



Our Resources



Test Yourself

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Renewable 2. sustainable development
3. human-made 4. human 5. Biotic 6. potential

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

- Resources are things that are available in the environment for our use.
- Solar energy and water.
- Human resource development is the process of improving already existing skills, because of which more resources can be created.
- Non-renewable resources are also called exhaustible resources. These resources are limited in stock and can get exhausted due to overuse.
- Resource conservation is the process of handling resources with care and giving them enough time to be replenished.
- Sustainable development is the process of striking a balance between the need to use resources now and preserve them for later.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1.	Natural Resources	Human-made Resources
	The resources available in our environment and are used without any modifications. For example : air, water, minerals.	The natural materials that only turn into resources after being altered from their initial state. For example: buildings, roads, vehicles.

2. Certain resources a natural things available in the environment adds up no value without any modifications. In such cases, it is the use of advance technology that turns the resource into a more useful resource and adds value to the resource. For example : water bodies, underground water when turned to scenic beauty and draws water respectively, becomes more valuable resource.
3. It is important to conserve resources because:
 - (a) Resources are limited in stock.
 - (b) Resources should be used wisely to conserve for future generations.
 - (c) Replenishment of resources is a time taking process.
 - (d) Resources have utility value.
 - (e) Distribution of resources is uneven.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. The role of human beings in transforming materials into resources is very significant as:
 - (a) without humans, natural materials will remain material only.
 - (b) humans' intervention makes a material valuable by converting it into a resource.
 - (c) human beings make use of a substance of technology using their qualities and abilities.
2. Sustainable development is the process of striking a balance between the need to use resources now and preserve them for later. It initiates that the use of resources must be done wisely by taking various steps to preserve the resources for future generations. Reducing consumption and following the 3R's are two ways of sustainable development. 3R's include reduce, recycle and reuse of resources.

H. Picture Based Questions.

1. (a) Coal (natural non-renewable resource).
- (b) Human-made resources (buildings).

I. Case Based Questions.

1. Resource conservation.
2. Sustainable development is an important step for resource conservation for future needs. It means using of 3R's (Reduce, recycle, reuse) to preserve the resources for future generations.
3. (a) Reduction of consumption.
- (b) Follow up of 3R's.

J. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Human Made Resources The materials that turned into other useful resources by using technology is called human made resource. For example : roads, vehicles.	Human Resources Humans are themselves an important resource as they have qualities and abilities to use resources (materials). For example : education, health.
2.	Renewable Resources The resources that are replenished in shorter time and are unlimited in nature. For example : solar energy, water.	Non-renewable Resources The resources that can't replenish or takes longer duration to renew and are limited in nature. For example : coal, petroleum.

K. Give two examples of the following.

1. Forests, wild-life
2. Water, waves
3. Solar energy, wind

L. Assertion-Reason.

1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (a)



Natural Resources : Vegetation and Wildlife



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (c)
6. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mulching
2. one
3. biosphere
4. Terrace
5. common property resources
6. CITES

C. Match the following columns.

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (e)
5. (d)
6. (f)

D. True/False.

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

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. 30%

2. Land has various utilities like mining, agriculture, etc. This is termed as 'land use'.
3. Climate and parent rock.
4. Mulching is the process of covering the land between plants with organic matter to retain soil moisture.
5. 1%
6. Areas prone to drought in climate zones, is the main factor causing water scarcity in certain regions.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. The two main types of land ownership are private and community.
2. The two methods to conserve soil are:
 - (a) **Mulching:** Process of covering land between the plants with organic matter in order to retain soil moisture.
 - (b) **Terrace farming:** A form of farming in which steps are formed on mountains or steep areas so that crops can be grown on a flat surface.
3. Because freshwater is very limited, out of which very less freshwater is available for use.
4. Vegetation should be grown and preserved as it slows the runoff of water and is replenished underground. This is how vegetation helps in conserving water.
5. Ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with non-living components of their environment, interacting as a system.
6. The four main types of natural vegetation based on moisture content and temperature are forests, grasslands, scrubs and tundra.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1.
 - Land is one of the most important natural resource that serves as a base for the natural vegetation and a habitat for the wildlife. Agriculture, pastoral farming, mining, etc. are all connected to land use. Thus, land is of immense utility for humans, plants, animals and other non-living organisms as well.
 - With the growing populations, urban areas are getting more crowded, putting pressure on land. This is leading to land degradation, soil erosion, landslides and other environment issues.
 - Therefore, we must opt methods to conserve land resource by afforestation, land reclamation, limited use of chemicals, avoiding overgrazing of cattle.
2. Following is the process of soil formation:

Soil is formed by the weathering of rocks over a long period of time. These rocks break into their pieces containing minerals and organic matter.

The main factors that affects soil formation are:

Climate, parent rock, geographical area, amount of organic matter, time makeup the soil formation. These factors determines the minerals colour, texture, content, humus, etc. available in the soil.

3. The relationship between natural vegetation, wildlife and the ecosystem is interconnected. Natural vegetation and wildlife exists in the biosphere, where all three domains of the earth interact. Living beings are interdependent on one another for their survival and this is known as an ecosystem.

Vegetation and wildlife are key resources that provide us air, shelter, clothes, protect soil, leads to crop production, food we eat. Wildlife also provides food like milk and meat, clothes like wool. Birds are decomposes, hence wildlife and vegetation are necessary to maintain a balance in the ecosystem; representing their interdependency.

4. Methods used for soil conservation include:

- (a) **Mulching:** Process of covering the land between the plants with organic matter in order to retain soil moisture.
- (b) **Contour:** Barriers are formed along the contours using stones, grass or soil. It prevents soil from getting carried or blow away.
- (c) **Rock dams:** These reduce the flow of water which prevents the soil from washing away.
- (d) **Terrace farming:** It involves steps formation on mountains or steep slopes so that crops can be grown on flat surface, that reduces soil erosion.
- (e) **Intercropping:** Method of growing alternate crops in each row at different times to prevent soil washing.
- (f) **Contour plowing:** Formation of natural barrier for water to flow down a hillside by plowing in parallel to its contours.
- (g) **Shelter belts:** Belt formed by trees to check the movement of the wind and to prevent the soil from blowing away.

All the above mentioned methods help in binding the soil that leads to soil conservation or prevents soil degradation.

5. Natural vegetation and wildlife both are in danger from the ongoing activities of human beings. Such activities include deforestation, soil erosion, water pollution, construction work, and everything else are putting them at risk. These activities are affecting the environment at a huge level, such that the number of tsunamis and floods has increased over the years.

Following are the measures to mitigate these impacts:

- (a) For protection of wildlife and vegetation, national parks, wildlife

sanctuaries and other reserves have been formed.

- (b) Awareness initiatives like social forestry and Vana Mahotasava should be provided at regional and local level.
- (c) Children visits should be arranged to spread awareness about wildlife sanctuaries.
- (d) Many nations have enacted legislation outlawing the slaughter of animals and birds for commerce.
- (e) CITES, a global agreement, has been formed to conserve flora and fauna.

H. Picture Based Questions.

1. (Refer diagram given on book page -14)

I. Case Based Questions.

- 1. Because without land, existence of human life is difficult.
- 2. Agriculture, mining, houses, buildings, etc.
- 3. Dependent on physical and human factors like climate, minerals, water, population, technology, soil and topography.

J. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Terrace Farming A form of farming in which steps are formed on mountains or steep areas so that crops can be grown on flat surface.	Contour Plowing The formation of a natural barrier for water to flow down a hillside by plowing in parallel to its contours.
2.	Forests Forests are associated with regions with an abundance of water supplies.	Grasslands Grasslands are regions with moderate rainfall combined with short trees and grass.

K. Assertion-Reason.

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)



Agriculture



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. soil, cultivation 2. Jute 3. intensive, primitive
 4. harvest, growth 5. Europe 6. Agriculture

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

- Rice
- To meet the personal needs of farmers.
- Jute is also known as 'Golden Fibre'.
- Brazil
- Clayey or loamy, alluvial soil.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

- Shifting cultivation and nomadic herding.
- Machinery, fertilizers, seed and labour.
- Because the produced goods need to be in the right place at the right time.
- A chilly environment with evenly spaced, heavy rainfall all year long, loamy soil with good drainage and mild slopes.
- Rainfall, high humidity, high temperatures are necessary. Along with clayey, alluvial soil to hold water well.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

- Shifting cultivation also known as 'slash and burn' agriculture includes cutting down and burning the trees, a piece of land is cleared. After that, the soil is mixed with the ashes, and crops are planted. The field is abandoned and the cultivator relocates to a new plot when the soil no longer retains its fertility.

The purpose of shifting cultivation helps in regaining soil fertility when left abandoned and is promptly used and practiced in regions with heavy rainfall.

2. Developed Countries' Agriculture	Developing Countries' Agriculture
Farming is generally performed on large scale and heavy inputs.	Farming is mainly performed by families for their own survival needs.
Use of advanced technology in farming.	Dependency on traditional methods in farming.
Higher produce due to advanced technology.	Lower produce due to limited access to advanced technology.
Farming is capital intensive.	Farming is labour intensive.

