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## Syllabus 2019-20

History**Name of the the Text: Our Pasts III (Part One and Two)**

April-May:	Chapter 1. How, When and Where (Not to be tested) Chapter 2. From Trade to Territory
July-August:	Chapter 3. Ruling the Countryside Chapter 5. When People Rebel - 1857 and After
September:	Revision.
October - December:	Chapter 8. Civilizing the Native, Educating the nation Chapter 9. Women Caste and Reforms (Not to be tested)
January:	Chapter 11. The Making of the National Movement: 1870s - 1947
February:	Revision

**Social and Political Life****Social and Political Life Part III**

April--May:	Chapter 1: The Indian Constitution.
July-August	Chapter 4: Understanding Laws Chapter 5: Judiciary Chapter 6: Understanding Criminal Justice System
September-	Revision and exams
October-November- December	Chapter 3: Why do we need a Parliament?
January	Chapter 10: Law and Social Justice Chapter 2: Understanding Secularism
February:	Revision and Exams

## HISTORY/POLITICAL SCIENCE PROJECTS

### History

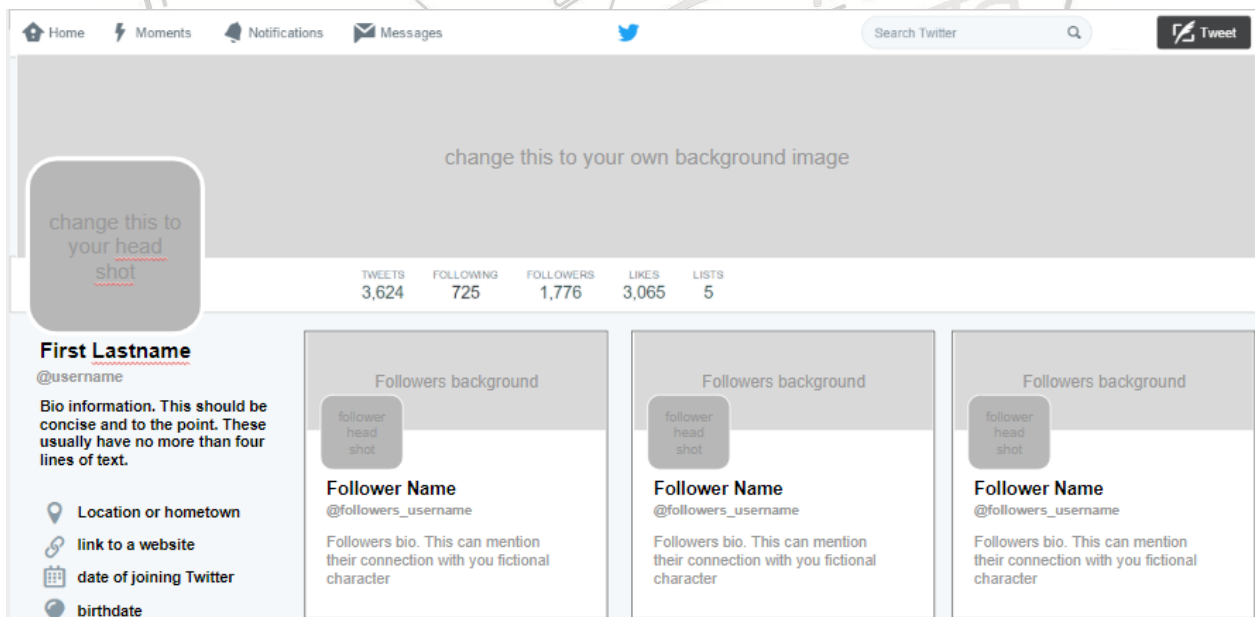
The students are required to choose any one of the following projects:

This project is about identifying **one discovery or invention** that changed our lives and designing an award to the person who was responsible for inventing or discovering it. It involves the following steps:

- The student has to identify one invention or discovery that changed the way we live.
- The student has to write in about 4 to 5 lines on the invention or discovery identified.
- Then he/she has to write at least 5 to 6 different ways it has impacted her/his life
- This part of the project has to be done on an A4 size sheet of paper.
- The next part of the project involves designing an award to the inventor or the explorer.
- The student is free to either make a model of the award or draw it on paper.

OR

Create a Fake Twitter page (Link for template will be shared with students through Google Classroom)



## THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

Guidelines for the Project as follows:

- Choose any one of the following Historical Personalities
  - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - I.C Vidyasagar
  - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
  - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- Profile page should reflect their life
  - ✓ Birth date
  - ✓ Location

- ✓ Images
- ✓ Following
- ✓ Followers

This will be followed by a Mock Twitter Chat in the classroom using School managed Chrome books

OR

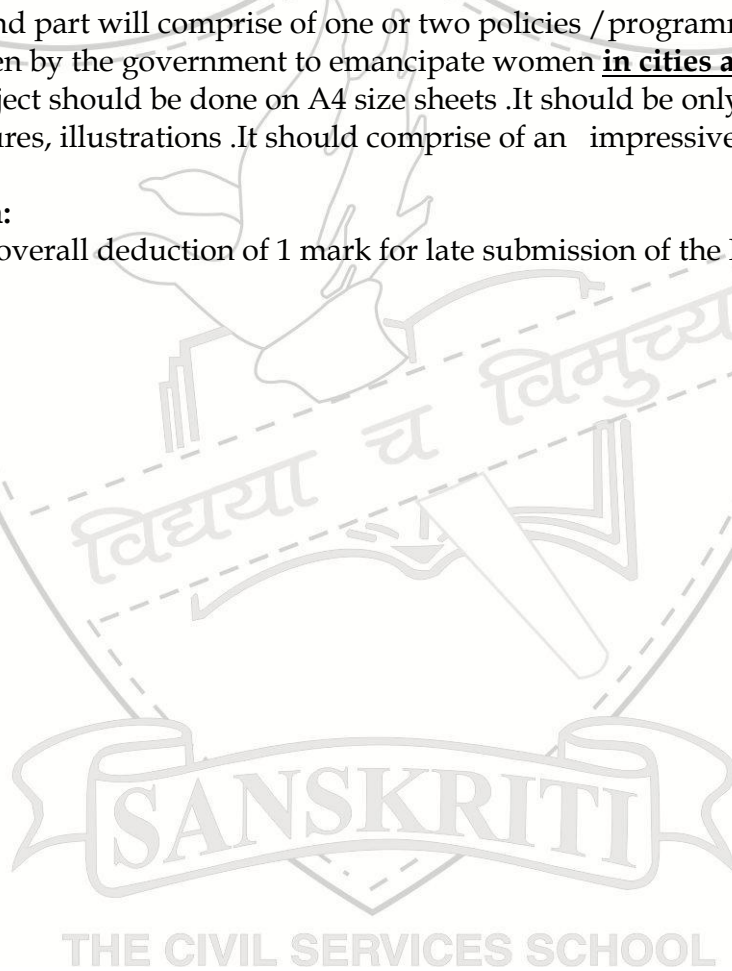
### **Social and Political Life**

The project will be in two parts first part should be on the Role **of the Indian Constitution and government in uplifting and empowering women.**

1. Constitutional/Government measures to safeguard uplift and empower the women in India.
2. The second part will comprise of one or two policies /programme /schemes undertaken by the government to emancipate women **in cities and rural India.**
3. Your Project should be done on A4 size sheets .It should be only handwritten with pictures, illustrations .It should comprise of an impressive cover page

### **Late Submission:**

There will be an overall deduction of 1 mark for late submission of the Project



**DISCOVERY/INVENTION****Rubric****Name of Student:**

CATEGORY	2.5	2	1.5	1
Content - Accuracy	All facts in the discovery/invention accurate.	99-90% of the facts in the discovery are accurate.	89-80% of the facts in the discovery are accurate.	Fewer than 80% of the facts in the discovery are accurate.
Organization/Interpretation	The award has exceptionally attractive formatting and well-organized information.	The award has attractive formatting and well-organized information.	The award has well-organized information.	The award's formatting and organization of material are confusing to the reader.
Relevance to Topic	All graphics are related to the topic and make it easier to understand.	All graphics are related to the topic and most make it easier to understand.	All graphics somewhat relate to the topic	Graphics do not relate to the topic
Award/Creativity	Award goes well with the text and the text is to the point .	Award goes well with the text ,and is not fully in line with the article /text	Award goes well with the text, but the text is too extensive and detailed.	Award does not go with the accompanying text or appear to be randomly done



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**Mock TWITTER Activity  
Rubric**

**Name of Student**

CATEGORY	2.5	2	1.5	1
Content	The profile has a well-stated clear purpose and theme that is carried out throughout the page.	The profile has a clearly stated purpose and theme, but may have one or two elements that do not seem to be related to it.	The purpose and theme of the site is unclear or vague.	The profile lacks a purpose and theme.
Content Accuracy	All information provided by the student on the Web site is accurate and all the requirements of the assignment have been met.	Almost all the information provided by the student on the Web site is accurate and all requirements of the assignment have been met.	Almost all of the information provided by the student on the Web site is accurate and almost all of the requirements have been met.	There are several inaccuracies in the content provided by the students OR many of the requirements were not met.
Images	All images, are relevant, accurate and authentic	Almost all images are relevant, accurate and authentic.	Most images used are relevant, accurate and authentic.	Most images are not relevant or accurate.
Learning of Material	The student has an exceptional understanding of the material included in the site	The student has a good understanding of the material included in the site.	The student has a fair understanding of the material included in the site	Student did not appear to learn much from this project.

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**Empowerment of Women in India****Name of Student**

CATEGORY	2.5	2	1.5	1
Content - Accuracy/ relevance to topic	All the information given is from credible sources and is accurate, relevant .	Most of the information is accurate.	Project contains some inaccuracies.	The information given is not from credible sources and/or is inaccurate.
Neat & Organised	The project is neat and visually appealing. Information is organized in a logical manner.	The project is moderately neat and organized.	Not all information is organized in a logical manner.	Project is disorganized and hard to follow.
Creativity	The project was interesting and creative in the presentation of information.	The project was somewhat interesting and creative in the presentation of information.	Project lacked illustrations pictures in presentation .	The project showed a lack of creativity in the presentation of information.
Cover Page/Handwritten	Is impressive with pictures, relevant to topic .Project is handwritten	Is impressive but pictures not that relevant	Lack pictures only written matter.	Untidy and has no pictures. Print out and not handwritten

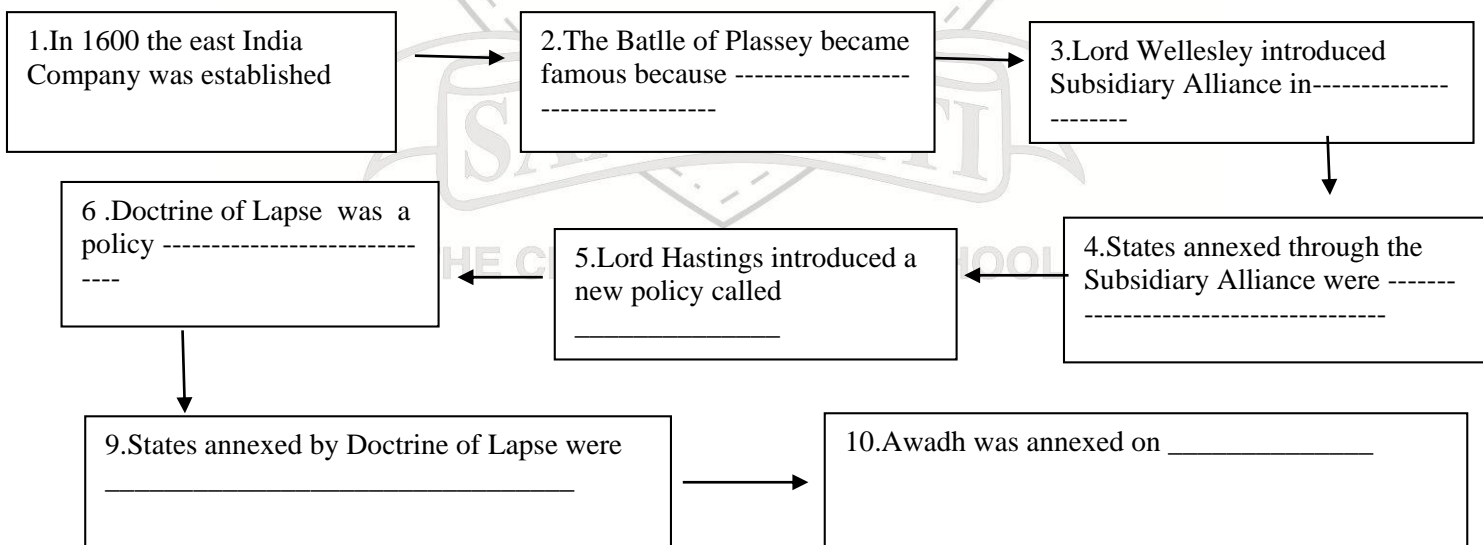




### From Trade to Territory

Answer the following questions:

- Q1. Why was the Charter of 1600 acquired by the East India Company from Queen Elizabeth I so significant?
- Q2. What were the causes for the spread of mercantilism? How did it lead to trade wars?
- Q3. Read source 2 carefully. Now analyze why a battle between the Nawab of Bengal and the Company merchants was imminent?
- Q4. "We must indeed become nawabs ourselves."  
 a. Who said this?  
 b. What did it mean to be nawabs?
- Q5. What do you understand by the term 'Diwani'? How did this help the British?
- Q6. What do you understand by the company's policy of paramountcy and Subsidiary alliance?
- Q7. Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the company's Army?
- Q8. Explain the new system of Justice established by the company in 1772?
- Q9. Complete the Flow chart on the policies of the British:



**Around That Time** The British carried out a profitable but illegal trade of opium from India to China. When the Chinese tried to prevent this two Anglo-Chinese Wars were fought between 1840

and 1860. These are known as Opium Wars. China was defeated and was forced to sign treaties allowing the British to trade freely in Chinese ports

**For your knowledge:**

The European countries established their companies in the following chronology:

- 1600 English East India Company
- 1602 Dutch East India Company
- 1664 French East India Company

Info bank

Robert Clive amassed huge wealth during his stay in India. A parliamentary enquiry was initiated against him on charges of corruption after he returned back to England in 1773. The charge was, however, rejected. But Clive became depressed and committed suicide in 1774

Do you know what the East India's Company initial capital was when it was set up? Only 50,000 pounds!!

