states and kingdoms were rarely at peace with one another, with each trying to conquer the others. During this time, many warriors and chieftians came to power under the kings. They were called samantas or subordinates. At times, these subordinates became more powerful than the rulers and broke away from them to become independent rulers.
  - d. Akbar was a generous king. His administrations was excellent in every field. So he was known as 'Akbar the Great'.
  - e. A distinctive feature was a kind of the inlay work known as parchin kari or pietra dura, in which semi precious stones like lapis lazuli, topaz and onyx were embedded in the marble.
  - f. The Indian constitution treats all citizens as equal. There is no discrimination on the basis of wealth, caste, birth, creed, religion, colour, status, property, sex. The principle of equality of all citizens is recognised. Several laws have been made to treat people with dignity and prevent them from discrimination and maltreatment.
  - g. In villages, the health centres are called sub-centre, primary health centre and community health centre.

**6. Answer the following questions in detail :**

- Ans.**
- a. The plates that make up The Earth's crust float on semi-molten rocks. Each plate moves at about 12.5 mm in a year.  
Tectonic movements are mainly of two types :
    - i. Vertical movements which causes land to uplift or subside or both. This can cause the formation of new plateaus or plains or dift valleys.
    - ii. Horizontal movements which can result in the formation of mountains, trenches in the sea and widening of water bodies. Such movement can cause both folding and faulting of structures.
  - b. A tsunami is not a single wave but a series of waves, better known as a wave train. The first wave in a tsunami may not necessarily be the most destructive. Once the tsunami reaches the shallow water of the coast, it is slowed down. But when waves after waves rush towards the coast and the top of the wave, moves faster than the bottom, the whole sea rises the wave, moves faster than the bottom, the whole sea rises dramatically. With much fuss and fume, there is much underwater turbulence sucking everything under and tossing heavy objects around.  
As discussed above, the Indian Ocean Tsunami of December 26, 2004,

generated by the most powerful earthquake in decades, proved perhaps the most destructive tsunami in history.

This deadly Tsunami was caused by a severe earthquake of the magnitude of 9.0 on the Richter Scale. Its epicentre was near the west-coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra. Within hours, the killer waves radiating from the epicentre rushed towards the coastline of 11 Indian Ocean countries devastating everything before them. They devoured people out at sea, drowned others in their homes or in beaches and demolished property from Africa to Thailand.

- c. The Cholas established a powerful empire in South India with Tanjore as their capital. They were from family known as Muttaraiyar held power in the kaveri delta. They were subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram. Vikayala belonged to the ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from Uraiyur, captured the delta from the Muttaraiyar in the middle of the ninth century. He built the town of Thanjavur and a temple of goddess Nishumbhasidini there.

The Chola expanded rapidly under his successors Rajaraja and his son Rajendra I. They expanded the Chola empire beyond South India to Sri Lanka, Java and Sumatra.

Rajaraja-II defeated the Cheras and took Madurai and overran the eastern Chalukyan. Rajaraja was succeeded by his son Rajendra-I, who raised the Chola empire to pinnacle of glory.

- d. Shah Jahan brought glory to the Mughal Architecture. Shah Jahan was the great patron of architecture. He is often called the Engineer King as he built a large number of buildings. He was a perfectionist and looked into the minutest details of his building projects. The buildings constructed by him have the finest features of Indian, Persian and Central Asian architecture.

Shah Jahan wanted to establish his identity as a ruler and also set an example for the coming generations. The monuments constructed by him are majestic and graceful in appearance.

Features of the Monuments

The style of architecture that Akbar and Jahangir patronised was known for its massive structure, but not so Shah Jahan's. His buildings were delicate, elegant and graceful. They showed less influence of the Indian style than earlier times. The domes of his buildings were like Persian domes. (Compare the Taj Mahal to the Buland Darwaza). Shah Jahan replaced red sandstone, a favourite of Akbar and Jahangir, with fine white marble. He also used extravagant and costly decorations. A distinctive feature was a kind of the inlay work known as parchin kari or pietra dura, in which semi-precious stones like lapis lazuli, topaz and onyx were embedded in the marble.