3. With the increasing population, the cultivation from agriculture also needs to be increased to meet the increasing demand. Following measures are necessary to achieve it:

- (a) Increasing the arable land.
- (b) The number of crops grown should be increased.
- (c) Improving irrigation facilities and technology.
- (d) Using high yielding variety seeds and appropriate quantity of fertilizers with the same.

This is how agricultural development can be achieved.

4. Following are the factors influencing agriculture:

- (a) Climate:** Different crops need different type of climate to grow and harvest. Thus, depending upon the climate, crops are chosen to be grown in a particular region.
- (b) Relief of land:** All types of landforms are not suitable for all types of crops, therefore, relief is a key determinant of farming.
- (c) Soils:** Types of soil determine which crop is suitable to grow in a specific region.
- (d) Water Availability:** Water can be made accessible naturally, by rain or by irrigation methods which determines the crop to be grown and the type of farming.
- (e) Cultural and economic factors:** Factors like markets, means of transports, availability of labour, capital, govt. policies, quality of seeds, irrigation facilities, etc. influence agriculture practice.

H. Picture Based Questions.

1. (a) Cotton (b) Tea

I. Case Based Questions.

1. To meet the increasing demand.
2. (a) Increasing arable land.
(b) Number of crops grown should increased.
(c) Improving irrigation facilities and technology.
(d) Using high yielding variety seeds and appropriate quantity of fertilizers with the same.

J. Differentiate between the following.

1.

Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
Small scale farming performed to meet the personal needs of farmers.	Large scale farming performed for profit making.
Uses more of household labor and low levels of technology.	Uses more of advanced technology.

2.	Shifting Cultivation	Nomadic Herding
	Piece of land is cleared by cutting down and burning the trees, then crops are planted.	Herdsmen travel predetermined routes with their animals to provide them with water and feed.
	Crops are grown and then that land is left abandoned.	Animals are raised to get milk, meat, wool, skins and other goods.

K. Map-Based Questions.

- China, Nigeria, Niger (Self map work).
- Kenya, India, China, Sri Lanka are tea producing countries.
Brazil, Columbia, India are coffee producing countries (Self map work).

L. Assertion-Reason.

- (a)
- (c)
- (b)
- (a)



Industrial Development



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

- (b)
- (c)
- (b)
- (d)
- (b)
- (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

- agriculture, marine, forest
- blast furnace
- Steel
- Sakchi
- state, individuals
- Ore

C. True/False.

- False
- False
- True
- True
- False
- True

D. Match the following columns.

- (b)
- (c)
- (a)
- (d)
- (e)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

- Production of goods, extraction of minerals and provision of services.
- Agro-based and mineral-based industries.
- To provide service to the general public.
- Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers.
- Iron ore, coal, limestone, labour, capital, site and other infrastructure.

6. Bangalore-Tamil Nadu region.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Industry is basically the production of goods using the raw material extracted during the primary activities, like agriculture.
2. Industries that produce small volume of goods are called small scale industries. Flour mills are an example of small scale industries.
3. Automobiles industries, Iron and steel industries and Petrochemical industries are the three largest industries in the world.
4. Pittsburgh has many vocational advantages for its steel industry as coal is locally available, iron ore is sourced from Minnesota, transportation through waterways is easy, train transportation is also available, etc.
5. Joint sector industries are jointly owned by the state and individuals. For example Maruti Udyog.
6. Public sector industries are owned by the government to serve the general public while private sector industries are owned by an individual or a group of individuals for profit making.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. Following is the classification of industries based on raw materials:
 - (a) **Agro-based industries:** Industries that utilize agriculture, marine and forest based raw material for further production. Example : dairy products.
 - (b) **Mineral-based industries:** Industries that use mineral ores as their primary raw material. For example : iron is produced from iron ore, and that iron is used to make machines.
 - (c) **Marine-based industries:** Industries that use raw material from seas and oceans. For example- fish oil is produced from fish.
 - (d) **Forest-based industries:** Industries that use forest based raw material, such as wood is used to make furniture.
 - (e) **Pastoral-based industries:** Industries that use raw materials from animals. For example- silk-textile industry.
2. Iron and steel industry has a significant role in modern industry as steel is called the backbone of modern industries. It is integral in manufacturing and construction, and is used in ships, trains, trucks, autos, safety pins and needles. Steel is essential for drilling oil wells and transporting oil through pipelines.

India also took advantage of raw materials, cheap labour, transport and the market to develop a large iron and steel industry location.
3. Pittsburgh is the hub of steel industry in the USA and has many locational advantages. Coal is available locally, iron ore is sourced from Minnesota (1500 km) away. Pittsburgh is advantageous in terms of transport whether

by waterways or through train routes. There are many sources for water including Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. There are steel mills at other locations too, mostly in Monongahela and Allegheny River valley, along Ohio River.

4. With the advancement of technology, new synthetic fibres have been introduced, due to which numerous textile mills have been globally set up. Cotton textile is the oldest and most widely used industry in the world. In India, this is the oldest, largest and most organized industry. It is majorly concentrated in Mumbai-Ahmedabad region due to the availability of locally produced cotton.

Other textile industries are woollen and silk, set up globally and have been a rise of synthetic textiles. Jute is the major foreign exchange earner and is significant for the economy.

H. Picture Based Questions.

Refer Book Page-34

I. Map Based Questions.

Self

J. Case Based Questions.

1. As its products are used as raw material in other industries.
2. Iron ore, coal, limestone.
3. Labour, capital and other infrastructure.
4. Iron is placed in a blast furnace where it undergoes smelting. Smelted material is then refined to remove impurities. The output is refined steel.

K. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Small-scale Industries	Large-scale Industries
	Industries producing small volume of goods.	Industries producing huge amounts of goods.
	Investment capital and people employed are not huge.	Investment capital, skilled labour employed are huge.
	Advanced technology is not available.	Advanced technology and power consumption are high.
	Use local raw materials only for production of goods.	Use raw materials from different regions and produce superior goods.

2.	Public Sector Industries	Private Sector Industries
	These are owned by the government to serve the general public.	These are owned by an individual or group of individuals for profit making.
	Main aim is to provide service to the people.	Main aim is to grow financially and economically.

L. Assertion-Reason.

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d)



Human Resource and Its Importance



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. population distribution | 2. Alluvial | 3. birth |
| 4. emigrants | 5. slow | 6. Developed |

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. The population that acts as producer and consumer, transforming natural resources into valuable resource through knowledge, intellect and skill.
2. South Central Asia, East Asia and Southeast Asia.
3. Birth rate.
4. 0 to 4, 5 to 9 and 10-14 years.
5. Broad base and narrows as it moves upward.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. 'Population explosion' is the sudden change in the population during a particular time period. The main causes are changes in the birth and death rates; more health and educational facilities available, etc.
2. Topography affects population distribution as areas of high altitudes support less facilities leading to less population while plains provides more facilities that supports in higher population distribution.
3. Due to their suitability for intensive agriculture, river valleys are densely populated.
4. In developed countries, in older age groups it has been observed that there are more females than males, reflecting higher female life expectancy.

- The broad base suggests potential for future population growth as the large number of children and young people reach reproductive age.
- Due to availability of better infrastructure and other facilities, migration from less developed countries contribute to more developed ones.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

- The climate plays a vital role in the distribution of population as countries and regions having moderate climate, like the USA and Germany, have higher population when compared to the ones with extreme climates, such as the Sahara Desert and the Arctic, having sparse or no population at all.
- The Japan's population pyramid has a narrow base and a wider middle, indicating low birth rate and an aging population. It suggests a high proportion of middle-aged and elderly individuals with low fertility rates. This indicates potential future challenges with population decline and a shrinking workforce. While wider middle and top suggest significant pressure on social services and health care systems to support an aging population.

Population Pyramid of India	Population Pyramid of Japan
Large age groups are in the 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 year ranges, reflecting a significant no. of young children.	Large age groups are in the 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59 year ranges, reflecting significant no. of middle aged people.
Wide base suggests potential for future population growth and demographic trends suggest more investment in education, healthcare and employment opportunities.	Narrow base suggests potential future challenges with population decline and significant pressure on social services and healthcare systems to support aging people.

- Every country has a different rate of population change. In countries like Kenya, the change is high due to the lack of health facilities. The birth and death rate in such countries is generally very high. The shape of population pyramid of Kenya has a wider base and narrow top signifying high birth rate and lower proportion of elderly people.

H. Picture Based Questions.

Self

I. Map Based Questions.

- India, China
- Australia, Brazil

J. Case Based Questions.

- The change in population over a specific period of time is called population change. It is measured as a sudden change in the population during specific time period.

- The changes in the birth and death rates are the main factors depending on poor health and sanitation facilities.
- Sudden increase in population during a specific time is known as population explosion. The main reasons for its occurrence include good health and education facilities provided during the period.
- Due to the availability of better infrastructure and other facilities.