**European Expansion in India:**

**Bengal**

- First kingdom to be occupied by British in 1764
- Won battle of Plassey and Buxar

**Anglo Maratha Wars**

- Lost 4 wars against the British

**Anglo-Mysore Wars**

- Hyder Ali defeated the British
- Succeeded by Tipu Sultan
- Died fighting the British

**Anglo Sikh Wars**

- Sikh fought under Ranjit Singh
- Surrendered in 1849

**Establishment of power:**

- Formed in 1600
- First factory in Surat in 1612
- Granted trading rights by Mughals.
- Bombay transferred to British in 1688
- Trading centers in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.
- Rivalry with the French East India Company

**English East India Company:**

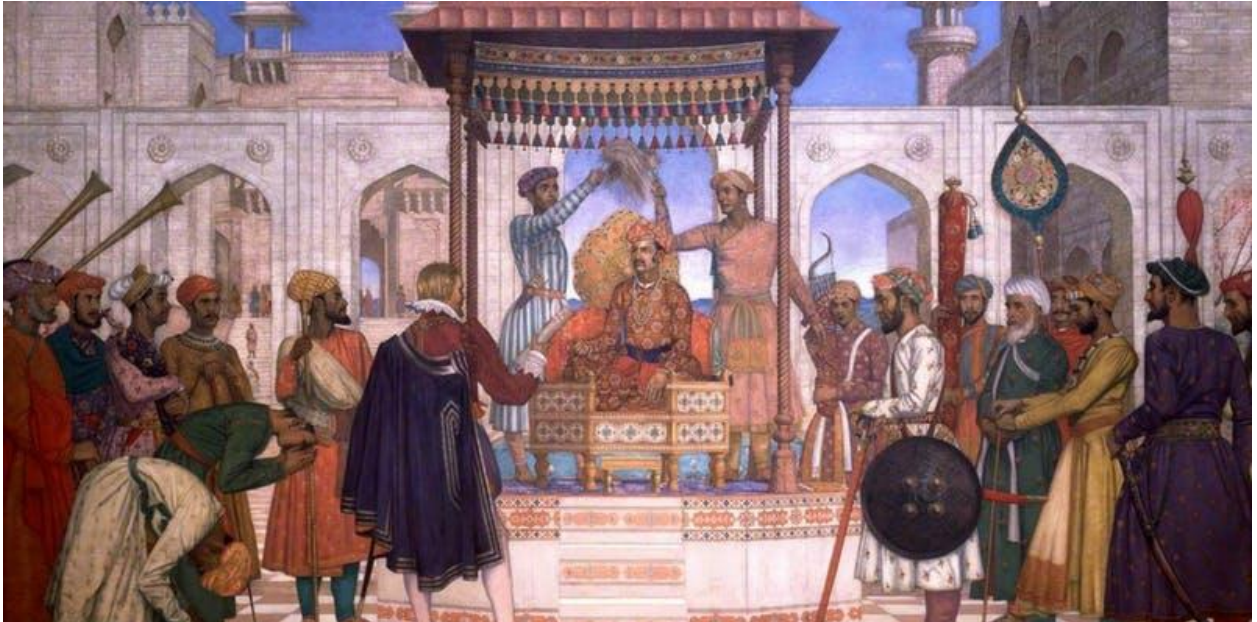
- Direct Annexation
- Punjab, Sindh, Surat annexed

**Means of Expansion:**

- a) Subsidiary alliance
- b) Doctrine of Lapse
- c) Claim to Paramountcy
- d) Maladministration

**Activity**

Observe the painting carefully. What do you see in this painting? Connect the events given in your chapter with the scene displayed in the painting. Write a passage describing them?

**Ruling the Countryside**

- Q1. Who introduced the Permanent Settlement, when and why?
- Q2. What were the terms of the Permanent Settlement? How did it help the Company?
- Q3. What were the problems of the Permanent Settlement? How was the cultivator oppressed?
- Q4. What was the Mahalwari Settlement?
- Q5. Why did the peasants oppose the Ryoti system?
- Q6. Give two disadvantages of the Nij System.
- Q7. Why did the British choose to grow indigo in India?
- Q8. Name the 2 main systems of indigo cultivation.
- Q9. Why did the Indians farmers refuse to cultivate indigo?
- Q10. How did the ryots in Bengal show their discontent in growing indigo?
- Q11. Who were the lathials?

**For your Knowledge:**

Land Revenue Policies:

1. Permanent Settlement
2. Ryotwari Settlement
3. Mahalwari System
4. Indigo Rebellion.

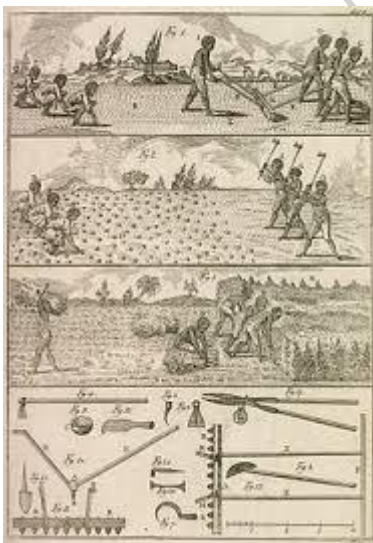
**Infobank:**

The play Neel Darpan written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858-59, gives us a glimpse of the pitiable conditions of indigo farmers. It was translated in English as “the Mirror of Indigo”. The English translation captured much attention in England. James Long who published it was fined and imprisoned by the British government. Later this play also achieved the distinction of being the first to be staged commercially in the National Theatre Kolkata in 1872.

After the First World War a restaurant in Calcutta served a meal that comprised soup, chicken, vanilla ice cream and a biscotti. Do you know the price of this exotic lunch? One Rupee and Eight annas!!!

**Around That Time** *The years 1793-1794 are known as ‘Reign of Terror, in the history of France*

*In 1793, King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette were guillotined.*

**Story of Indigo**

Indigo is made from the leaves of the indigo plant. The production of indigo is a very labour-intensive process.

STEP1-Leaves of the plant are first soaked for a few hours in big vats that contain warm water .After sometime, a thick layer of bubbles and scum forms on top of the vat.

STEP -2 Workers smell and taste the fluid from time to time .As soon as the liquid tastes sweet and is dark blue in colour it is siphoned into another vat. The leaves are left behind.

Step-3Some workers get into the vat and thread up and down to stir the liquid so that air gets into the mixture.

Step-4 Eventually the liquid turns a yellow brown colour with floating dark blue patches.

Step-5 The solution is left untouched for sometime .Indigo which is insoluble in water, settles at the bottom of the vat as a blueish sludge.

Step-6 The water is drained off and the sludge is transferred to another vat.It is then dried to make cakes of indigo.



**Zamindari System  
(Permanent Settlement)**

[www.clearias.com](http://www.clearias.com)

### Permanent Settlement

- Zamindari System was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement Act.
- It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi.
- Also known as Permanent Settlement System.
- Zamindars were recognized as owner of the lands. Zamindars were given the rights to collect the rent from the peasants.
- The amount of revenue that the zamindar had to pay was fixed and it was decided that it won't be raised for the given period of time.
- The zamindars had to pay 10/11th or 89% of the revenue collected to the East India Company while keeping the rest 1/11th or 11% to himself.

- The zamindars were free to fix the rent.
- The ryots(cultivators) were considered tenants/ tillers of soil.
- Under Permanent settlement, zamindars lost their administrative and judicial functions. They were performed by the Company now.
- If a zamindar did not pay the fixed amount, his property was seized and sold. leading to ruin of zamindar

### **Effect of Permanent Settlement:**

Absentee Landlordism : Since zamindars were assured of their ownership of lands, many of them stayed in towns. They entrusted rent collection to agents who even extracted illegal taxes besides the legal ones from the tenants.

After increase in prices, company suffered financial loss because land productivity was high while income from it was meagre.

### **Ryotwari System**

- Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820.
- It was introduced in Bombay, Madras, Assam and Berar. Sir Thomas Munro introduced it in Madras. It was during the term of Lord Hastings.
- In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants.
- The revenue rates of Ryotwari System were 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land.
- Since there were no zamindars in south India, the company recognised the peasant as the proprietor.
- Under the Ryotwari system, a direct settlement was made between the government and the ryot / cultivator.
- The revenue was fixed for a period from 20 to 40 years, where every individual was responsible for payment of revenue.
- The revenue was fixed on the basis of quality of the soil and the nature of crop. It was based on the scientific rent theory of economist Ricardo.

### **Impact of Ryotwari system:**

Even while the position of cultivator became more secure, but the rigid system of revenue collection forced ryots into the hands of moneylender.

Since the government itself became a big zamindar, it had right to enhance revenue at will. The cultivator was left at the mercy of the collecting officers.

### Mahalwari System

- Mahalwari system was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Bentick.
- It was introduced in Central Province, North-West Frontier, Agra, Punjab, Gangetic Valley, etc of British India.
- The Mahalwari system had many provisions of both the Zamindari System and Ryotwari System.
- In this system, the land was divided into Mahals. Each Mahal comprises one or more villages.
- Ownership rights were vested with the peasants.
- The villages committee was held responsible for collection of the taxes.
- Entire land of 'Mahal' was measured at the time of fixing the revenue.
- There were also known as Bhaichare, or Mahals, which were basically groups of villages.

#### **Impact of Mahalwari System:**

Since the government revised the revenue periodically, the peasants had not much benefit of elimination of middlemen between the government and the village.

This brought about some improvement in irrigation facilities, though major benefits of the system were largely enjoyed by the government.



## When People Rebel

**Infobank** According to a popular story, in January 1857 a labourer asked a sepoy for a drink of water from his Lota. The sepoy, a Brahmin from Awadh, refused saying he would lose his caste. The labourer then shot back "You will soon lose your caste altogether. For the Europeans are going to make you bite cartridges soaked in cow and pork fat. And then where will your caste be?"

### Q1. Match the columns:

A	B
Arrah	Bahadur Shah Zafar
Kanpur	Begum Hazrat Mahal
Jhansi	Tantia Tope
Delhi	Kunwar Singh
Awadh	Rani Lakshmi Bai

Q2. Give three reasons for the discontent among the sepoys.

Q3. Source 1:

- Who is the speaker?
- From where has this source been taken?
- Whom did the speaker meet?
- Explain the lines 'the English were determined to wipe out the religions of the Hindus and the Muslims.'

Q4. What was the response of the Indians to the British Reforms?

Q5. Source 2:

- Who was Sitaram Pandey?
- Name his work.
- 'They worked upon the feelings of sepoys, telling them how treacherously the foreigners had behaved towards their king....' Explain what the speaker is trying to convey?
- According to Sitaram Pandey what was their (kings and nawabs) intentions?

Q6. How did the soldiers react in Meerut on 9<sup>th</sup> May, 1857?

Q7. What role did Bahadur Shah Zafar play in the rebellion?

Q8. What was the impact of the rebellion on 1857?

Q9. William Dalrymple has written a book on the Revolt of 1857. Name the book and the main character around which the book revolves.

Q10. "We are its owner, Hindustan is ours. Our nation is sacred, dearer than heaven...."

The flow of Ganga and Yamuna make our land fertile

From mines gold and diamond overflow

Our pomp and splendour, best in the world.....  
 Then came the firangi from far land cast a magical spell.....  
 Today, the martyrs call upon whole nation break the shackles of  
 Slavery,  
 Pour out fire Hindu, Muslim, Sikh all beloved brothers  
 This is the flag of our Freedom, Hail and salute it

This is an extract from a flag song that appeared in an Urdu newspaper called Pyame Azadi. Read it carefully.

Q11. Imagine you were an Indian sepoy. You had to load the greased cartridge into the rifle. Write a diary entry. Do you think the Revolt can be referred to as the first war of independence? Give reasons for your answer.

### Quick Notes

#### Revolt of 1857 Causes:

##### Political Causes:

- Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse.
- Expansionist policy of the British
- Maladministration of Awadh
- Policy of granting titles and pension to Indian rulers was discontinued

##### Military Causes:

- Soldiers unhappy with pay, salary and allowances.
- New rules violated their religious sentiments.