- e. Functions and Powers of the Chief Minister



The duties of the Chief Minister of a state in India are exactly the same as those of the Prime Minister of India at the centre. The difference is only of jurisdiction. While the Prime Minister operates in the entire country, the area of operation of a Chief Minister is the state concerned.

The Governor acts on the advice of the Chief Minister. He has no choice but to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Assembly as the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister occupies an important place in the formation of his cabinet. He can ask for the resignation of any minister. He presides over the meetings of the cabinet and distributes the portfolios to his ministers as he desires. He also occupies an important place in the State Legislature as well. He is the leader of Vidhan Sabha. He is the prime spokesman of the government. So long as he enjoys the confidence of the State Legislature he is the master of his state. Only in emergency the Governor can override his advice, otherwise not.

Thus, the Chief Minister occupies the foremost place in the arch of the state edifice.

f. Public Health Services

The public health services are provided by the government in the form of government hospitals and healthcare centres in the rural and urban areas. These are called together to provide treatment for all kinds of illness from common ailment to specialised treatments. Our public healthcare policy envisages a three tier structure comprising the primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare facilities to bring these services within the reach of the people.

The primary tier has three types of healthcare institutions, namely, a Sub-Centre, a Primary Health Centre and a Community Health Centre. The health centres in the villages are handled by trained nurses and a village health worker.

The district hospitals function as the secondary tier for the rural healthcare and as the primary tier for the urban population. They supervise the rural with centres.

The tertiary healthcare is provided by healthcare institutions in urban areas which are well equipped with sophisticated diagnostic and investigate facilities.

In pursuance of this policy, a vast network of healthcare institutions has been created, both in rural and urban areas. Substantial resources have gone into planning and implementing the health and family welfare programmes.

Private Health Services

Besides public health services, various private health services are also available. Many doctors run their own clinics. There are also many privately run hospitals and nursing homes. The private health services are good, but are found mostly in cities.



In urban areas many doctors specialised nursing homes and offer laboratories for special facilities like x-ray, etc. In addition, a large number of medicinal shops are available. In rural areas private doctors operate as Registered Medical Practitioners (MRP). Unlike public health service private health services are expensive and people have to pay a hefty amount for treatment, tests and medicines.

To increase profits, the doctors at private health centres often prescribe more tests and medicines than are actually required. They also prefer to use expensive methods of treatment even when cheaper methods are available.

## Formative Assessment-III

### 1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. a. i.                      b. iii.                      c. iii.                      d. ii.

### 2. Oral Questions :

- Ans. a. We need to conserve our natural vegetation and wildlife to balance our ecological system.  
 b. Masulipatnam was called Machilipatnam owing to the construction of a gateway to the town which was decorated with the eyes of a fish (machili). It was founded in the fourteenth century by the Arabs. Masulipatnam was a port from where the French, British and Dutch traded during the seventeenth century. It was a prime production centre of fine chintz, which was much in demand in the South-east Asian markets. A royal order from the Qutub Shahi ruler permitted the Dutch to establish a factory at Masulipatnam.  
 c. Do yourself                      d. Do yourself

### 3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. a. Settlements can be classified as **permanent** or **temporary**.  
 b. In 1571, Akbar shifted his capital from **Delhi** to **Agra**.  
 c. Guru Nanak created the concept of common **kitchen** called **langar**.  
 d. A **Gender role** is a set pattern of behaviour that a man or women is expected to follow in a society.