K. Differentiate between the following.

1.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Population Density</th> <th>Population Distribution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The amount of people residing in a given region of the earth's surface is known as population density.</td> <td>People are unevenly distributed around the world and this pattern is known as population distribution.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Population Density	Population Distribution	The amount of people residing in a given region of the earth's surface is known as population density.	People are unevenly distributed around the world and this pattern is known as population distribution.
Population Density	Population Distribution				
The amount of people residing in a given region of the earth's surface is known as population density.	People are unevenly distributed around the world and this pattern is known as population distribution.				
2.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Emigration</th> <th>Immigration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>People who leave a country are called emigrants, thus they cause loss of population known as emigration or out migration.</td> <td>People who arrive a country are called immigrants, thus they cause increase of population known as immigration or in-migration.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Emigration	Immigration	People who leave a country are called emigrants, thus they cause loss of population known as emigration or out migration.	People who arrive a country are called immigrants, thus they cause increase of population known as immigration or in-migration.
Emigration	Immigration				
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L. Assertion-Reason.

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)



Beginning of the Modern Period



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. lives 2. all 3. administration/perspective
 4. Eurocentric 5. topography

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (e)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Understanding human experiences and society changes in the past.
2. Because they offer insights into colonial governance and decision making.
3. It tends to be Eurocentric and oversimplified.
4. They aim to collect data on topography and demographics.
5. By using alternative sources like diaries and newspapers.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Alternative sources like diaries and newspapers complement official records in historical research in order to have a more thorough picture of the past.
2. The main criticisms of traditional periodization in India history includes being oversimplified and Eurocentric that ignored the variety of religions and civilizations that have shaped Indian history.
3. The British colonial administration used surveys as a tool for governance in India by providing a thorough understanding of colonial government of local and regional levels that offered an important insights to the goals and activities of their authorities.
4. The significance of Eurocentric periodization in shaping historical narratives includes the distinctive characteristics that reflected on the impact of colonization on Indian society.
5. The limitations of official records from the colonial administration in capturing diverse perspectives in Indian history stated the biases and alleged period of darkness that preceded British intervention.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. The significance of dates in historical analysis plays a vital role as depending on the event and issues that took place, dates were weighed for their importance. The chronology is the main concept of the discipline of history. It assists in providing part of a structure to make sense of the past. When many historical processes do not align with specific dates, it leads to confusion and is an impact of ignorance of one's point of view while concerning with others.
2. In traditional periodization, the ancient history of India was divided into three periods- Hindu, Muslim and British. It initiated biasness and had limitations too. Its strength was that it was able to cover each periods viewpoint, while ignoring the other two which was its weakness. For instance, when Hindu period was mentioned, then it ignored experiences of Muslim and British. This was not existed in alternative periodization approaches. They tried to cover all periods by giving equal importance but

however, it also gave concern to one approach over other.

3. The official records from the colonial administration played a significant role in bringing acknowledgement about the Indian history. These records offered a wealth of information about the administrative structure, policies, decision-making processes, and interactions between colonial officials and Indian society.

It enhanced in shaping Indian history. But these records could only show what they wanted others to know about the past events. They were biased and did not disclose all facts (real) about the Indian history.

4. The challenges and opportunities in studying the experiences of marginalized groups like tribals, peasants and urban poor in colonial. India may not be reflected adequately in non-administration sources as they primarily represent the literate elements of society. Thus, more difficult study is needed to comprehend these population's lifestyles.

H. Case Based Questions.

1. To record a period's essential qualities, periodization's study is important. They also mirror our perceptions of the past.
2. It reflects biases and limitations because it provides one's viewpoint only, and ignores the others'. They were oversimplified and Eurocentric as per James Mill while ignoring the variety of religions and civilizations.
3. Alternative periodization approach was based on 'ancient', 'modern' and 'medieval'. They were considered more appropriate as being description for the period under the British rule. This would reflect a distinctive characteristic and the impact of colonization on Indian society.

I. Differentiate between the following.

Refer answer G2.

J. Assertion-Reason.

1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (a)



The Establishment of Company Power



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (a)
5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mughal nobles
2. Mir Qasim
3. Treaty of Salbai
4. Robert Clive
5. Srirangapattnam/Seringapatam

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (e)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (c)
6. (i)
7. (h)
8. (j)
9. (g)
10. (f)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. To modernize his army with friend's help against Britishers.
2. So that the company might enjoy trade concessions and other privileges.
3. Related to trade.
4. Warren Hastings.
5. Robert Clive.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. It marked the beginning of British rule in India.
2. Maratha chiefs were selfish and lacked trust on one another led to their defeat.
3. The three conflicts between East India Company and Nawabs were denial of trades, money mindedness among Nawabs, and lack of control over Treaties.
4. Lack of trust among Indian rulers, lack of public on rulers, Britishers used political, economic and diplomatic methods to extend its influence were some elements that contributed to British Empire's victory.
5. Political, economic and diplomatic methods.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. Subsidiary Alliances was that Indian rulers were not allowed to have their own independent armed forces. They were to be protected by the company, but they had to pay for the "subsidiary forces" that the company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection. If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, then part of their territory was taken away as penalty. For example- when Richard Wellesley was Governor-General, the Nawab of Awadh was forced to give over half of his territory as he failed to pay for the "subsidiary forces".
2. Tipu Sultan was once hunting in the forest with a French friend when he encountered a tiger. His gun failed, and his dagger fell to the ground. As the tiger attacked, Tipu initially fought unarmed, then managed to retrieve the dagger and kill the tiger. This act earned him the title of "Tiger of Mysore".

3. The Battle of Plassey became the first major victory the company won in India. As a result the company's primary objective was to expand trade without direct conquest, relying on local rulers for privileges. This battle was won by the company against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey in 1757 with Mir Jafar's support. Then, company became nawabs themselves after Mir Jafar's death and used Bengal's revenue resources to finance resources, purchase cotton and silk textiles, etc.
4. Lord Dalhousie led the final wave of annexations, done through his policy of Doctrine of lapse. As per Doctrine of lapse, the kingdom would 'Lapse' and would become part of British territory if the ruler died without male heir. Various kingdoms were annexed under this policy which are as follows :
 - (a) The kingdom of Satara in 1848.
 - (b) The kingdom of Sambalpur in 1850.
 - (c) The kingdom of Udaipur in 1852.
 - (d) The kingdom of Nagpur in 1854
 - (e) The kingdom of Awadh in 1856.
5. The company sought to curb Maratha power, leading to their defeat in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761. Maratha states were divided into states under chiefs from different dynasties. A Peshwa, a principal inister, held the Maratha soldiers and statsmen like Mahadji Sindhia and Nana Phandnavis were notable. The Marathas were subdued in several wars, including the Treaty of Salbai, the Second Anglo. Maratha war, and the Third Anglo Maratha War. The Peshwa was removed and sent to Bithur, granting the company complete control over the Vindhya Territories.
The 3 Anglo-Maratha Wars were held from:
 - (a) First-Anglo Maratha War (1775-82)
 - (b) Second-Anglo Maratha War (1803-1805)
 - (c) Third-Anglo Maratha War (1817-19)

H. Picture Based Questions.

1. To trade and transport goods and people through waterways.
2. William Simpson and John B. East painted Local boats.
3. Robert Clive
4. Robert Clive (Governor General)

I. Map Work.

Do yourself.

J. Read and Answer.

1. Two courts 2. Calcutta 3. Diwani adalat 4. To bring uniformity

K. Assertion-Reason.

- (d)



Ruling The Countryside



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. ten million 2. Nij 3. Ashley Eden
4. Indigo 5. synthetic

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (e)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. In 1765.
2. Indigo crop.
3. Zamindari system or Permanent settlement system.
4. Sir Thomas Munro
5. Indigo

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. High rents to zamindars, insecure land rights, raising loans to pay rent and failure to repay loans led to eviction from their ancestral lands were some main reasons for the failure of the Permanent settlement.
2. The key features of ryoti system includes compulsorily production of indigo crops, raising of loans led to endless cycle of debts, cheap pricing for indigo, growers forced ryots to sign contracts for cultivation of indigo.
3. The indigo planters shifted their operations from Bengal to Bihar after the Revolt of 1859 because farmers protested against the ryoti system. Bihar provided better cultivation environment for indigo crops with lesser restrictions and British colonial administration also backed the farmers for the shift, seeking indigo cultivation more in Bihar.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. The impact of the East India Company's revenue policies on Indian agriculture and society in the late 18th century and early 19th century were:

- (a) **Land revenue system (Permanent Settlement):** High revenue on land from farmers enforced them into debts.
- (b) **Cultivation of commercial crops:** Crops used for trading were promoted more to be planted and cultivated, that led to shortage of food crops and famines within India.
- (c) **Decline of local industries:** Primary focus was on raw material production for British trade which led to decline of local industries.