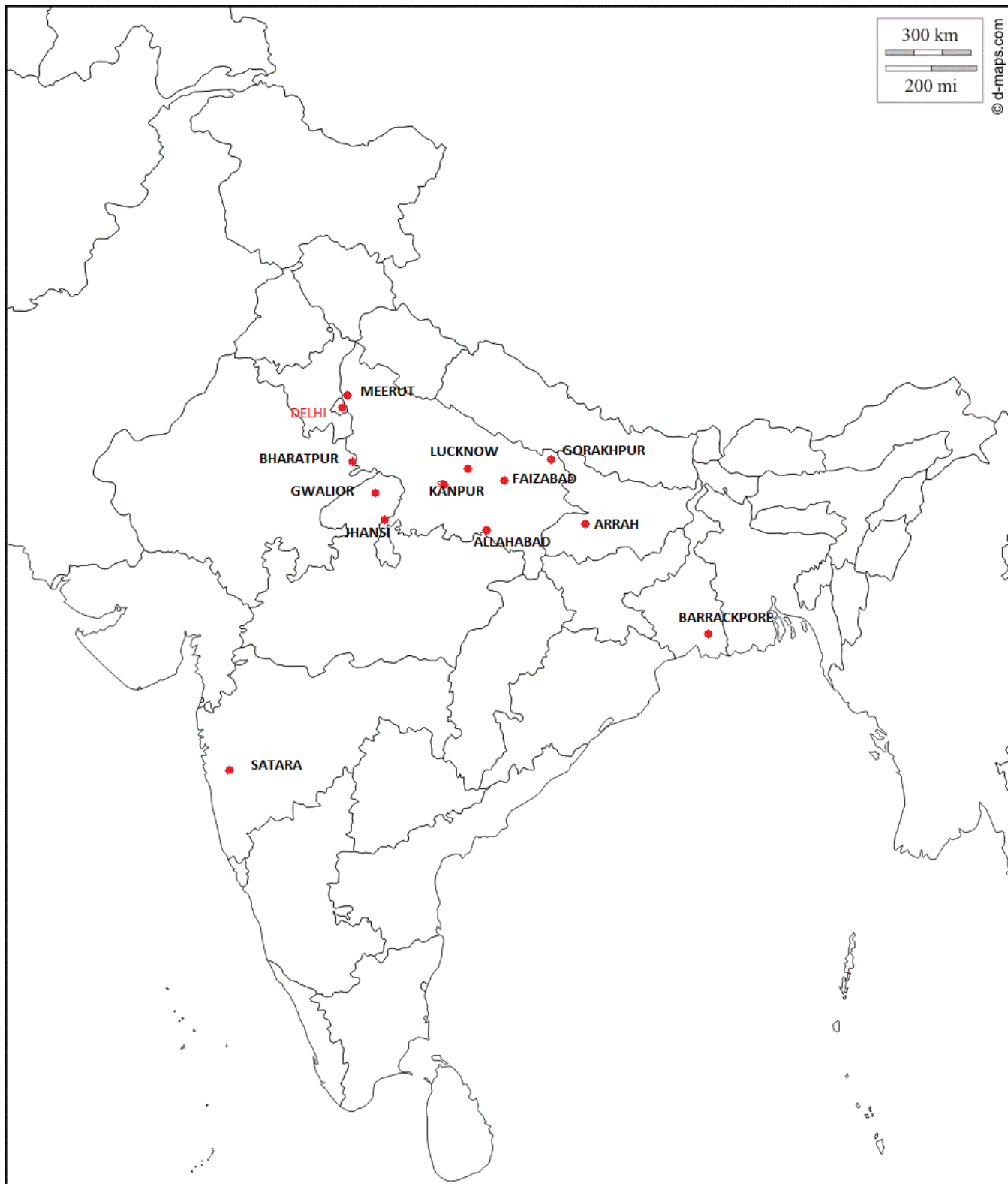
##### Economic Causes (Peasant / zamindar)

- Various Land revenue policies of the British.
- High taxes
- Confiscation of lands of old zamindars by the British.

##### Social and Religious Causes:

- Interference of the British in the Indian religious traditions and customs made Indians insecure.
- Attempt of Christian missionaries to convert people to Christianity.
- Making sati and child marriage illegal, remarriage of widows.
- English language education was actively promoted.

Centres of the Revolt



**Civilizing the Native, Educating the Nation**

1. Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal and why?
2. Why did the Company officials agree to promote Indian learning?
3. Where and why was a madrasa set up in 1781?
4. Why was the Hindu College established?
5. What was the English education act of 1835?
6. What was the difference of opinion between the Anglicists and the Orientalists?
7. Who was Charles Wood? How did he justify the promotion of European learning? Explain Wood's Despatch?
8. "The system of education in pre-British India was flexible." Give a few examples in support of this statement.
9. What measures did the Company take to improve the system of vernacular education?
10. Mention any two consequences of the new system of vernacular education.
11. How did the Indians react to the spread of western education?
12. Who established Santiniketan? What does it mean?
13. What were the similarities and differences between Gandhiji and Tagore with regard to views and thoughts on education?
14. Both Gandhiji and Rabindranath Tagore maintained their Indian identity in their system of education. How?

**Activity :** Hold a debate 'Education that India needs'

***Around That Time***

*In 1829 Louis Braille, a blind teacher at the National Institute for Blind Children in Paris invented a system of writing for the blind. It came to be known as 'Braille' script.*

**Women, Caste and Reforms**

**Debate** – The state of women during the Seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and place of woman today

**Activity**

1. Imagine yourself to be born in that age, what steps would you have taken to stop evil against women? You can write a passage or make poster?
2. Choose any one woman reformer, who has done worked to help raise women identity and enhance women dignity.
  - Research about the woman reformer of your choice – belonging to India or any part of the world.
  - Stick a picture of the woman reformer.
  - Write your views, what made you choose the woman reformer.
  - Write about her life history, her contribution to woman upliftment cause, her achievements and if she has received any recognition for her work.



### The Making of the National Movement: 1870s-1947

1. Why did the dissatisfaction with the British rule intensify in 1870s and 1880s?
2. Discuss the Vernacular press Act and the Arms Act.
3. Why did Lord Curzon propose to partition Bengal? How did the people react to it?
4. Why was the Muslim League founded?
5. Why did Gandhiji launch the Non- Cooperation Movement?
6. What was the impact of World War I on the Indian business groups?
7. How did Rabindranath Tagore protest against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
8. Who were the leaders of the Khilafat movement in India?
9. Mention the two important developments of the 1920s.
10. Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Civil Disobedience Movement?
11. What was the importance of the Government of India Act of 1935?
12. What was the Direct Action Day?
13. Match the following events with the corresponding date:

Surat split	1905
Salt March	1906
Purna Swaraj Resolution	1907
Non- Cooperation Movement	1915
Partition of Bengal	1916
Muslim League founded	1917
Rowlatt Act	1918
Satyagraha in Ahmedabad	1919
Gandhiji arrived in India	1920
Lucknow Pact	1929
Satyagraha in Kheda	1930

**Infobank**

Rabindranath Tagore led the protest movement against partition of Bengal .On the day of the partition people throughout Bengal tied Rakhis in each others wrist to show solidarity and brotherhood.

'A safety valve for the escape of great and growing forces generated by our own action was urgently needed'.-A.O Hume on why he initiated the process of the formation of Indian National Congress. 'The remedy lies with the people themselves .The 30 crores of people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crores hands to stop this curse of oppression .Force must be stopped by force'-From the newspaper Yuganter, 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1906.

**For your Knowledge:****The Making of the National Movement****Moderate Phase**

**Leaders:**DadabhaiNaraji ,Pheroz Shah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhle, MG Ranade

**Demands:** Inclusion of more Indians in ICS and government bodies. Removal of restrictions on civil liberties and press. Improvement in India's economic condition. Legislative Council to have more representatives. Amendment of Arms Act and promote education.

**Methods:** They were deeply influenced by Western education, they had faith in British, and they didn't think in terms of self-government but only wanted to increase political consciousness and unity of the people. The leaders adopted constitutional methods such as petitions, persuasion and appeals.

**Consequences:** Most of the appeals went unheeded and leaders took no step to push the demands. Hence these leaders came to be called Moderates.

**British Response:** British enacted the Indian Council Act in 1892. This Act increased the number of Indians in government bodies but gave Indians no power.

**Importance:** Their Constitutional methods firmly established a democratic tradition in India.

**Extremist Phase**

This was the period where there was a growth of militant nationalism.

**Reasons:** Many Congress leaders were angered by the government's indifference and unsympathetic attitude to the growing economic distress of people. Large scale unemployment among educated Indians and frequent famines. Victory of Japan and Ethiopia broke the myth of invincibility of European imperialists powers.

They criticized the moderate method of begging and developed method of mass agitation.

**Leaders:** Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak .They all discarded the policy of moderates.

**Tilak's Role:** Tilak organised masses to religious festivals such as Ganapati festival and celebrations. He campaigned against heavy taxes. Tilak asserted 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it'. Swaraj means self-rule and it became a new goal of extremists.

Partition of Bengal

**Main Cause:** Many of the policies of the viceroy Lord Curzon went against the interest of the Indians and angered the extremists. In 1905, Curzon partitioned Bengal into Hindu Majority (W. Bengal) and Muslim majority (E. Bengal). This attempt destroyed the unity of Bengalis and sparked off an 'anti partition movement' marked by fasts, processions and the singing of 'VandeMataram', protesters tied Rakhi to demonstrate brotherhood.

**Methods of Agitation:** The extremists adopted 'Boycott' and 'Swadeshi' as the chief methods of agitation. 'Boycott' involved rejecting everything British i.e.: British goods, offices and education. British goods were publicly burnt. Students boycotted their classes and joined the movement, for the first time Indian women joined a movement.

'Swadeshi' means of one's own country. To the nationalists it meant the use of Indian goods. It promoted self-reliance and establishment of new Indian Industries like textile, soap, oil. National education was promoted to strengthen nationalists' feel.

**Government Response:** Government unleashed terrible repression. This dealt a severe blow to the movement

**Split in the Congress;** There was a Congress session in Calcutta where the moderates had serious differences with the Extremists, they did not accept 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' as regular methods of agitation and thus moderates and extremists parted ways at Surat session of Congress in 1907.

**Lucknow Pact:** In 1916 at the Lucknow session of the congress ,the Muslim League and Congress were united. Both decided to fight for Swaraj together. In the same session Moderates and Extremists were united too. Thus the Indian National movement entered a new phase.

**Gandhi as a Mass Leader:****Principles of Satyagraha**

Gandhiji's policy of non violent resistant is known as satyagraha. The essence of satyagraha was to oppose the wrong without hurting the oppressor. A true Satyagrahi would not show any signs of hatred. To Gandhiji a Satyagrahi must undergo necessary training to have discipline to perform Satyagraha. Gandhiji's non violence was not a weapon of the weak and cowardly. As Gandhiji emerged as the leader of the Indian freedom struggle Satyagraha became one of the main weapons.

**Champaran (Bihar) - 1916**

Peasants of Champaran were facing the tyranny of Indian planters. In 1916 Gandhi ji went to Chamaparan to help them get justice. He forced the British to withdraw the excessive tax imposed on the farmer.

**Kheda (Gujarat) - 1917**

He supported the peasants for removal of revenue tax.

He soon became a mass leader and had a large following.

**Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - 1918**

Gandhiji led the protest of textile workers who were demanding a raise in their wages

**Khilafat movement**

Sultan or the Caliph of Turkey was the political and religious head of the Muslim world.

The victorious Britain after the World War 1 partitioned the Ottoman Empire as the result the Caliph's territorial possessions were reduced. This was humiliating on the Sultan's of turkey. It angered the Muslim community all over the world including Indian Muslims. Tilak and Gandhiji joined the Khilafat activists. Hindus and Muslims together participated in this movement which was soon followed by the non co operation movement.

**Non Cooperation Movement:** In 1920 Gandhiji started the Non Cooperation Movement urging the Indians not to cooperate with the British.

**Methods:**

1. Renunciation of titles Indians had received from the British.
2. Students were asked to boycott educational institutions run by the British. Indigenous institutions such as Jamia Millia and Kashi Vidyapeeth were set up.
3. People were asked to boycott foreign goods.
4. Strikes and hartals took place all over the country.
5. A campaign for non payment of taxes was to start at the last stage of the movement.

The movement was a success. British continued repressive measures. Gandhiji called off the movement in 1922. The reason was a violent incident that took place at Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur).

**Civil Disobedience Movement:** Gandhi reached Dandi on 6<sup>th</sup> April and violated the law making salt. This was the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Soon it became a mass movement. The British government used repressive measures to crush the movement. Satyagrahis were imprisoned in large numbers and the Congress was declared illegal. Soon after this the Gandhi -Irwin Pact ( 1931) was signed which was a political agreement between Colonial Government and the Indian National Congress.

**Quit India Movement:**

In 1942 Gandhi decided to initiate a new phase of the movement. It was the third mass movement against the British. The British must Quit India immediately, he told them. Gandhiji gave the slogan "Quit India". He gave the mantra 'Do or Die'. The British repression continued. The rebellion ultimately brought the Raj to its knees.

**Hindu Muslim Relations**

- Tension between Hindus and Muslims mounted after the Khilafat Movement.
- From the late 1930s, the Muslim League began to view the Muslims as a separate nation from the Hindus because there seemed to be a lot of tension between the two groups.
- The provincial elections of 1937 seemed to have convinced the League that the Muslims were a minority and their voices would not be heard in a free India. When the Congress rejected the League's desire to form a coalition government in the United Provinces, it annoyed the League further.
- In 1940, the Muslim League then under Jinnah demanded Independent States for Muslims in the northwestern and eastern areas of the country.

*Jinnah said, "India cannot be assumed today to be a Unitarian and homogenous nation, but on the contrary, there are two nations in the main- the Hindus and the Muslims". They did not mention Pakistan or partition.*

From the **1930s through the 1940s**, the Congress failed to mobilize the Muslim masses. This was the time when the League expanded its support base.

- After the Second World War came to an end in **1945**, the British opened negotiations between the Congress, the League and themselves for the freedom of India. The talks failed as the League saw themselves as the sole spokesperson of India's Muslims. The Congress did not support this idea as a large number of Muslims still supported the Congress.
- In **1946**, elections were held and the Congress did well in the General Constituencies, but the League did better in the seats reserved for Muslims. Its demand for Pakistan now became clear.

**CABINET MISSION:** In **March 1946** the British sent a three member mission to Delhi to examine the demand for Pakistan and to suggest a suitable political framework for a free India. This mission suggested that India should remain united and constitute itself into a loose confederation with some autonomy for Muslim majority areas.

However the Congress and the League refused to agree to certain specific details.

- Partition was inevitable.
- The League announced **16<sup>th</sup> August 1946** as **DIRECT ACTION DAY** because they wanted to organize a mass agitation for their demand for Pakistan. On this day, riots broke out in Calcutta lasting several days and resulting in the death of thousands of people. By March 1947, violence had spread to different parts of northern India.