### 4. State whether the following statements are True or False :

- Ans. a. False                      b. False                      c. True                      d. False

### 5. Match the following :

- Ans. a. New Delhi → i. set pattern of behaviour  
 b. Surat → ii. The Virashaiva movement  
 c. Basavanna → iii. Centre of trade in Gujarat  
 d. Gender role → iv. Administrative town

## Formative Assessment-IV

### 1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. a. ii.    b. iv.    c. i.    d. iii.

### 2. Oral Questions :

- Ans. a. Vincente Yanez Pinzon  
b. Chinook is a local wind in Prairies.  
c. The successor of Aurangzeb was called the later Mughals.  
d. For equality.

### 3. Match the following :

- Ans. a. Bisons → i. Classical dance  
b. Kathak → ii. Administrative capital  
c. Muhammad Shah → iii. Prairies of North America  
d. Leh → iv. Also known as Rangoela

### 4. State whether the following statements are True or False :

- Ans. a. True    b. False    c. True    d. False

### 5. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. a. The annual rainfall in the Ladakh region is less than **10** cm.  
b. **Velds** are basically treeless areas.  
c. Prithviraj Chauhan was a brave **Rajput** ruler.  
d. The Marathas were **hardy** and **excellent** soldiers.

## Summative Assessment-II

### 1. Correct the following statements :

- Ans. a. The Oceans account for 71 per cent of the Earth's crust.  
b. The Thorn Forests are found in areas having less than 100 cm rainfall in a year.  
c. Megasthenes was a Chinese ambassador.  
d. The biography of Harsha was known as Harshacharita.  
e. Scheduled Castes and Tribes are not a part of our society.  
f. There are many more opportunities available in the cities compared to villages.

### 2. Differentiate between the following :

- Ans. a. Lithosphere : The lithosphere is the solid part of the earth's surface which comprises of rock materials.  
Atmosphere : The atmosphere is the blanket or envelope of air that surrounds the Earth.  
b. Zoo : Animals are kept in zoo.



National Park : National park is a place where animals are kept in their natural environment.

- c. Jainism : Jainism is founded by Mahavir Swami.  
Buddhism : Buddhism is founded by Gautam Buddha.
- d. Pallavas and Chalukyas : Do yourself
- e. HSA and HSAA : Do yourself
- f. Large farmer and landless labourers : Do yourself

**3. Define the following :**

**Ans.** Do yourself

**4. Answer the following questions in short : 8**

- Ans.**
- a. The air in the atmosphere is a mixture of many gases, in varying proportions. The composition is not constant and varies not only from time to time but also from place to place. The main features of the composition of the atmosphere are as under:  
The composition of the atmosphere (dry air) is fairly uniform upto a height of about 6 km.  
The two main gases in the atmosphere are nitrogen (about 78%) and oxygen (about 21%).  
The other gases present in the atmosphere are argon, carbon dioxide, ozone, hydrogen, helium, etc. (about one per cent).
  - b. i. The Himalayan                      ii. The Himadri                      iii. The Shivalik
  - c. The natural vegetation of an area means the plants that grow naturally in that area, and not due to any human activity.
  - d. Monoanstery is the holy place for the follower of buddhism.
  - e. Do yourself
  - f. Fa-Hien was a foreign traveller.
  - g. The Patwari keep the records of land in village.
  - h. Self-employment mean havin gown business or work.

**5. Answer the following questions in detail : 12**

- Ans.**
- a. Biosphere is important for all living orngnaisms because life on Earth exists in the biosphere. Biosphere includes parts of atmosphere lithosphere and hydrosphere. Life exists in a little below and above the surface of the lad and in water and air. It has three elements produces, consumers and decom-posers.
  - b. When two tectonic plates push against each other, the and at the point of contact is pushed up in a series of folds. Forces of compression are at work here. The folded rock strata develops crests and troughs, which are called anticlijnes and synclines. Almost all the major mountain chains of the world life the Himalayas, the Andes (South America), the Alpa (Europe) and the Appalachians (North America) are fold mountains.
  - c. Do yourself                                      d. Do yourself
  - e. Do yourself                                      f. Do yourself