2. The following were the causes and consequences of the Blue Rebellion of 1859:

Causes

- (a) Exploitative Indigo Cultivation (Forcefully indigo crops were grown for further trades).
- (b) Planters were oppressed (Through violence, coercion and illegal means that oppressed farmers into indigo cultivation).
- (c) Legal Protection of farmers lacked (Britishers favoured the planters of indigo, leaving the farmers with little recourse against their exploitation).
- (d) Economic causes (Indigo was sold at low prices leading to the endless cycle of debts).

Consequences

- (a) Rebellion by farmers led to the end of forced indigo cultivation.
 - (b) Empowered peasants by making them aware of their rights.
 - (c) Contributed to the nationalism and ultimately movement for freedom.
 - (d) Economic benefit as farmers can grow crops of their choice.
3. The transformation from a trading to a political force in Bengal included shift of power after defeating mughals in the battles, impact on agriculture aimed to charge high rents, cash crops cultivation, etc., and revenue systems introduced by company for the peasants and ryots. All these changes led to significant socio-economic disruptions in Bengal that altered agricultural and economic practices directly.
4. The revenue systems introduced by the company were:
- (a) **Permanent Settlement System:** In this system, zamindars showed no interest in investing in land improvements as expected, mainly due to high revenue demands making it difficult for them to pay.
 - (b) **Mahalwari Settlement:** In this, Britishers realized for a change required to accommodate rising commerce and administrative costs. Here, entire village was converted into one bigger unit for the payment of land revenue.
 - (c) **Ryotwari System:** In southern British territory, it was a move away from the Permanent settlement. In this, separate poll was conducted for each field to accurately evaluate income that would guard the

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. shifting agriculture
2. authority
3. natural
4. control
5. moneylenders

C. True/False.

1. False
2. True
3. False

D. Match the following columns.

1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (b)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Shifting cultivation or jhum cultivation.
2. Birsa Munda.
3. Indian Forest Act of 1927.
4. Restricted access to forests that impacted the traditional and cultural practices of tribal communities.
5. Exploitation of forest resources increased with the influx of traders and moneylenders into wooded areas during the colonial era.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Jhum cultivation is a traditional agricultural method where a patch of forest is cleared and burned, and crops are grown for a few years before moving to a new patch. It is significant as it is adapted to the environment and allows sustainable use.
2. By leading movements against forest laws and for advocating the rights of tribal communities.
3. It restricted tribals to forests' access which disrupted the practices of tribal livelihoods in India and brought further challenges for them.
4. The chiefs' administrative power was significantly reduced, even though they were still able to hold their land rights over communities. The new govt. severely weakened the customary authority and governance systems of the tribes by forcing them to follow British rules and regulations.
5. The significance of the Indian Forest Act of 1927 in colonial India was that restricting tribes to access to forest resources ownership of land displaced, limited powers to selected leaders, strengthened forest departments, etc.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. The impact of British colonial policies, such as forest laws and economic exploitation on the socio-economic fabric of tribal communities included the following:
 - (a) Tribals demonstrated opposition to the forest rules by continuing to follow their customs and fighting against new laws.
 - (b) Resistance gave rise to a number of rebellions.

- (c) Led to the commercial exploitation of forest resources increased.
 - (d) To increase source of income, native groups started making silk, mostly for the European market.
 - (e) Exploited by middlemen and dealers who controlled the flow of products through markets.
 - (f) This reliance on the economy strengthened the marginalization of native populations and fueled exploitation and poverty in forests areas.
2. The Birsa Munda's movement has a vital significance in the following ways:
- (a) Envisioned a return to traditional practices of cultivation and community living.
 - (b) Political aim was to expel missionaries, moneylenders, Hindu landlords and the government to establish a Munda Raj.
 - (c) Identified these groups as the source of Munda's suffering, as British land policies, Hindu landlords and missionaries disrupted their traditional land system and culture.

H. Case Based Questions.

1. Birsa encouraged Mundas to give up drinking, clean their village and abandon beliefs in witchcraft.
2. Birsa envisioned by returning to traditional practices of cultivation and community living with political aim to expel missionaries, money lenders, Hindu landlords and the government.
3. Birsa toured villages, rallying support and urging people to destroy the symbols of diku and European power. His followers attacked police stations, churches and the property of moneylenders and zamindars, raising the white flag of Birsa Raj.

I. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Jhum Cultivation	Settled Cultivation
	Jhum cultivation or shifting cultivation is a farming practice where a piece of land is cleared for growing crops and then left fallow for years so that the soil could regain its fertility.	Settled cultivation is a farming where same plot of land is cultivated for years repeatedly, where the soil loses its fertility to a great extent, using techniques and irrigation methods.

J. Map-Based Questions.

Do yourself.

K. Assertion-Reason.

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c)

L. Picture Based Questions.

1. (a) Santhal tribe (b) Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal
2. (a) Birsa Munda (b) Munda tribe



Revolt of 1857



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Govt. of India Act
2. adopted
3. 1856
4. Meerut
5. Canning

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (e)
5. (b)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. On 10 May, 1857
2. Canning
3. Religious Disabilities Act
4. Bahadur Shah Zafar
5. High land revenue demands
6. Gurkhas community

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. (a) Dissatisfied with pay, allowances and conditions of service.
(b) New regulations infringed upon their religious beliefs and practices.
2. (a) Economic challenges due to loss of revenue and resources.
(b) Loss of ownership and power.
(c) Resistance against British rule.
3. (a) Transfer of power from British Company to British Crown.
(b) Secretary of State for India was appointed.
(c) Governor-General became the Viceroy, the Crown's representative.

4. It included introduction of western education, new laws and administrative systems to modernize India and led to disruption of traditional and social structures and cultural practices.
5. It was the First war of Independence that led to end of Britishers rule over India gradually. It brought a feel of nationalism among Indians and was a movement for freedom.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. The various causes that led to revolt of 1857 included:
 - (a) **Political causes:** Certain policies were introduced and imposed on rulers that stated if a ruler died without a male heir, his empire would be annexed by Britishers, which led to displacement of many Indian rulers.
 - (b) **Economic causes:** High taxes levied on land and exploitation of Indian resources, and destruction of traditional practices affected Indians.
 - (c) **Military causes:** Low pay, allowances to sepoy, discrimination by the officials led to dissatisfaction and resulted in revolt.
 - (d) **Social and religious causes:** British officials intervention in religious practices and cultural structures of Indians and their exploitation were headed under this cause.
2. The impacts of the Revolt of 1857 on British policies and administration in India were as follows:
 - (a) Led to the transfer of power from East India Company to the British crown, under Govt. of India Act.
 - (b) Secretary of State for India was appointed to oversee the political and administrative functioning.
 - (c) Adoption of western education.
 - (d) Ratio of Indian to European soldiers in the army was altered.
 - (e) British confiscated the property of Muslims, suspecting them of leading the revolt.
3. The Revolt of 1857 is considered as the first war of independence widespread rebellion against Britishers, it exposed the discontentment among Indians on economic, social and political backgrounds, ultimately leading to the transfer of power from East India Company to the British Crown. It also led to the feeling of nationalism and freedom from Britishers among Indians. This revolt laid the foundation for freedom for the first time and brought forward significant leaders in the context of Indian history.

H. Picture Based Questions.

1. (a) Rani Lakshmibai
(b) Nana Saheb

I. Map Based Question.

Do yourself.

J. Case Based Questions.

1. On May 10, 1857.
2. Killing Britishers, seizing arms and setting buildings on fire.
3. To demand the Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar to lead them.
4. The emperor initially agreed to lead the revolt.

K. Differentiate between the following.

1. **Bahadur Shah Zafar's Role:** He called rulers to join a confederacy against the British, hoping to regain their territories under his leadership small rulers joined him.

Role of Rani Lakshmbai: She joined the rebel soldiers and fought alongside Tantia Tope, a general of Nana Saheb. She also opposed Britishers policy of Doctrine of lapse as she wanted her adopted son to be her legal heir.

2. Annexation of Jhansi	Annexation of Awadh
Rani Lakshmbai fought fearlessly against the British, and after her husband's death she wanted her adopted son to be the legal heir of the throne. But Britishers defeated her in Jhansi and annexed it.	Awadh was one of the final territories to be annexed by the British. It was imposed with the subsidiary alliance initially and was taken over stating that it was misgoverned and required British intervention for proper administration.