Lord Mountbatten, the last viceroy of India put forth the June Plan or the Mountbatten Plan which led to the division of India into India

**TIME LINE OF INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE**

<b><u>DATE</u></b>	<b><u>EVENT</u></b>
1857	The First War of Independence
1878	The Arms Act
1878	Vernacular Press Act
1883	Attempt to introduce the Ilbert Bill
1885	Formation of INC
1905	Partition of Bengal
1906	Formation of All India Muslim League
1907	Split in Congress at Surat
1914-1918	First World War
1915	Mahatma Gandhi returns to India from South Africa
1916	Satyagraha at Champaran
1917	Satyagraha at Kheda
1918	Satyagraha at Ahmedabad
1919	Rowlatt Act
13 April 1919	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
1919	Khilafat Movement
1920	Formation of RSS
1921-1922	Non - Cooperation Movement
1922	Chauri-Chaura incident and Gandhi's withdrawal from Non-Cooperation
1928	Simon Commission reaches India
December 1929	Congress demands Purna Swaraj for the first time
1930	Civil Disobedience Movement Dandi March/ Salt March
1935	Government of India Act
1939-1945	Second World War
1942	Quit India movement
16 August 1946	Direct Action Day
14 August 1947	Partition of Pakistan completed
15 August 1947	India gains freedom

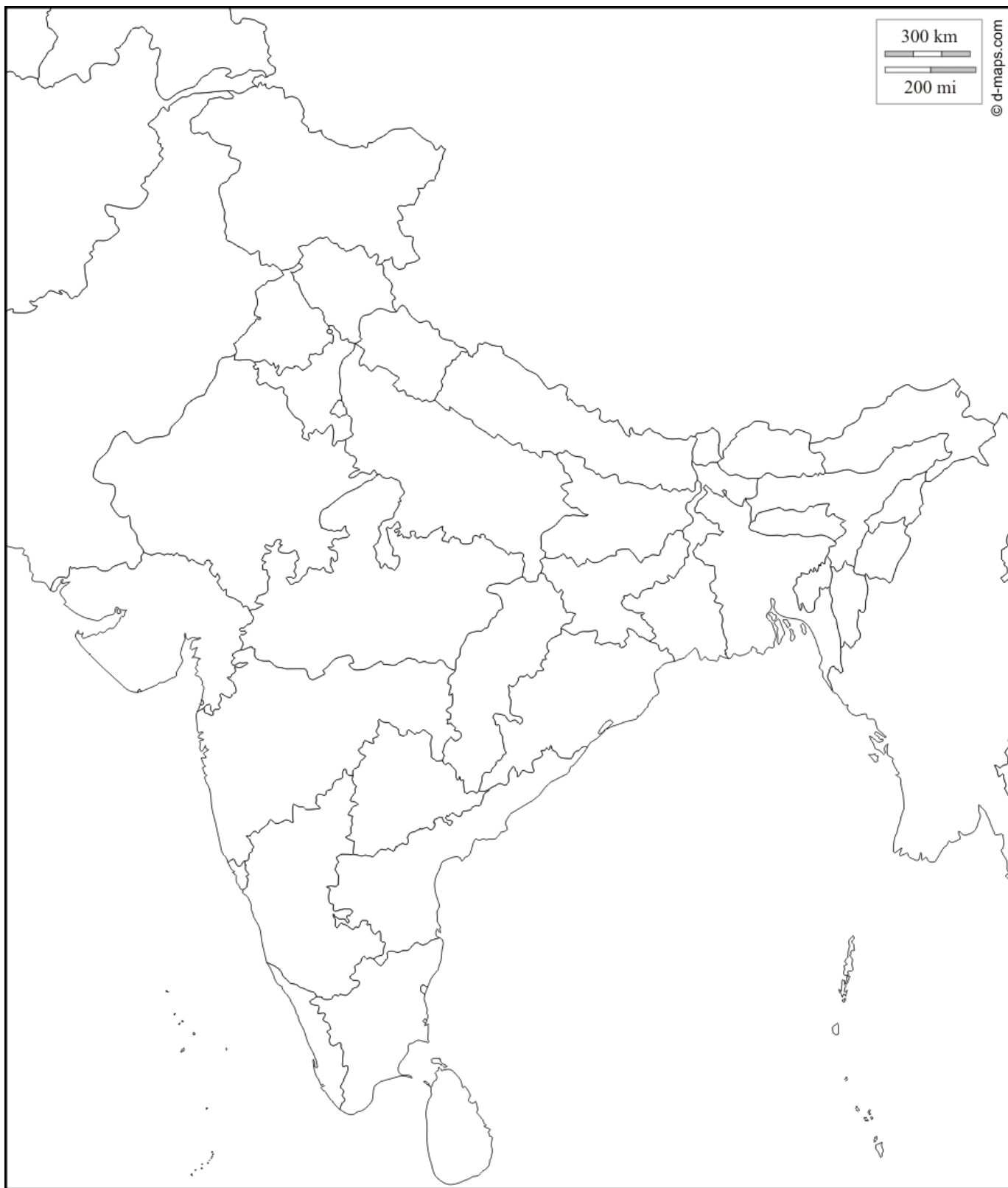
### Centres of the National Movement



Practice Map

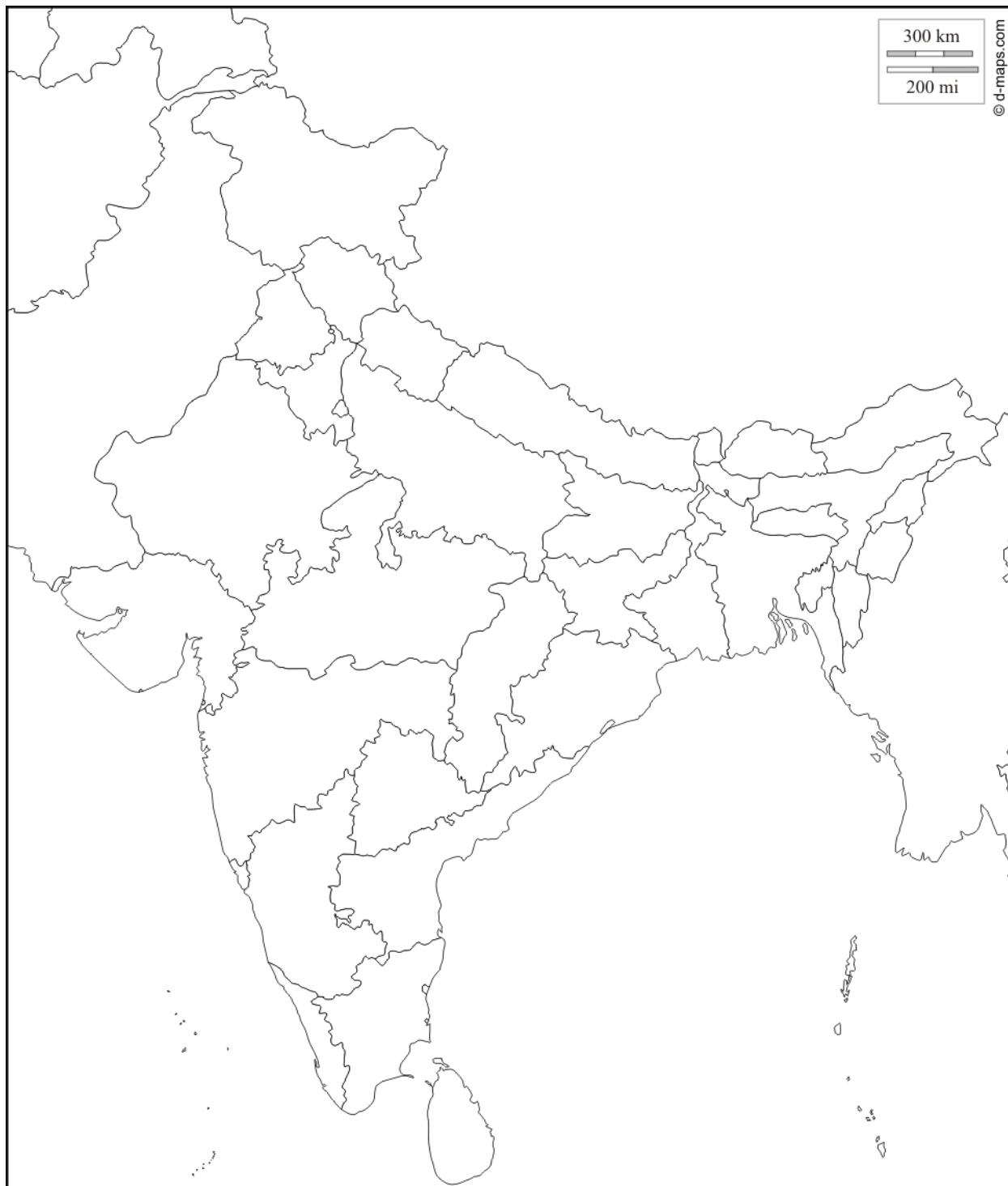


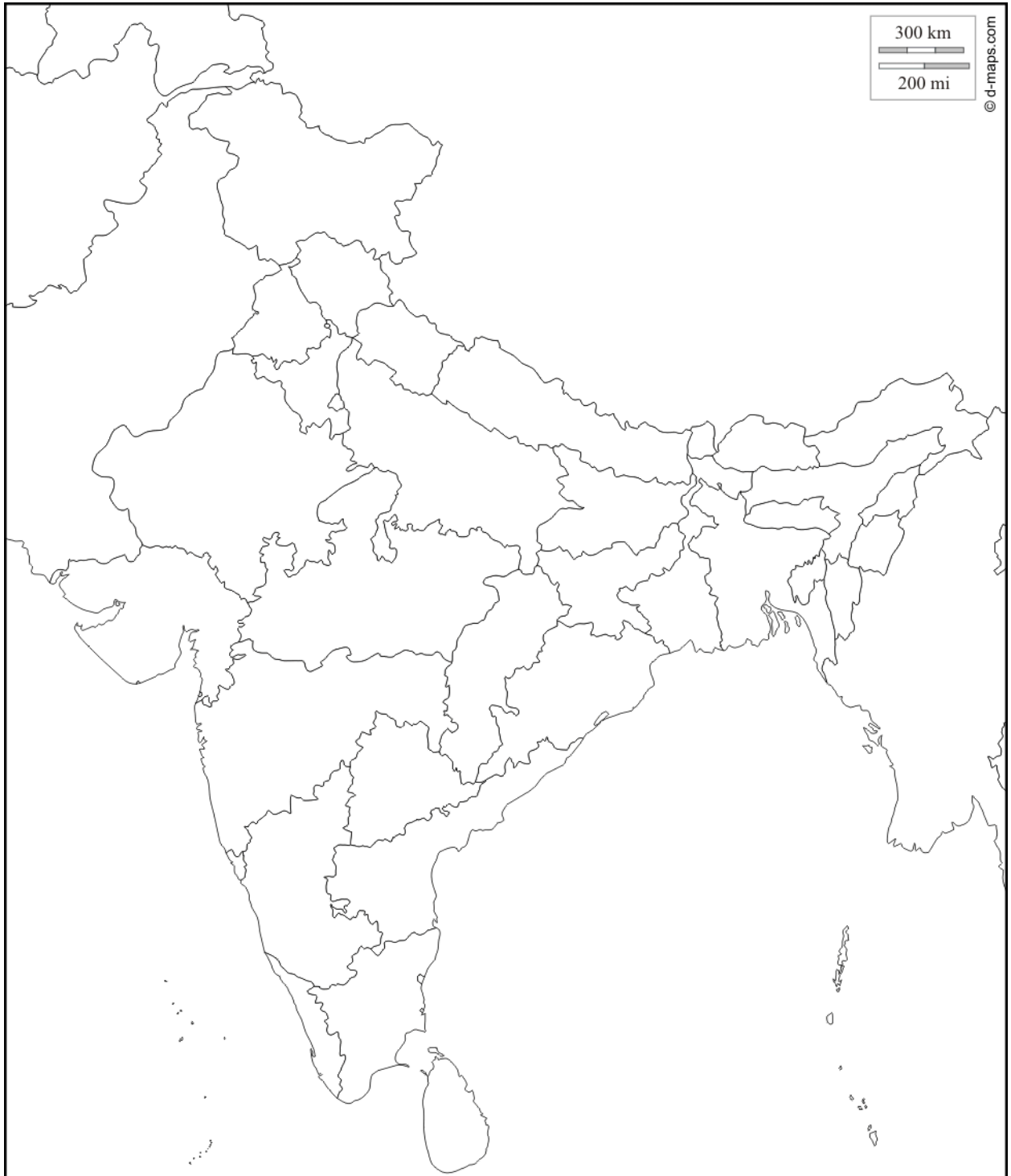
Practice Map











**Questions for Practice**  
**(HISTORY AND SOCIAL & POLITICAL LIFE)**

**UT1**

**Section A: History**

**Marks: 15**

- Q1. 'Mercantile trading companies in those days made profit primarily by excluding competition'. What were the problems faced by the European trading companies? 1/2+1/2+1/2  
+1/2 = 2
- Q2. *We place a resident, who really is king of the country, whatever injunctions of non-interference he may act under. As long as the prince acts in perfect subservience, and does what is agreeable to the residents, that is, to the British Government, things go on quietly; they are managed without the resident appearing much in the administration of affairs ... but when anything of a different nature happens, the moment the prince takes a course which the British Government think wrong, then comes clashing and disturbance.* 1+1+2=4
- a. Who is the speaker of this source?
  - b. Who was he?
  - c. Who were the residents and what work did they perform?
- Q3. What were the areas of conflict between the Nawabs of Bengal and East India company? Give any four points. 2
- Q4. 'Lord Dalhousie was responsible for expanding British territory in India'. Justify the statement by stating two examples. 2+1=3
- Q5. Explain the following: 2+2=4
- a. Reason for defeat of the nawab of Bengal at Battle of Plassey
  - b. Reason for direct military confrontation with rulers of Mysore.

**Section B: Political Science**

**Marks: 10**

- Q6. Write the correct terms for the following statement: 1/2x6=3

- a. This section was designed by the members of the Constituent Assembly to ensure greater social and economic reforms.
- b. It has been amended over the years to reflect new concerns of the polity.
- c. This section has often been referred to as the 'conscience' of the Indian Constitution.
- d. The cruel and unjust use of power or authority.
- e. This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.
- f. A state that does not officially promote any religion.

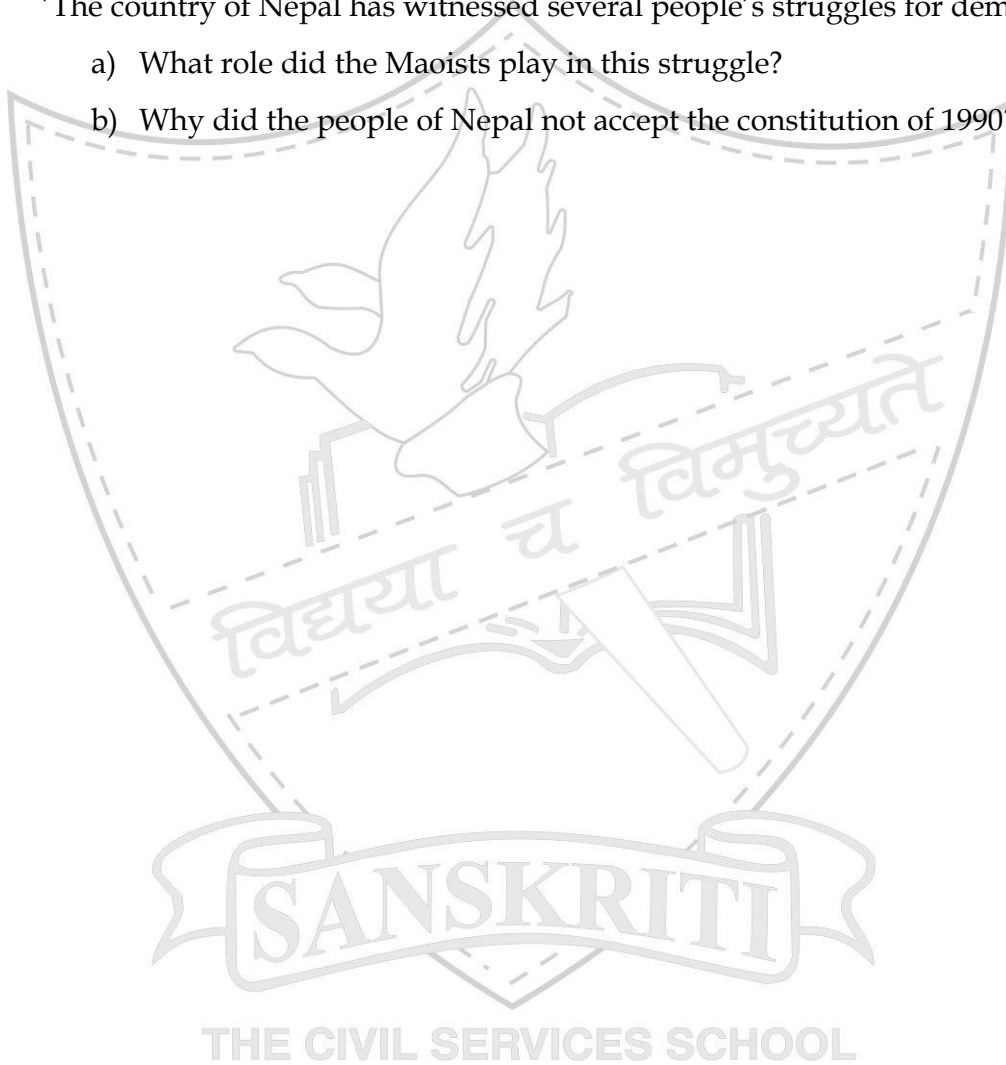
- Q7. Mention any three issues that played on the minds of the members of the Constituent Assembly, when they were drafting the Indian constitution? 3
- Q8. **Which fundamental right will the following situations violate:**  $1/2 \times 4 = 2$
- a. A minor is working as a domestic help.
  - b. A dalit is not allowed to ride a horse in his marriage.
  - c. A business man is not allowed to set up his business in another state by the government.
  - d. If the Delhi government does not allow to screen a Marathi movie in the city.
- Q9. 'Constitution ensure that a dominant group does not use its power against less powerful people or groups'. Explain by giving an example. 1+1=2

**More Practice questions History/Political Science**  
**UT1**

- Q1. "By 1600, the East India Company acquired a Charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth". What do you understand from this statement?
- Q2. Write a line each explaining the historical importance of the following :
- a) Battle of Buxar
  - b) The year 1498
  - c) Policy of Paramountcy
- Q3. In 1733 the Nawab of Bengal said this about the English traders:
- "When they first came into the country they petitioned the then government in a humble manner for liberty to purchase a spot of ground to build a factory house upon ,which was no sooner granted but they built a strong fort, surrounded it with ditch which has communication with the river and mounted a great number of guns upon the walls."
- a) Who is then speaker of this source? Whom is the speaker speaking with?
  - b) What was the request of the British East India Company when they came to India?
  - c) What did the British finally do with the land that was given to them?
- Q4. How did the policy of Subsidiary Alliance help the Company to win over territory in India? Name the area that the British won as a result of this policy.
- Q5. Answer the questions on the State of Mysore:
- a) Why did the British view the rulers of Mysore as ambitious and dangerous?(Give any two reasons)
  - b) What was the impact of the Battle of Seringpatam?

**Social And Political Life**

- Q1. What kind of a Federal system do we have in India and why?
- Q2. How does the constitution safeguard the minorities of a country?
- Q3. What was the task faced by the members of the Constituent Assembly while framing the Indian Constitution?
- Q4. 'The country of Nepal has witnessed several people's struggles for democracy.'  
a) What role did the Maoists play in this struggle?  
b) Why did the people of Nepal not accept the constitution of 1990?



**Questions for Practice**  
**(HISTORY AND SOCIAL & POLITICAL LIFE)**

**Term I**  
**History**

Q1 'The Act of 1858 introduced by the British brought about some important changes'. Mention any two of these changes.

Q2 Why was the Permanent Settlement introduced by the British? How was this system oppressive for the cultivator? Name the Governor General who introduced this system.

Q3 Write the historical importance of any three the following.  
a) Ahmadullah Shah    b) Holt Mackenzie    c) Indigo Commission  
b) Warren Hastings

Q4 Discuss any three important features of the Ryotwari system.

Q5 What social reforms did the British introduce? How did the Indians feel about these reforms?

Q6 **Write the following events in order of occurrence .Rewrite in the correct order:**

- a) The soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoys.
- b) The sepoys declared war on the firangies.
- c) Triumphant soldiers forced their way in to the palace and proclaimed BahadurShah Zafar as their leader .
- d) A young soldier, MangalPandey was hanged to death in Barrackpore.
- e) Some sepoys at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridge.
- f) 85 sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail.

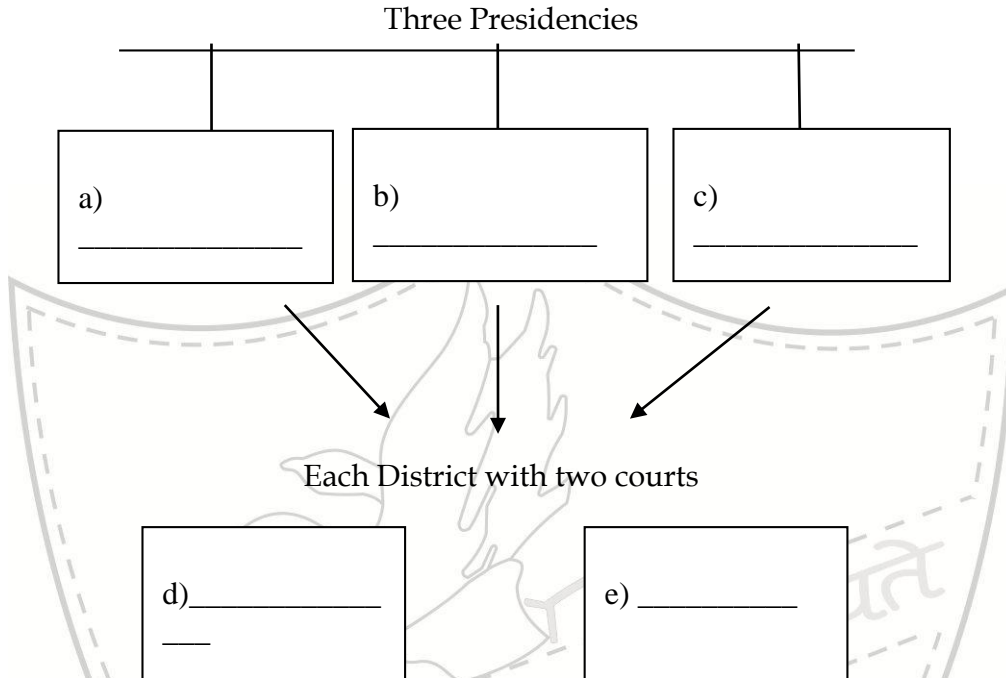
Q7 Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

“The indigo planters left no stones unturned to make money.They mercilessly pursued the peasants to plant indigo instead of food crops. They provided loans, at a very high interest. Once a farmer took such loans he remained in debt for whole of his life before passing it to his successors. So the farmers could make no profit by growing indigo.”(Source: Wikipedia)

- a) Name the two main systems of indigo cultivation.
- b) Who were the planters and what was their role in indigo cultivation?

- d) Why was there a demand for indigo in India?
- e) How did the ryots react as active participants of the 'Blue Rebellion'?

Q8 Complete the web diagram. Write the correct sequence in the answer.



Q9 Mark, Name and Label the following places on the political map of India:

- a) BirjisQadr proclaimed himself to be the new Nawab at this place.
- b) Rani Lakshmibai joined the rebels from here.
- c) Nana Saheb expelled the British garrison from this city.
- d) Kunwar Singh belonged to this area.



**Social and Political Life**

- Q 1. In order to get justice what is the first step that a citizen needs to take for the following: 2
- a) Burglary b) Divorce
- Q 2. What is independence of judiciary? How is it useful to ordinary citizens? 1+1
- Q 3. What do you understand by integrated judicial system and appellate system? 2
- Q 4. Imagine you are in a Committee of an organization that aims for Gender Equality. Suggest three steps that you might want to take to bring about Gender Equality in our society 3
- Q 5. What is a PIL? How does it ensure justice to all Indian citizens? 1+2
- Q 6. Which Fundamental Rights will the following situations violate: 4
- a) MrKumar ,my neighbor has employed a 12 year old boy in his factory.
- b) A lady police officer is denied her promotion because she is a woman.
- c) A Doctor with the qualified degree is not allowed to practice.
- d) An institution in Mumbai has not been given permission to teach Marathi in the school.
- Q 7. Who am I? 4
- a) I represent the interest of the state in court.
- b) I investigate any complaint regarding a crime.
- c) My role is like an umpire and I conduct the trial impartially.
- d) I am that court where police first files the charge sheet.

**More Practice questions History/Political Science  
Term 1**

- Section A: History** **Marks: 30**
- Q 1. Why was there a demand for Indian indigo in the European markets? 2
- Q 2. **“Many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company to protect their interests”**. What were the personal interests negotiated by these people? 1+1=2
- a. Rani Lakshmibai
- b. Nana Saheb
- Q 3. How did new leaders like Ahmadullah Shah, Bakht Khan and Kunwar Singh contribute to the rebellion of 1857? 3
- Q 4. **“The Company began to plan how to bring the Mughal dynasty to an end”**. Give three ways how the East India Company planned to put an end to the Mughal dynasty? 3
- Q 5. **Fill in the blanks:** 3
- a. In British revenue records, \_\_\_\_\_ is a revenue estate which may be a village or a group of villages.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ are large farm operated by a planter employing various forms of forced labour. They are associated with the production of coffee, sugarcane, tea etc.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ is a unit of measurement of land. Before British rule, the size of this area varied. In Bengal the British standardised it to about one-third of an acre.
- Q 6. Mention any three important changes introduced by the British after the revolt of 1857? 3
- Q 7. **Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:** 1+2+2=5
- In March 1859 thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo. As the rebellion spread, ryots refused to pay rents to the planters, and attacked indigo factories armed with swords and spears, bows and*

arrows. Women turned up to fight with pots, pans and kitchen implements.

- Which rebellion is being referred in the above passage?
- Give two reasons why were ryots against growing indigo?
- What did the British do to stop this rebellion from spreading in Bengal?

Q 8. Who introduced the permanent settlement? Give any two features and two effects of the permanent settlement on the peasants? 1+2+2=5

Q 9. **Mark, Name and Label the following places on the political map of India:** 4

- MangalPandey was hanged here for attacking his officers.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar was stationed at this place.
- Rani Lakshmibai joined the revolt from this place.
- Ahmadullah Shah joined the rebellion from here.

**Section B: Social and Political Life**  
20

**Marks:**

Q 10. Who was the chairman of the drafting committee of the constituent assembly? How many members did the constitution assembly have? 1+1=2

Q 11. How do the citizens show their disapproval against unpopular and controversial laws? (Give 4 ways) 2

Q 12. Give the structure of the courts? Who is the present Chief Justice of India? 1+1=2

Q 13. What is integrated Judicial system? How is it useful to our democracy? 2+1=3

Q 14. **Define the following:** 3

- Domestic violence
- Judicial Review
- Hindu Succession act of 2005

Q 15. **Segregate the following offences under the category of criminal law and civil law:** 4

Theft, land encroachment, divorce, rental matters, chain snatching, woman harassment, accident, inter-caste marriage.