L. Assertion-Reason.

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (a)
4. (d)



Education and British Rule



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (c)
6. (b)
7. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. 100,000
2. economic
3. natural, serene
4. English

C. True/False.

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True

D. Match the following columns.

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. To assess the state of education in vernacular school.
2. British should not focus on teaching what the natives wanted or respected to please them. It should aim at imparting useful and practical knowledge.
3. English
4. William Jones

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. The key criticisms were that Britishers believed orientalist approach to be misguided and noteworthy to invest effort in studying of Arabic and Sanskrit language and literature.
2. The English Education Act of 1835 impacted traditional Indian educational institutions by making English the medium of higher education as this would alienate Indians from their cultural roots and lead to a loss of traditional knowledge systems.
3. Thomas Babington Macaulay played a vital role in shaping British educational policies in India by advocating for the teaching of the English language. He believed that knowledge of English would allow Indians to access some of the finest literature in the world and became aware of developments in western science and philosophy.
4. The primary objectives of Wood's Despatch issued in 1854 were emphasis on practical benefits of European learning over oriental knowledge and enhancement of moral character of Indians by establishing educational departments to oversee all such related matters.
5. Mahatma Gandhi critiqued western values, particularly its reliance on machinery and technology, advocating for a return to traditional Indian values. In contrast, Tagore sought to integrate the best aspects of modern western civilization with the rich cultural heritage of India. He believed in the importance of teaching science and technology alongside arts, music and dance at Santiniketan.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. William Adam's survey of pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar was highly significant as it provided crucial insights into the state of vernacular education, realizing inadequacies of traditional education systems and directly influencing subsequent British educational policies. This survey influenced subsequent educational policies in the following ways :

- (a) Observed western education as flexible system suited to local requirements.
 - (b) Introduction of order, routines, rules and regular inspections of the pathshalas.
2. William Jones believed in studying and respecting Indian culture through its languages and texts, he promoted 'Orientalist approach'. While Thomas Babington Macaulay favoured Western-style education focussing on English as medium of language and literature, viewing "civilizing" of India; ultimately shaping Indian education towards English-medium style through "Minute on Education" in 1835. The perspectives led to founding of Asiatic Society of Bengal that focused on Indian languages and texts while Macaulay's learning system advocated English, replacing traditional Indian learnings.
3. The impacts of colonial education on Indian society and culture included :
- Positive Aspects: -**
- (a) Access to modern knowledge through western scientific concepts modernization on grounds of education, etc.
 - (b) Movements of social reform leading to changes in traditional and cultural practices.
 - (c) Political approach of Indian leaders led to intervention of changes in British policies and foundation of new Acts.
- Negative Aspects:-**
- (a) Emergence and use of English language led to decline in values of Indian traditional knowledge systems.
 - (b) Privileges to educated people instead of illiterate ones.
 - (c) Education system of westerners drained the mindsets of Indians on economic, social and political grounds.
4. Indian intellectuals and reformers played important role in advocating for educational reforms during the British colonial period by urging to establish more schools, colleges and universities across the country. They also pressurised for increased financial investment in education, arguing that a well-educated populace would contribute to the overall development and stability of India. Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore had a vision of educating Indians, also Tagore's Santiniketan was a part of a broader discourse about the future of education in India. Some reforms existed within for inclusive and accessible education and others advocated for entirely new system to cultivate a truly national culture.

H. Case Based Questions.

1. Influenced by the ideas of establishing institutions to study ancient Indian texts and teach Sanskrit and Persian literature and poetry.

2. To encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit texts beneficial for the country's administration.
3. They believed it would help the British earn the respect of the 'natives' and secure their place.
4. Madrasa in Calcutta aimed to promote Arabic, Persian and Islamic laws of Muslims and Hindu College in Banaras to encourage Sanskrit texts of the ancient history.

I. Differentiate between the following.

1. Orientalists	Anglicist
They believed in educating Indians through Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian languages, promoting traditional Indian learning.	They advocated for western education through English emphasizing modern western sciences and literature

2. Mahatma Gandhi critiqued western values, particularly its reliance on machinery and technology, advocating for a return to traditional Indian values. In contrast, Tagore sought to integrate the best aspects of modern western civilization with the rich cultural heritage of India. He believed in the importance of teaching science and technology alongside arts, music and dance at Santiniketan.

J. Assertion-Reason.

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (d)



Women, Caste and Reform



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Brahma Samaj 2. Sati 3. Satyashodhak Samaj
4. Widow's home 5. remarriage

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Widows were forced to self-immolate on this husband's funeral pyre.
2. Jyotirao Phule
3. Practice of Sati
4. To abolish caste system.
5. B.R. Ambedkar's father.
6. Founded widows' home in Poona.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Raja Rammohan Roy played a significant role in social reforms by raising campaigns against Sati system, child marriage and caste system. He was in favour of women's education and established Brahmo Samaj also.
2. The Act's significance was that it legalised the remarriage of Hindu widows that improved women's rights and status in India.
3. By initiating widows remarriage, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar contributed to social reform in India.
4. It had a fruitful impact by improving women's status, accessible educational rights, participation in social reforms and advancements in their rights.
5. The objectives of Arya Samaj were widow remarriage and women's education for the upliftment of women's status.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. The impact of social and religious reform movements on the status of women's in Indian society included :
 - (a) Abolition of practice of sati.
 - (b) Remarriage of widows.
 - (c) Banned child marriages.
 - (d) Education for women for their empowerment.
 - (e) Advocating women's status to bring them equivalent to men.
2. Several efforts were made by reformers to promote widow remarriage in India was by passing an act of women remarriage which was advocated Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Raja Rammohan Roy. The movement in favour of widow remarriage spread to other parts of the country. An association was formed in the Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras Presidency by Veerasalingam Pantulu.
3. Following were the contributions of various reformers towards the education of women in 19th century in India :

- (a) In Punjab, the Arya Samaj and in Maharashtra, Jyotirao Phule established schools specifically for girls.
 - (b) In North India, Muslim women started learning to read the Koran in Arabic.
 - (c) Some reformers like Mumtaz Ali, even reinterpreted verses from the Koran to support the cause of women's education.
 - (d) B.R. Ambedkar advocated for low caste system's girls to educational reforms.
4. The Non-Brahman movement led by the Non-Brahman castes which were educated class. It aimed to challenge the position of the Brahmin caste and fight against caste-based discrimination, leading to the increased awareness of E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker who was discouraged by being served according to the caste system at a congress feast. These movements responded from the chiefs of the upper castes and the orthodox Hindus and then birth of the associations with the apparent motives to preserve caste system by the help of religious texts.
 5. Legislation has played an important role in the social reform movements of the 19th and early 20th century. It has abolished Sati practice, child marriage and widow remarriage was advocated by providing legal laws backed by reformers' efforts. These acts were made to aim at achieving women's uplifted status and prohibition of orthodoxy of Hindus, British officials also upraised these acts along with intellectuals and reformers in India.

H. Case Based Questions.

1. Printing of books, newspapers, magazines, leaflets and pamphlets led to the development of new forms of communication.
2. Books, magazines, newspapers, leaflets and pamphlets were easily accessible and cheaper than manuscripts that changed social, political economic and religious nature of public discourse.
3. The ordinary people could express their ideas and opinions in these types of printed materials.
4. Social, political, economic and religious issues.

I. Differentiate between the following.

1. **Role of Raja Rammohan Roy** : He was an Indian reformer who initiated debates and rose campaigns against Sati practice, child marriages and widow remarriage. He advocated education of women also in India.

Role of Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar : He was an Indian famous reformer who used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarriage. His suggestion was passed was adopted by British officials, and a law was passed in 1856 permitting widow remarriage.

2.	Arya Samaj	Brahmo Samaj
	Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the reform association named Arya Samaj that supported widow remarriage.	Raja Rammohan Roy founded the reform association named Brahmo Samaj or Brahmo Sabha in Calcutta that persuaded people to abandon old practices and opt a new way of life.

J. Assertion-Reason.

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

K. Picture Based Questions.

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy.
 (b) He founded a reform association in the name of Brahmo Samaj.
 (c) He began campaign against practice of sati. He favoured women education and prohibition of child marriage. He encouraged widow remarriage too.



THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1870-1947)



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Arms 2. Swadeshi 3. Jallianwala Bagh
 4. Muslims 5. Jawaharlal Nehru

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. It aim to remove racial discrimination by allowing Indian judges to preside over cases involving Britishers in India.
 2. Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozechah Mehta.

3. To attain self governance and protest British rule through non-violence. It also included boycott of British goods and titles.
4. Demonstrations and hartals took place all over the country and the government used brutal force to crush them; culminating the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
5. Lala Lajpat Rai.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 restricted press' freedom as they were not allowed to print anything against the British rule that brought no disclosure of evil activities before Indians.
2. To unite Indians politically and seek a greater role in governance, in decision making, etc.
3. The significance of Jallianwala Bagh massacre brought nation pain which led to efforts to bring Hindus and Muslims together in the fight against British rule.
4. This movement increased pressure on the colonial government and the leaders of Khilafat movement became a major part of the non-cooperation movement.
5. It was seen as a hope to unit Hindus and Muslims to fight against British rule:

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. The emergence of nationalist consciousness in India led to awareness for formation of several political associations such as the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Madras Mahajan Sabha, Bombay Presidency Association and the Indian National Congress (INC). The Dissatisfaction with British rule intensified during 1870s and 1880s. The Arms Act 1878 was restricted on Indians and the Vernacular Press Act was imposed leading to severe restrictions on the press, thereby allowing the govt. to confiscate assets for publishing 'objectionable' content.
2. The Swadeshi movement brought a consciousness of the Indian Identity self-help, India made goods and the encouragement of vernacular culture and language. It included methods of violent revolution, formation of All India Muslims league, Lucknow Pact, propagation of different extreme political viewpoints, appearance of social groups, mobilisation and the start of political recognition with the intention of raging against British rule and India's self-governing.
3. When Gandhi came to India in 1915 from South Africa, he was already an international leader as he had led in non-violent marches against racist laws. His campaigns had exposed him to various Indian communities. He spent his first year in India travelling across the country, understanding

the people, their needs and the overall situation. His first interventions were in local movements in Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad where he worked with leaders like Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel. In Ahmedabad, he led a mill workers strike in 1918 successfully.

4. The partition of Bengal by Viceroy Curzon in 1905 remains one of the fueling factors of the political power in the region. Curzon justified the partition stating his reason being administrative purposes but it was seen as a strategy to diminish overall bengali dominance over others and hence causing an uproar across India. This led to the Swadeshi movement, which involved large scale protests like passive resistance, boycott of British goods and products and the use of Indian made goods and products, and a renewal of Indian cultural and industrial values.
5. The Non-cooperation Movement was prevalent throughout 1921-22. A bunch of students withdrew from schools and colleges which were under govt. control. Several of the leading lawyers such as Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, C. Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali, sacrificed their legal practices. British imposed titles were renounced by their renounces, and legislatures were boycotted. Public bonfires were organized, they burn the foreign cloth obtained and led to drastic reduction in the import of foreign cloth. It was the start of a journey which was nonetheless. It was only the time before quite a few districts became the centre of a massive uprising.

H. Case Based Questions.

1. English educated professionals like lawyers.
2. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and Indian Association.
3. The main realization was that India belonged to all its citizens regardless of social distinctions.
4. The significance was that British control over India's resources and lives needed to end for true Indian sovereignty was realized under the association of Indian National Congress.

I. Differentiate between the following.

1. Moderates wanted to fight the British peacefully while Radicals wanted to fight British violently. They both differed in patterns of fighting against British rule.
2. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was a Hindu group that was created to recall the glory of Indian past to unite Indians and ultimately lead to independence against British rule. While the communalist Party of India was created to aware Indian for the equalities and democratic rights that would pave the way end to all forms of exploitation.

J. Assertion-Reason.

1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (b)
6. (a)

UNIT-3 POLITICAL SCIENCE



The Constitution of India



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. fundamental right 2. government 3. Fundamental rights
4. constituent assembly 5. Panchayati Raj
6. Separation of powers

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. A written document that outlines the fundamental principles and rules by which a country or organisation is governed.
2. Because it lays down basic rules and ideals that tells how the nation must run smoothly.
3. Legislative, executive and judiciary.
4. It means the right of all adult citizens to vote in an election.
5. People (citizens) of a democratic nation.
6. Federalism.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. We need a constitution for the following reasons :
 - (a) It lays down the basic rules and ideals to ensure smooth running of a country.
 - (b) It defines the characteristics of a nation's political system.
 - (c) Superior groups do not overpower the less powerful groups.

- (d) Safeguards citizens' freedom and rights.
2. Federalism examines India's three-tiered system of governance, which consists of central govt., state govt. and the Panchayati Raj. This framework allows for decentralized decision-making.
 3. Fundamental rights is also called its "conscience". These rights are to protect citizens against the misuse of State power, reflecting nationalists' distrust of the State due to colonial rule.
 4. Separation of powers initiates 3 branches of government; legislative, executive and judiciary. The judiciary is made up of the court system, executive is in charge of carrying out laws and managing the govt., and the legislative is made up of elected members.
 5. Under the fundamental rights, Indian constitution ensures protection for minority groups.
 6. India being a secular state means no religion is recognized as the official state religion, but lays down principles for the people and elected officials.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. Fundamental rights have a vital significance as it includes the following-
 - (a) These rights protect citizens against the misuse of State power.
 - (b) Safeguards individuals from arbitrary actions by the State and other individuals.
 - (c) Protects minority communities against the majority.
 - (d) Guides social and economic reforms.
 - (e) Helps reduce poverty in independent India.
2. When the members of the Constituent Assembly created the constitution, various concerns were on their minds. They stepped upto the plate and provided the nation with visionary constitution that honors diversity preservation while upholding national unity. Their concern for ending poverty via socioeconomic changes and highlighting the vital role that the people may play in selecting representatives are also reflected in the final document. It has some key features :
 - (a) Federalism
 - (b) Parliamentary form of govt.
 - (c) Separation of Powers
 - (d) Fundamental rights
 - (e) Secularism
3. The Indian Constitution prevents the misuse of power by elected representatives through fundamental rights stated as :
 - (a) **Right to equality** : According to this law, everyone is equal and will have equal protection under the nation's laws.

- (b) **Right to Freedom** : It covers the freedom of speech and expression, ability to engage in any kind of business, profession or occupation; travel nationwide at will, etc.
- (c) **Right against Exploitation** : Human trafficking, forced labour and hiring minors younger than 14 yrs. are all outlawed under the Constitution.
- (d) **Right to Freedom of Religion** : Everyone is free to practice, declare and spread any religion they so want.
- (e) **Cultural and Educational Rights** : Any minority is entitled to establish its own educational institutions for the purpose of fostering and protecting their unique culture.

H. Case Based Questions.

1. Through constitution.
2. After fighting for several decades, Nepal converted from monarchy to democracy by drafting a new constitution.
3. Drafting of new constitution to become a democratic nation.
4. It failed because the king's say was the last in all matters that created dissatisfaction among people of Nepal under monarchy.

I. Differentiate between the following.

1. Legislature is the collection of elected members of government branch that work with different abilities and functions for the sake of citizens. While executive is a small group in charge of carrying out laws and managing the govt.
2. Inter-community domination is one community domination over others while intra-community domination is the certain members of a community over the members of the same community.

J. Assertion-Reason.

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)

CHAPTER

2 Secularism




A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. secularism | 2. social justice | 3. establishment |
| 4. social justice | 5. religion | 6. sensitive |

C. Match the following columns.

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c)

D. True/False.

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

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Secularism means no official state religion, allowing individuals to freely practice their chosen faiths.
2. It guarantees that no citizen is required to pay taxes for any religion. Also religious communities can establish and maintain religious and charitable institutions.
3. Indian national emblem is one example as it emphasizes secular nature of the Indian state.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Secularism protects individuals' religious freedom as it states that no religion is above another. Also it legalises the choice of religion for an individual. It ensures all religions are separate from state affairs.
2. It is crucial as it then does not bias one community over another. It ensures that the state is above all religions and safeguards the religious practice by intervening in some unfruitful customs.
3. Following are the objectives :
 - (a) There is dominance of one community over the others.
 - (b) Certain members of a community do not dominate over the other members of the same community.
 - (c) No specific religion is enforced by the state over the individuals of a country.
4. Indian state intervenes in religious matters such as practice of untouchability. To prevent exclusion and discrimination against one religion or caste by another is banned by the state under secularism.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. Secularism plays a vital role in promoting religious harmony and social cohesion in a multicultural society by ensuring that the state does not give dominance to one religion or community. The state ensures the freedom of all individuals and protects them from the dominance of others. The objectives and aim of secularism leads to protect individuals' freedom and right to quit one religion and embrace another; which ultimately promotes religious harmony and social cohesion in a multiple religious society.

2. The Indian government ensures the implementation of secular principles through certain laws and articles :
 - (a) **Preamble** : The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment in 1976.
 - (b) **No State Religion** : There can be no religious instruction in state-funded schools.
 - (c) **Freedom of Conscience** : Every person has the freedom to profess, practice and propagate their religion.
 - (d) **Freedom to Manage Religious Affairs** : Religious communities can establish and maintain religious and charitable institutions.

Articles that equality before law states :

- (a) Article 14 ensures equality before the law.
 - (b) Article 15 prohibits discrimination on various grounds including religion.
 - (c) Article 16 guarantees equal opportunity in public employment.
3. Following are the examples from India's experience with secularism-
 - (a) Indian Constitution abolished untouchability by intervening in Hindu religious customs.
 - (b) Fundamental rights based on secular values guarantees several steps to prevent religious domination in a state.
 4. Constitution safeguards and protects religious minorities and upholds secularism in India by intervening in religious matters whenever necessary. It has abolished unnecessary practices like untouchability. Similarly, the state may need to get involved in communities' "personal laws" based on religion to guarantee that laws on equal inheritance rights are upheld. Intervention can also be in the form of support. The govt. grants certain religions the right to set up their schools and also provides them with financial assistance.
 5. In the United States, the separation of state and religion ensures that neither can interfere in the other's internal affairs. Legislators are prohibited from passing laws "respecting an establishment of religion" or "prohibiting the free exercise of religion", according to the First Amendment of United States Constitution.

It completely differs from that in India. As the state can intervene in religious matters when necessary. The government of India generally maintains a distance from religious affairs, it'll interfere when required, in line with the principles of the Indian Constitution.