Q 16. **Read the following passage and answer the questions:**

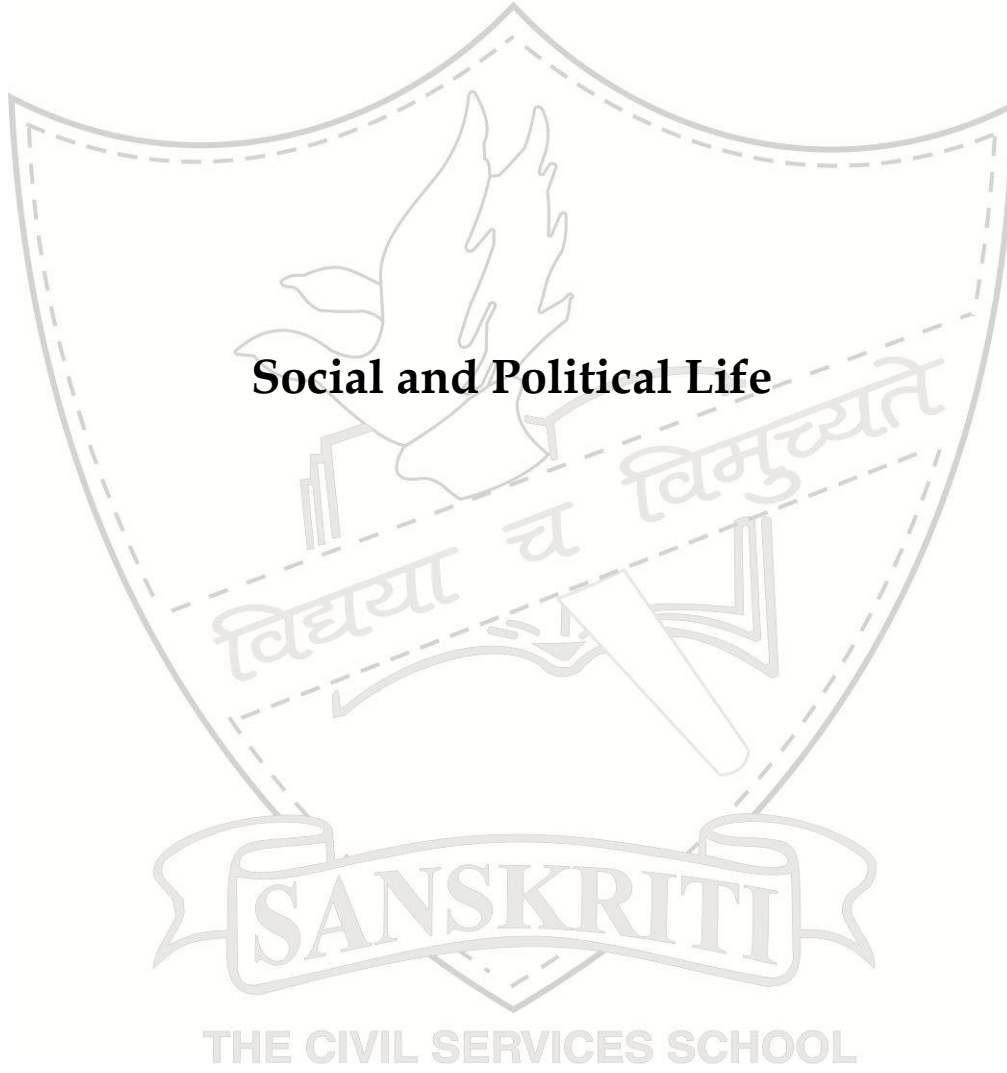
1+1+2=4

*Sunita was working for Nagma Malik and stayed at her residence in the railway quarters in Kandivali. On May 4 2013, she broke open the locker in Malik's cupboard and fled with jewellery worth Rs 6.15 lakh. Malik registered a complaint. Sunita's cellphone was switched off. After further investigation, police obtained Sunita's new number, which was registered in Karande's name and he was picked up for questioning from his Badlapur residence. He confessed it was their regular thing for Sunita to secure employment and steal from the employer, after which they would sell the stolen goods. Karande was questioned about Sunita's current whereabouts and he led to another employer's residence in Lokhandwala, where she had been working for ten days. She was arrested from there.*

*Sunita and Karande have two similar cases registered against them with NRI police station in Navi Mumbai. After stealing from Malik's house, Sunita had fled to Gorakhpur and planned to go to Nepal to lie low, but returned to Mumbai as she ran out of money.*

*Sunita and Karande were remanded in police custody till June 26. Police have recovered 75 per cent of the stolen jewelry from Karande's house.*

- a. Which are the four key players in the criminal justice system?
- b. What role must the police play in this case?
- c. 'The judge is like an umpire in a game and conducts the trial impartially'. What role did the judge play in this case? If you were a judge what would be your final verdict in this case?



**Constitution**

**Q1. Write the correct term for the following statements:**

- a. Division of power between the centre and state.
- b. Division of power among different organs of government.
- c. A form of government where citizens elect their leaders who form the government.
- d. A state which does not officially promote any religion.
- e. Rights guaranteed by Part III of the Indian Constitution.

**Answer the following questions:**

Q.1 .What is a constitution? Why do we need to have a constitution?

Q.2 What do you understand by ' Tyranny of the majority'?

Q.3 The Indian constitution is flexible. What are the advantages of having a flexible constitution?

Q.4 How did the struggle for independence from the British, shape our vision of free India?

Q.5 Why does the Constitution provide for separation of powers?

Q.6 Explain why the Fundamental rights are known as the conscience of the Constitution?

Q.7 Why is the Right to Constitutional Remedies, important?

Q8. Which fundamental right will the following situations violate:

- a) If the state government has confiscated the land of the residents of Chattarpur area in Delhi.
- b) If a school does not allow students to learn Marathi as a third language in Mumbai.
- c) If a 12 year old boy is working in a carpet weaving workshop.
- d) If a Doctor is not allowed to practice in his clinic.
- e) If the government decides to restrict traveling of a group of people going on a holiday.

**Activity**

Go to any railway reservation counter or places where bills or payments are made. You will see that there are separate queues for elderly people and women. In buses run by state authorities, there are seats reserved for handicapped and also for women passengers. In the Delhi Metro there is a special coach for women. Should these facilities be provided? Why should it be so?

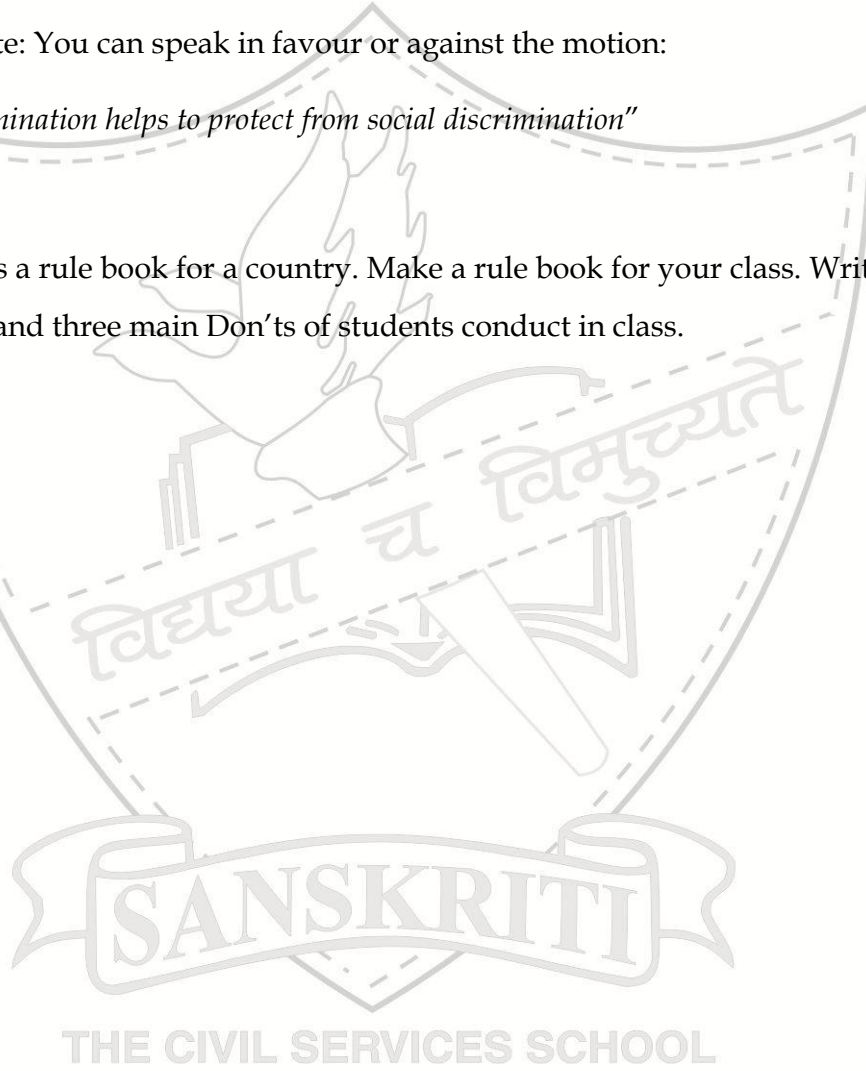
**Activity:**

Organise a Debate: You can speak in favour or against the motion:

*“Protective discrimination helps to protect from social discrimination”*

**Activity:**

A constitution is a rule book for a country. Make a rule book for your class. Write down three main Do's and three main Don'ts of students conduct in class.



## Understanding Law

Q1. Explain the term Rule of Law.

Q2. Give 2 examples of laws which exemplify British arbitrariness.

Q3. Read the storyboard in the chapter and answer the following questions:

- Name at least 3 groups who were involved in drafting the Domestic Violence Bill.
- Why was the bill rejected by various womens' groups in 2002?
- What methods did they use to make people aware of the shortcomings in the bill.

Q4. Whose assent does a bill require to become a law?

### Activity:

Laws have proved instrumental in bringing about social reforms. However, laws alone cannot curb social evils. Social awareness is also needed to change the mindset of the people.

Like liquor, tobacco is also an important source of revenue for the government. Like the harmful effects of consuming liquor; tobacco consumption can be equally harmful.

Design a poster for the school display board spreading awareness on the harmful effects of tobacco consumption.



## Judiciary

- Q1. Broadly divide the functions of the Judiciary.
- Q2. How do the courts maintain their independence?
- Q3. What do you understand by an integrated judiciary?
- Q4. Use the table to differentiate between civil and criminal cases.

	Criminal cases/courts	Civil cases/courts
Kinds of cases		
Procedure		
Punishments given		

Q5. Identify the branch of law with the cases provided:

Dowry death	
Eviction	
Theft	
Divorce	
Disputes over inheritance	
Murder	

Q6. What according to you are the shortcomings of legal procedure in our country?



Q1. In the above cartoon you can see the judge and a politician, which one of them is appearing to be more powerful? Why do you think so?

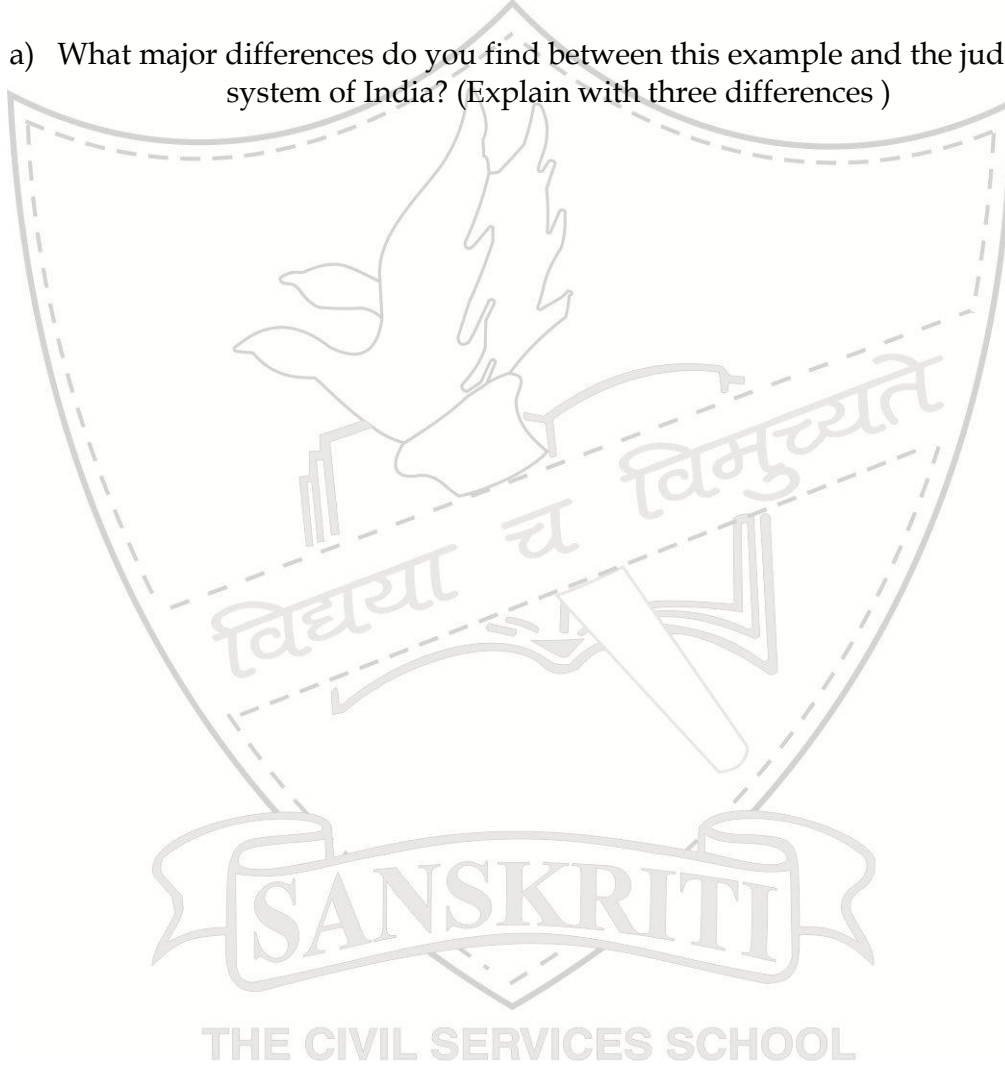
Q2. Do you think we in India practice this kind of a system? How are we well protected from such a situation in India?

Q1. Read the following example on the Syrian Judicial system.

“The Syrian judicial system is composed of the civil and criminal courts, military courts, security courts, and religious courts.

Non-Muslim communities have their own religious courts. In addition, Courts apply Islamic law in cases involving personal status. The state security courts are not completely independent from the influence of the executive.”

- a) What major differences do you find between this example and the judicial system of India? (Explain with three differences )



### Understanding Our Criminal Justice System

Q1. Read the storyboard and write the sentences in the correct order.