H. Case Based Questions.

1. "Respecting an establishment of religion" or "prohibiting the free exercise of religion" are constitutional principles.

2. By the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.
3. In India, state can intervene in religious matters while it is not so in the United States.
4. Untouchability was abolished.

I. Differentiate between the following.

1. Fundamental Rights	Constitutional Safeguards
These are the basic human rights guaranteed by a constitution.	These are specific provisions within the constitution that protect and enforces the fundamental rights.

J. Assertion-Reason.

1. (a) 2. (b)



Parliament : Creating and Enacting Laws



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Lok Sabha | 2. Govt. of India | 3. Rajya |
| 4. coalition | 5. President | 6. Parliament session |

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (f)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Law making for the entire country.
2. Supportive Member of Parliament.
3. Every five years.
4. States of India in Parliament.
5. President
6. When a single party struggles to win a majority, two or more parties with

similar ideologies join to contest the elections, thus forming 'coalition govt.'.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. The importance of public participation in a democracy is very crucial as people's decisions create and control the govt.
2. To question the govt. and hold them accountable to the public.
3. Bill is introduced in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Then both the houses given their consent and then, it finally reaches the President for his/her assent.
4. The significance of the Act is that no one can abuse any women physically, emotionally or psychologically as the act protects women's rights under the constitution of India.
5. Parliament sessions begin where the MPs try to gain knowledge about the govt. operations, exercising their power by overseeing their work. MPs play a vital role in controlling, guiding and informing the Parliament.
6. The three components of Indian Parliament are the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. The Parliament of India plays an important role in ensuring govt. accountability and public participation through question hour held by the MPs where they gain knowledge about govt. operations, exercising their power by overseeing their work. This provides a valuable feedback and also ensures that no one misuses their powers. All such practices hold the existing govt. answerable to the public for every action.
2. Self (Refer Book Page - 128)
3. Parliament may enact laws in a democracy that may not be popular or viewed as fair by the general people, even though they are allowed by the constitution. Public gatherings, the media, and the protests are some of the ways that people might voice their discontent. A legislation that is opposed by a large number of people puts pressure on Parliament to change or repeal it.
4. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are the two components of the Parliament of India. Lok Sabha is the lower house. To form a government, a political party needs a majority with at least 272 members out of 543 elected MPs. The party achieving the majority of votes become the ruling govt. The Lok Sabha is responsible for electing the govt. or executive. Leader of winning party becomes the Prime Minister.

On the other hand, Rajya Sabha is the Upper House consisting of 233 elected members with an additional 12 members nominated by the President. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the

Legislative Assembly of various states. They have several roles like initiating legislation, ensuring a bill must pass through to become law.

- The universal adult franchise in the Indian democratic system has the following significance-
 - It states that all adults (18 yrs. and above) have right to vote to initiate equality in a democratic nation.
 - Initiates active participation of public in electing their representatives.
 - Strengthens the goal of liberation movement.
 - Includes all citizens to express their experiences with a large diversity of people in a nation.

H. Case Based Questions.

- To encompass any women who “live or have lived together in a shared household” with the male perpetrator.
- Verbal, sexual and financial abuse.
- It protects all women from any kind of abuse under this Act.

I. Differentiate between the following.

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
The Lower house of the Indian Parliament, elected by the people of India with a majority of votes.	The Upper house of the Indian Parliament, elected by the President that represents states of India and checks the operations of Lok Sabha too.

J. Assertion-Reason.

- (a)
- (a)
- (b)



The Indian Judiciary



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

- (c)
- (c)
- (c)
- (b)
- (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1980s
- civil, criminal
- Supreme court
- constitution
- powers

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. The power of courts to invalidate laws that violate the constitution.
2. District courts are the initial point of contact for most people looking for justice.
3. President of India.
4. PIL is a legal mechanism that allows individuals to bring cases on behalf of those who cannot afford legal representation.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. The India's judicial system is organized into three-tier structure namely District courts, High courts and Supreme court. It ensures accessibility and hierarchical oversight in the administration of justice.
2. Subordinate for District courts is the initial court accessible to all people. Here, the cases begin and if appealed, move up to the District courts. It includes civil and criminal cases and these courts ensure that justice is administered effectively and fairly.
3. High courts are headed by the Chief Justice and a no. of other judges appointed by the President. They serve as an intermediary appellate body and can also exercise supervisory jurisdiction over all subordinate courts within their territory.
4. The Supreme Court has established PIL in the 1980s (early) to lessen the barriers. PIL gives people or groups the ability to pursue claims on behalf of people whose rights are being infringed but may not have the resources to do so on their own.
5. The key features of India's judiciary system are :
 - (a) Resolves disputes through legal system by offering a means of setting conflicts.
 - (b) Option for judicial review in case of violation of fundamental rights of the constitution.
 - (c) Initiates law enforcement and rights to safeguard by appealing in the high court or supreme court.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. The judiciary is one of the three domains of Indian Parliament that has a vital role in upholding the rule of law in India. This is maintained through the separation of powers where executive and legislature can't interfere in judiciary's work. It ensures that the judiciary can make impartial decisions

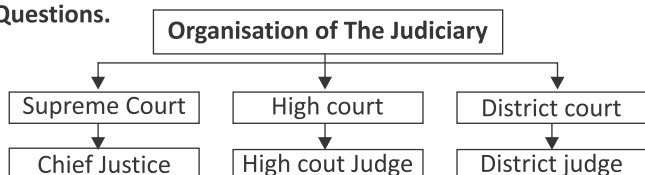
without undue influence. It protects the fundamental rights of all citizens of the country by giving the right to approach the court of they feel their right has been violated.

2. The hierarchical structure of judicial system is very important as-
 - (a) The lower or subordinate courts are directly accessible to the general public for lower cases like civil and criminal cases. If they feel the verdict being inappropriate, the victim may approach further court.
 - (b) The District courts look into affairs of subordinate courts when re-appealed by the people. It also checks the operating of lower courts.
 - (c) High court is the highest court in every state that checks the cases within their territory and are appealed again after District courts.
 - (d) Supreme court is in New Delhi which is the highest court of the country. It looks into constitutional disputes and cases appealed after High court's verdict.
3. Marginalised groups face various challenges in accessing justice due to unawareness of where to approach, shortage of funds for filing a case against, complicated documentation, drawn out legal processes, etc. But with the help of PIL established by the Supreme court reduces these barriers. This innovative legal technique has made the process of pursuing justice easier by eliminating some of the costs and hurdles of administration typically connected with litigation.
4. The judiciary system has much significance as the rule of law guarantees that laws are equally applied to all people in India, and when a law is breached, certain procedures must be followed. This judiciary makes sure that the law is administered fairly and equally, it is essential to the operation of India's democracy.

H. Case Based Questions.

1. Concept of justice.
2. Through establishment of PIL.
3. PIL gives people or groups the ability to pursue claims on behalf of people whose rights are being infringed. It functions by eliminating costs to some extent and removes administrative hurdles connected with litigation.
4. By being helpful in resolving a variety of social issues by giving citizens the ability to advocate for systematic change and hold authorities accountable for actions.

I. Picture Based Questions.



J. Differentiate between the following.

1. District courts are lower than high courts; available in all districts. High courts are above district courts, available in all states.
2. Original jurisdiction is the hearing of case for the first time while appellate jurisdiction is the authority of a court to review and revise decisions made by lower courts.
3. Civil courts handle disputes between people or organizations while criminal courts handle cases where offensive crime is involved.

K. Assertion-Reason.

1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (d)



Understanding Marginalization



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (c)
6. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. stereotyped
2. marginalization
3. discrimination
4. exclusion
5. homelands

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (e)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (d)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Caste based cultures
2. Marginalization of Muslims in India
3. Pushes Muslims to leave their places.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Unique dances and vibrant clothes affect the perception and treatment of Adivasis in society.
2. Public employment and professional sectors like IAS, IPS and IFS.
3. Unique traditions and looks such as adopting fez hats, burqas, and beards

lead to prejudice, stereotyping and social exclusion.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. Indian civilizations have always relied heavily on forests for commodities. Access to these resources was made possible in large part by the Adivasis, who formerly governed these forests. But over the past 200 yrs, policy and economic shifts have driven Adivasis from their homeland and forced many of them into labour-intensive positions in factories and plantations.
2. Economic marginalization of Muslims include lower mean salaries, scarcity of work, restricted access to financial resources.

Social marginalization is practiced on the basis of their unique traditions and looks that exclude them. Educational marginalization faced by Muslims is that they are sent to madrasas as they face obstacles impeded in attainment in going to other educational institutions.

3. Despite various obstacles, the marginalised groups started protracted campaigns, engage in legal disputes and advocate for policies in an effort to better their circumstances. Adoption of inclusive laws and policies and upholding constitutional safeguards are only two strategies out of many needed to combat marginalization.

Also advancing equality and defending the rights of all people can help these groups.

H. Case Based Questions.

1. Difference in speaking languages, distinctive customs, practice different religions or have lower socioeconomic status.
2. Dissimilar hobbies, accents, or behaviours can manifest in a classroom as social marginalization.
3. Prevents the marginalized groups from exercising their rights, less access to opportunities and resources.

I. Differentiate between the following.

1. Economic marginalization means depriving a minor (inferior) group from gaining good salaries, high work positions and environment whereas educational marginalization is when the minors (inferior) groups are prohibited to all educational institutes but are forced to go to a particular religious based education center.
2. When displacement of place and work is done for development of an individual group is termed as development-included displacement. While a forced (pushed) shift of place or work is done that is termed as forced migration.

J. Assertion-Reason.

1. (a)
2. (b)



Fighting Against Marginalization



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. democratic 2. untouchability 3. 1993
4. 1989 5. livelihood

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (e) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Protection against violence and discrimination.
2. (a) Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes Act.
(b) Fundamental Rights.
3. Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines Act 1993.
4. Forests.
5. Skin conditions, gastrointestinal infections, eye infections, and respiratory disorders.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. (a) By demanding recognition of injustice done to them.
(b) Creation of new laws to align with the spirit of fundamental rights.
(c) Amendment of Untouchability Act 1955.
2. Aims at prohibition of discrimination and abolition of untouchability respectively.
3. Provides a legal framework to defend their rights against various forms of exploitation and discrimination.
4. Due to continuation of dispossession facilitated by govt. approved projects, encroachment by non-tribals and insufficient application of the laws.
5. Social inertia, ignorance and corruption frequently impede

ineffectiveness of the laws enforced and eradicates it.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. Self (Refer Book Page-152)
2. The programs enhance sanitary infrastructure and offer other forms of employment. Despite these initiatives, issues including ingrained societal beliefs, reliance on economy, and poor infrastructure particularly in rural areas remained. Comprehensive efforts are essential to break the cycle of marginalization and ensure social justice and dignity for all.
3. [Discuss land Rights Act, SC and ST Act 1989, Untouchability Act 1955].

H. Case Based Questions.

1. Because it was enforced on Dalit communities through its historical connection to the caste system.
2. Skin conditions, gastrointestinal infections, eye infections and respiratory disorders.
3. (a) Construction of Dry Latrines Act 1993.
(b) Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.
4. Despite the various efforts, issues including ingrained social beliefs, reliance on economy and poor infrastructure remained particularly in rural areas.

I. Differentiate between the following.

1. Do yourself.

J. Assertion-Reason.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)



Public Services and Facilities



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Article 21 2. slum/poor 3. private
4. leaks 5. existing

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (c)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Ensures equitable access to essential services.
2. Proximity to storage points and socio-economic status are the basis for availability and distribution of water.
3. Fundamental Rights to Life Under Article 21.
4. Because public facilities are the basic needs that all citizens require to live, therefore govt. has to play a crucial role in ensuring availability of such needs to all.
5. Shortage of resources such as demand for essential services exceeds its supply, leading to chronic shortages.
6. Decentralisation of public facility management.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. The water supply situation varies because of the status of residents residing in a particular area. For instance, people residing in Anna nagar have higher status so they have access to more (abundance) of water supply.
2. The right to water is recognized as a part of the Fundamental Rights to Life under Article 21 of the Indian constitution that ensures affordability and accessibility of water for personal and domestic use for all.
3. Govt. ensures the availability of facilities by disclosing a budget every year that outlines the govt.'s expenses and plans for the coming year, funded by various taxes collected from the public. While private companies are profit making business which may not be suitable for this task.
4. Some hurdles include shortage of resources due to high demand and lesser supply. Another challenge is the unequal distribution of facilities, their management and maintenance is also a considerable challenge.
5. By collaborating with private companies, the govt. can leverage private sector efficiency and investment to improve the provision and maintenance of public facilities. Precautions like monitoring and regulations of facilities must be made to prevent profiteering and affordability can be checked.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. (Refer Case Study of Book Page-158)
2. Fundamental Right to Life Under Article 21 is the legal basis for the right to water in India as judiciary *i.e.*, Supreme Court has also enforced and

upheld this right in several cases, emphasizing the govt.'s responsibility to ensure universal access to water. These legal provisions has proved fruitful to a great extent in ensuring universal access to all citizens as several govt. campaigns and programs have been launched to ensure public facilities' affordability and accessibility of such facilities.

3. Govt. has played a crucial role in providing public facilities as :

Responsibilities of govt. : It is govt.'s heavy duty to provide all basic facilities to all considering equality before law.

Challenges for govt. : Several hurdles like shortage of resources, management and maintenance cost for providing such services are majorly faced.

Potential alternatives : Includes decentralisation of public facilities with collaboration to municipalities can be initiated. Also such services can be privatised but it requires continuous regulation check and monitoring for such provisions as private companies are established for profit making.

4. Poor infrastructure, lack of investment in maintenance and inefficient management practices can lead to the deterioration of services. These include water leakage, power outages, and the breakdown of public transport systems are common issues that reduce the effectiveness of public facilities.
5. Benefits of public-private partnerships initiates supply of regular public services through collaboration as these are basic rights of life, irrespective of status and socio-economic cultures. Risks of such PPP are that they must be regularly checked and monitored as no private firm works for rendering services only.

Necessary regulatory measures for fairness and accessibility are ensured as low caste or slum people usually do not have access to equally supplied resources due to their insufficient affordability.

6. Potential community based initiatives are for the public interests in facilitating them with basic requirements and also they develops or takes care of supply of resources through sustainable developments and managements for concern of future generations and endless supply.

H. Case Based Questions.

1. It is an effective alternative for provision of public facilities.
2. See Answer F5
3. As these are renewable energy sources that can provide sustainable alternatives to traditional energy sources, reducing depending on fossil fuels.
4. Community-based approaches and grassroots initiations can also contribute significantly to improving public facilities.

I. Differentiate between the following.

1. Public facilities are the services supplied by govt. (generally) to ensure basic needs' accessed to all people, such as water supply etc. Private services are for the profit rendered jobs, usually afforded by upper class people or wealthier ones.

J. Assertion-Reason.

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a)



Law and Social Equity



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Minimum wages 2. stringent safety
3. fair wages and better working conditions

C. True/False.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. To ensure workers receive a minimum fair wage.
2. To prohibit and regulate child labor in industries and to protect children for exploitation.
3. Government.
4. Around 3000 people.
5. Strict environmental regulations and increased corporate liability for such accidents at work.
6. Factors like weaker regulations, lower labor costs and lack of enforcement are looked upon for such compromises.

F. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. These laws aim to protect vulnerable individuals from being taken advantage of by more powerful market players.

2. Key safety systems were non-functional or turned off to cut costs, and the plant was underfunded and poorly maintained.
3. Lack of accountability and the compensation process was plagued by delays and corruption.
4. The courts played a vital role by including the Environment Protection Act of 1986 and amendments to the Factories Act for enhanced safety provisions came into forceful existence.
5. Adoption of cleaner technologies and stricter enforcement to ensure both environmental and worker safety. Courts' ordered to shut down polluting industries often displaced workers without addressing the root issues.

G. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. Self (Pg-167)
2. On December 2-3, 1984 a catastrophic gas leak occurred at the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) pesticide plant in Bhopal, India. The disaster was caused by severe safety lapses and negligence. The response was chaotic, with no effective emergency plan in place. Local hospitals were overwhelmed, and many victims received inadequate care. Long term, survivors suffered from chronic health problems and socio-economic hardships. The process of compensation was plagued by delays and corruption.
3. Self (Refer Pg-169)
4. Several challenges in ensuring comprehensive environmental protection includes factory pollution, exploitation of resources to meet public demands, etc. Potential solutions include cleaner technologies, stricter enforcement to ensure both environmental and worker safety while preserving economic opportunities for workers and industries. More emphasis on the importance of sustainable development and the responsibility of industries to minimize the environmental impact.
5. Laws protecting market participants in fostering a fair and safe marketplace to address social justice concerns are as follows :
 - (a) **Workplace Safety Regulations** : These are essential to prevent accidents and injuries. Countries and companies were pressured to adopt better safety standards and ensure regular inspections to prevent tragedies.
 - (b) **Quality Standards for Goods** : It ensures that products are safe for consumer use; significantly improves consumer safety.
 - (c) **Child Labour Laws** : These are designed to protect children from exploitation and ensure that they enjoy their right to education and a safe childhood.
 - (d) **Laws Allowing Unionization** : These allow unions to be formed by

workers to empower them to collectively bargain for fair wages and better working conditions.

The govt. is ensuring several safety and precautionary laws and measures to address social justice concerns in enforcing and adaption of laws.

H. Case Based Questions.

1. Prevent factories from polluting air and water, safeguarding public health and the environment.
2. Prohibits the employment of children in hazardous conditions, by ensuring the protection of children from exploitation and facilitating their access to education and a safe childhood.

I. Differentiate between the following.

1. Minimum wages means the fair or least pay to workers for working in industries while child labour laws initiates prohibition of child employment in any factory safeguard their childhood.

J. Assertion-Reason.

1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (b)