- Advocate Roy cross examines.
- Advocate Kamla Roy is appointed Shanti's defense lawyer
- The judge hears the testimony of all the witnesses and gives his verdict
- The police files a chargesheet in the Magistrate's court
- Mr. Shinde lodges an FIR at the Police Station.

Q2. Identify the essential elements of a fair trial. Put a tick against the essential elements and add the ones which you think are missing:

- Chargesheet
- Open Court
- Cross examination of witnesses
- Trial is held in the presence of the accused
- Judge to decide the case only on the basis of evidence.
- .....
- .....
- .....

Q3. Enlist the main features of an FIR. Why is an FIR so important?

Q4. If you were a policeman on your way to arrest a Mr. X, what would be the specific requirements and procedures that you would have to follow for the arrest, detention and interrogation of any person?

### Why do we need a Parliament?

Q1. Match the following:

A	B
Universal adult franchise	Five years
Representative democracy	Political Party
Term of the Lok Sabha	Right to vote
Constituency	India
BJP	a political unit

Q2. Fill in the Blanks:

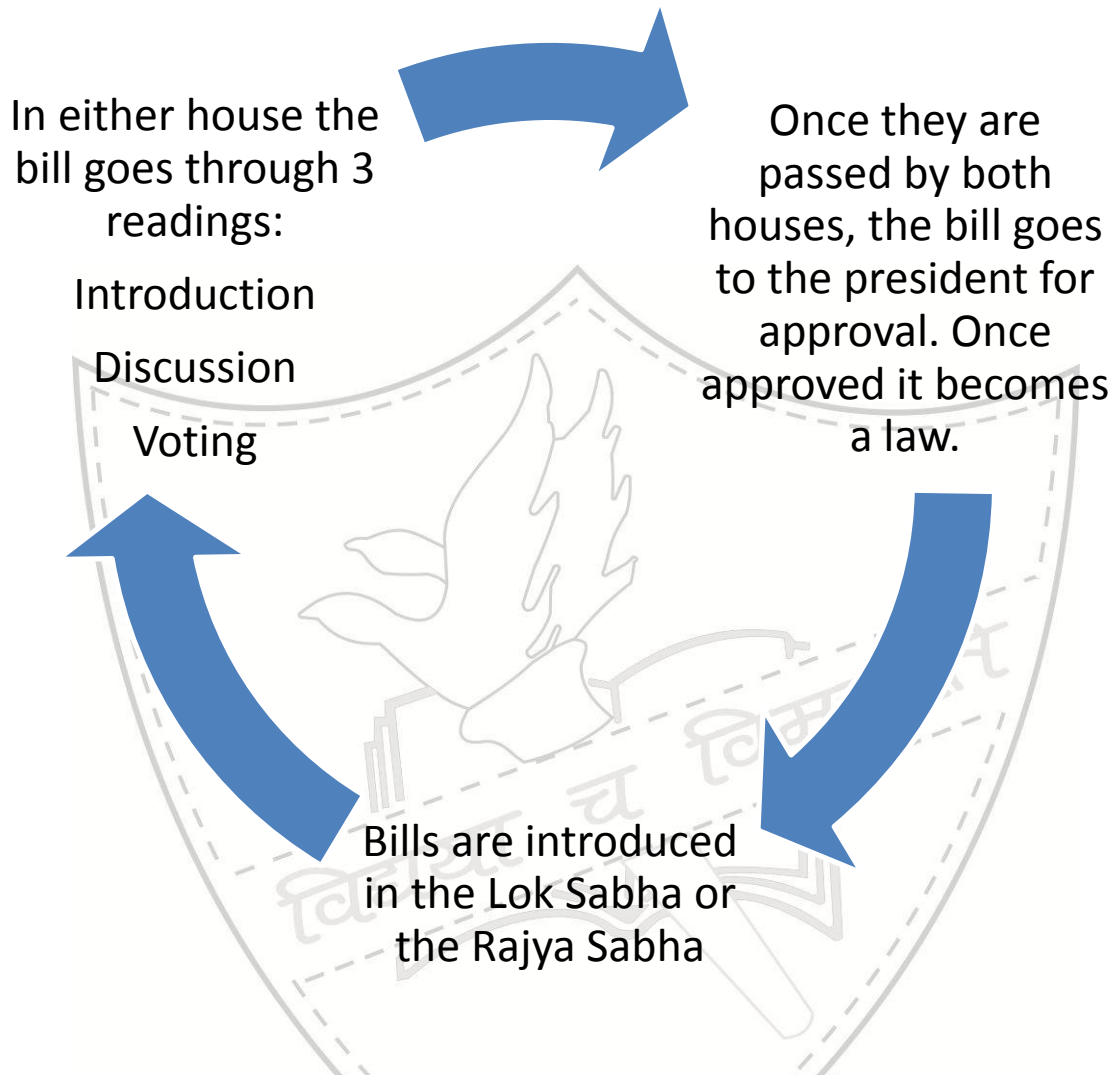
- The Parliament of India comprises \_\_\_\_\_ - and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The majority required to form a government after the Lok Sabha elections is \_\_\_\_\_.
- When a single political party fails to get the required majority they then join with different political parties to form a \_\_\_\_\_ government.
- The most important function of the Lok Sabha is to make \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ selects his council of ministers.

Q3. Read the table carefully and answer the following questions

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
543(+2) members	233(+12) members
Directly elected	Indirectly elected
5 year term	6 year term
Is dissolved after 5 years or before	Permanent house. One third members retire every 2 years
Can introduce both money and ordinary bill	Can introduce only the ordinary bill
The budget is passed here.	The budget is not passed here.

- Which house is numerically stronger? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why is the Rajya Sabha a permanent house? \_\_\_\_\_
- Give 2 reasons to show that the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.

Q4. Study the diagram carefully and label the stages of law making.



**Infobank:**

The Lok Sabha has three sessions in a year:

The Budget Session (February-May)

The Monsoon Session (July-August)

THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

## Law and Social Justice

### Become more Knowledgeable:

- Q.1 Why do the consumers need the protection of laws? Can you think of some regulatory authorities (like the ISI mark) in our Country which help in this ? Paste the pictures in your notebook.
- Q.2 The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is a painful reminder of neglect and apathy on the part of producers. Collect information on other such disasters like Chernobyl and its effect on mankind
- Q.3 Compare, environment as a 'free entity' and environment as a 'public facility'.
- Q.4 Places like Alang and Sivakasi have been in news often for their hazardous factories. Find out more about them.



Write ten lines on children's exploitation in India .Suggesttwo -three ways how you can help in being a change maker in our society .

THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

### Understanding Secularism

Q1.Explain two features of Secularism.

Q2.Why is it important to separate religion from state?

Q3. Write down important features of Indian Secularism.

Q4.How is Indian Secularism different from that of USA?

#### Read the article on the “Ghar Wapsi Programme” (Policy Religious of Conversion)

In perhaps the biggest ‘Ghar Wapsi’ exercise in the state, about 150 tribal’s were converted at a village in Birbhum district. According to locals, 98% of the residents of the village, close to the Jharkhand border, were Christians and all of them were converted.” Almost 15 to 20 years ago, our forefathers converted to Christianity. Now, we have converted back to Hinduism,” said Bani Murmu , a tribal from Birbhum district.

- a) What aspect of the Indian Constitution does the above passage relate to?
- b) Though state and religion are separate in India yet the state can intervene. Explain this with an example.
- c) Explain in detail the Fundamental right that guaranteed the tribal community the freedom to convert their religion?
- d) How would you differentiate India’s approach to religious freedom from Saudi Arabia’s? ( Any one difference each)

Observe the different religious symbols and keeping these symbols in mind make a poster showing unity in diversity in secular India



## History and Social &amp; Political Science Practice questions:

## UT2

## Section A: History

Marks: 15

- Q1. What was the purpose of establishing a Madrasa in Calcutta and a Hindu College at Benares in the years 1781 and 1791 respectively? 2
- Q2. Why did William Jones feel the need to study ancient Indian texts on law, religion and philosophy? 2
- Q3. Who set up the Woods Despatch and why? 2
- Q4. 'Hastings was a supporter of the Orientalists.' Keeping this in mind mention the three steps undertaken by him to encourage oriental learning. 3
- Q5. Give the historical importance of the following: 1+2
- English Education Act of 1935
  - Macaulay's Minute
- Q6. Explain the phrase 'Grave errors of the East'. Name any one Englishman who criticised the Orientalists and why? 2+1

## Section B: Civics

Marks: 10

- Q7. What was the demand of the Indian National Congress in 1885? Why did the Nationalist make this demand? 1+1
- Q8. Explain the terms constituency and opposition party. 2
- Q9. What is the selection procedure for the Prime Minister? How does he select his ministers? In case of lack of majority how is the government chosen? 3
- Q10. "The Rajya Sabha plays an important role in the parliament." Explain. 3

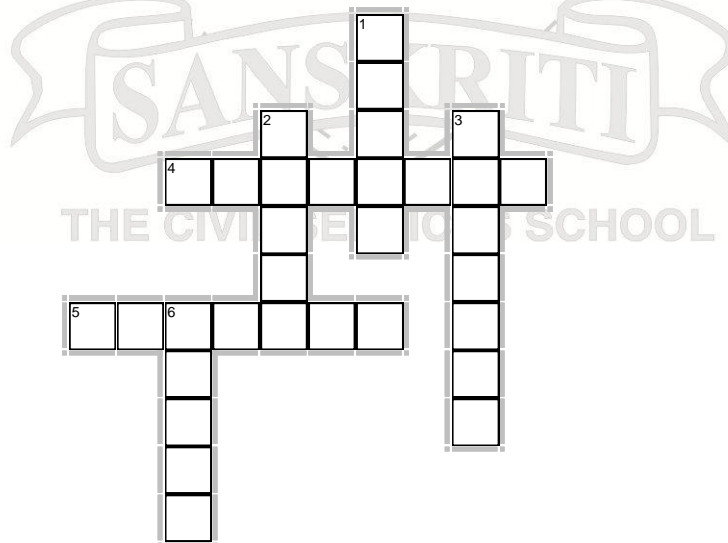
## History and Social &amp; Political Science Practice questions:

## Term II

## Section A: History

Marks: 30

1. Discuss in a tabular form two differences between the **methods** of the Moderates and Extremists. 2
2. What do you understand by Gandhiji's statement, "English education has enslaved us"? How were Gandhiji's views different from Rabindranath Tagore? 2+1
3. "The British believed that the Indian society had to be reformed." What steps did the British undertake to reform the society? Why did the Indians object to these reforms? 2+1
4. Why was Lord Simon sent to India? What decision outraged the Indians and how did they react? 3
5. Read the clues given below carefully and explain their historical importance in **three to four sentences** each. **(Any four)** 4
  - a) 'Do or Die'
  - b) 'Abode of peace'
  - c) 'Temples of darkness falling into decay'
  - d) 'Punjab wrongs'
  - e) "Direct Action Day"
6. Complete the following crossword:  $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$



**Across:**

4. Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali were leaders of this agitation.(8)
5. The Governor General of India was given this new title.(7)

**Down:**

1. Extremists and Moderates split at the \_\_\_\_\_ session.(5)
2. Kunwar Singh an old zamindar joined the rebel sepoys at this place.(5)
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the jail at this place.(7)
6. Power was transferred from East India Company to the British \_\_\_\_\_ in the year 1859.(5)

7. **Read the passage and answer the following questions:****The Eternal law of Suffering**

"Non-violence comes to us through doing good continually without the slightest expectation of return. ... That is the indispensable lesson in non-violence. In South Africa...I succeeded in learning the eternal law of suffering as the only remedy for undoing wrong and injustice. It means positively the law of non-violence.

You have to be prepared to suffer cheerfully at the hands of all and sundry and you will wish ill to no one, not even to those who may have wronged you.' Mahatma Gandhi, 12<sup>th</sup> March 1938

- a) Who is the speaker of the source? Which place has the speaker mentioned in the source?
- b) According to the speaker how does Non -violence come to us?
- c) What did the speaker succeed in learning?
- d) According to the source one has to be prepared to suffer what and how? Explain

8. "April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1930 is an important date in the history of India's freedom struggle with Gandhi's march to Dandi". Describe this phase of the national movement, in detail.

**OR**

"After 1854 the Company decided to improve the system of vernacular education in local pathshalas." What measures did the company undertake to bring about changes in local schools?

9. **Mark, name and label the following on the political map of India:**
- a) In the year 1885 the Indian National Congress met at this place.
  - b) Congress and the Muslim League signed the famous historic pact here in 1916.

- c) Gandhiji led the mill workers movement here in the year 1918.
- d) Non Cooperation Movement was called off due to mob violence at this place.

**Section B: Social and Political Life****Marks: 20**

1. 'In India government schools don't promote any one religion; they follow a secular policy.' Why? Give an example from any of your school activities showing we are a secular school. 2
2. Why is the role of judge most important in our judicial system? 2
3. Name the three levels of court in our country? Which court gets maximum cases? How are they connected with each other?  $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}+1$
4. What is a question hour? How is question hour important in the parliament? What is the role of opposition?  $1+1+1$
5. Suggest two ways how pollution caused by industries can be prevented in cities like Delhi. What is the role of the government in this?  $2+1$
6. **Choose the correct answers from the box below and re write /match the relevant answers:**  $\frac{1}{2}\times 6=3$

The judiciary as final interpreter of the constitution	Dispute related to sale of land
Interest of worker	Judicial Review
Civil Law	Wages should not be below a specified minimum.

- a) Minimum Wage Act \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Power to strike laws of parliament \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Deals with harm to rights of individual's \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.



Based on your observation of the poster answer the following.

2

- a) Write your views on child labour in India giving two examples how children are exploited . 2
- b) What steps can be undertaken to ensure their safety and prevention of this social injustice.

**Section A: History**  
**Marks: 15**

1. What was the purpose of establishing a Madrasa in Calcutta and a Hindu College at Benares in the years 1781 and 1791 respectively? 2
2. Why did William Jones feel the need to study ancient Indian texts on law, religion and philosophy? 2
3. Who set up the Woods Despatch and why? 2
4. 'Hastings was a supporter of the Orientalists.' Keeping this in mind mention the three steps undertaken by him to encourage oriental learning. 3
5. Give the historical importance of the following: 1+2
- a) English Education Act of 1935
- b) Macaulay's Minute
6. Explain the phrase 'Grave errors of the East'. Name any one Englishman who criticized the Orientalists and why? 2+1

**Section B: Civics**  
**Marks: 10**

- Q7. What was the demand of the Indian National Congress in 1885? Why did the Nationalist make this demand? 1+1
- Q8. Explain the terms constituency and opposition party. 2
- Q9. What is the selection procedure for the Prime Minister? How does he select his ministers? In case of lack of majority how is the government chosen? 3
- Q10. "The Rajya Sabha plays an important role in the parliament." Explain. 3

Q1. **Answer the following questions:**

- a) Why did Gandhi launch the Dandi March?
- b) What were the demands of the Moderates?
- c) Discuss the nature of any 2 laws introduced by the British that reflected racial discrimination.
- d) When did the Muslim League announce Direct Action Day and what were its repercussions?
- e) What do you understand by the terms swadeshi and boycott?
- f) What were the causes of the Non Cooperation Movement? What were the methods adopted by Congress to fight the British?
- g) How different were the Moderates and Extremists in their belief, method of struggle and the ultimate objective. Name one leader each of both groups.

Q2. **Write a sentence each on the importance of the dates given to you**

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| a.1885 | d. 1916 |
| b.1929 | e.1922  |
| c.1905 | f. 1907 |

Q3. **Incorrect facts have been given to you. Identify them and correct them by rewriting the sentence.**

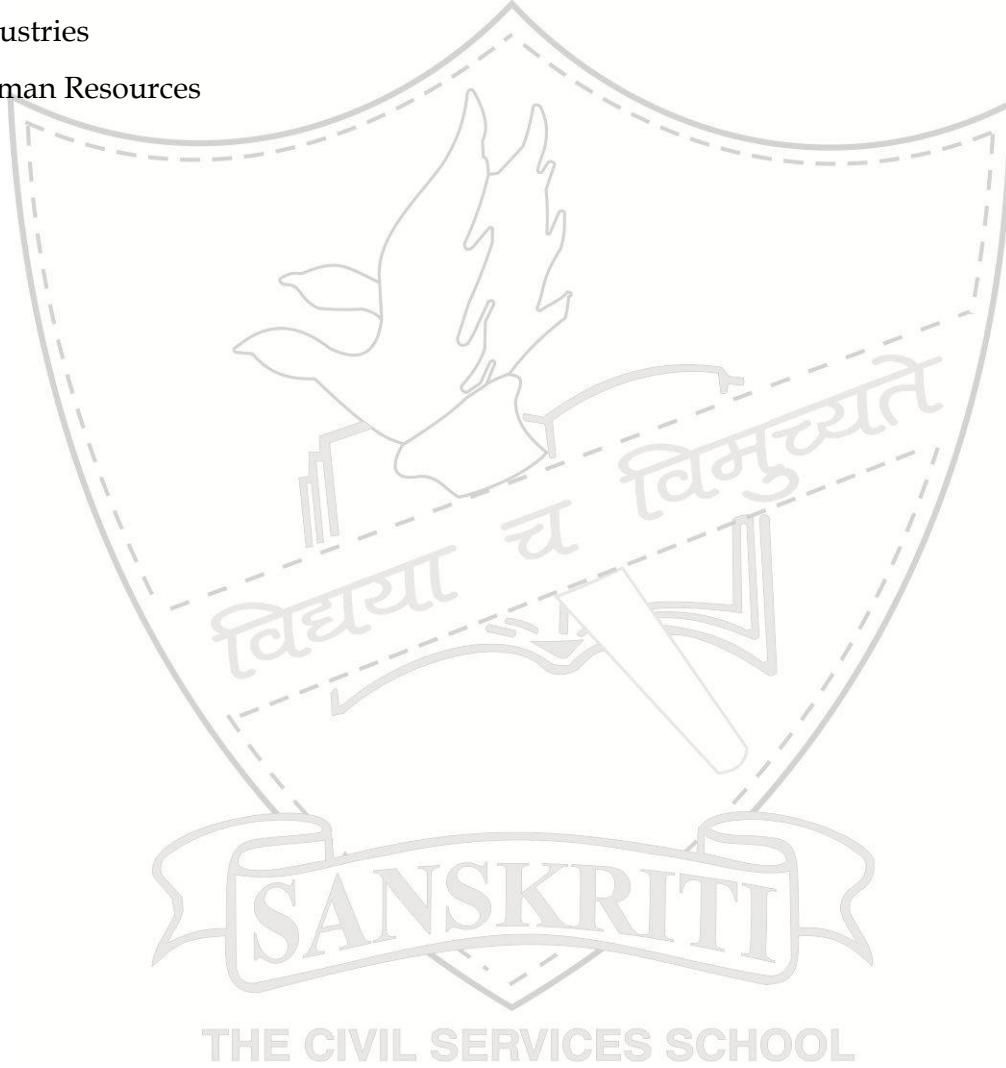
- a. Tagore founded St. Xavier's School in Calcutta.
- b. Mahatma Gandhi strongly felt that Latin and Greek ought to be the medium of teaching in India.
- c. W.C Bonnerji said, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it."
- d. It was during the Non Cooperation movement that the slogan Do or Die was adopted.
- e. The Muslim League supported the system of general electorate and Partition of Bengal.



# GEOGRAPHY

Contents

1. Resources
2. Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources
3. Mineral and Power Resources
4. Agriculture
5. Industries
6. Human Resources



**GEOGRAPHY PROJECT**

A case study on any ONE country from the continent of South America. The project should focus on the following aspects of the country chosen by the student

- a. Historical background.
- b. Climate and natural vegetation.
- c. Administration/government.

**INSTRUCTIONS :-**

- Project should be done on A4 SIZE sheet. 9 (10- 12 pages)
- It should be handwritten with pictures, maps and illustrations.

**RUBRICS**

Accuracy/relevance = 2 marks

Images/maps = 1 mark

Neatness/organization/creativity = 1 mark

Learning = 1 mark.

**MAP LIST****FIRST TERM**

1. States and union territories of India.
2. Soil types of India.
3. Natural vegetation of India.
4. Major rivers and multipurpose projects.
5. Wild life reserves.
6. Distribution of minerals
7. Power resources

**SECOND TERM**

1. Major crops
2. Major Industrial regions.
3. Iron and steel industries.
4. Cotton textile industries.
5. IT hubs.
6. Population.



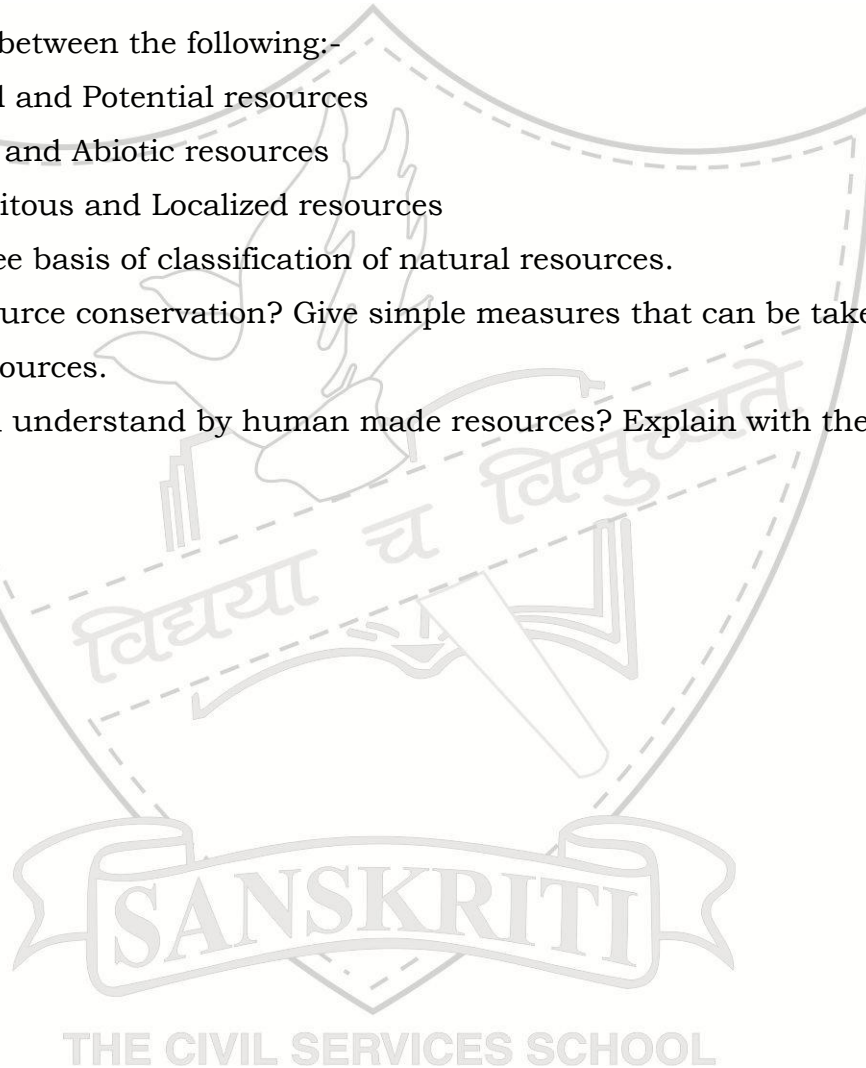


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## Chapter 1

### Resources

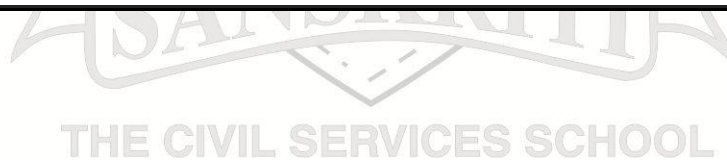
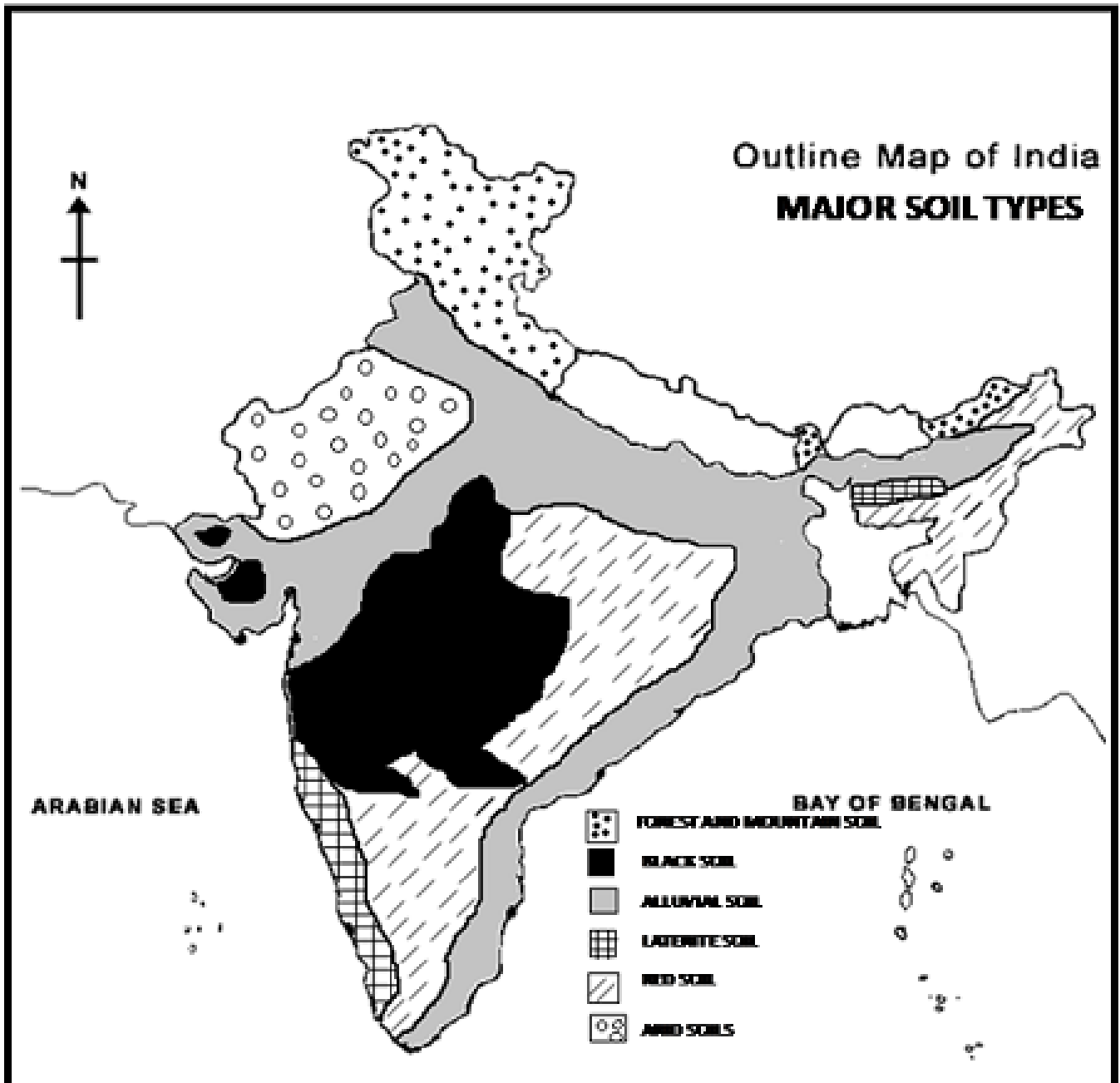
1. What are resources?
2. What is technology?
3. What is sustainable development? State three principles of sustainable development.
4. Distinguish between the following:-
  - a. Actual and Potential resources
  - b. Biotic and Abiotic resources
  - c. Ubiquitous and Localized resources
5. Mention three basis of classification of natural resources.
6. What is resource conservation? Give simple measures that can be taken to conserve resources.
7. What do you understand by human made resources? Explain with the help of examples.



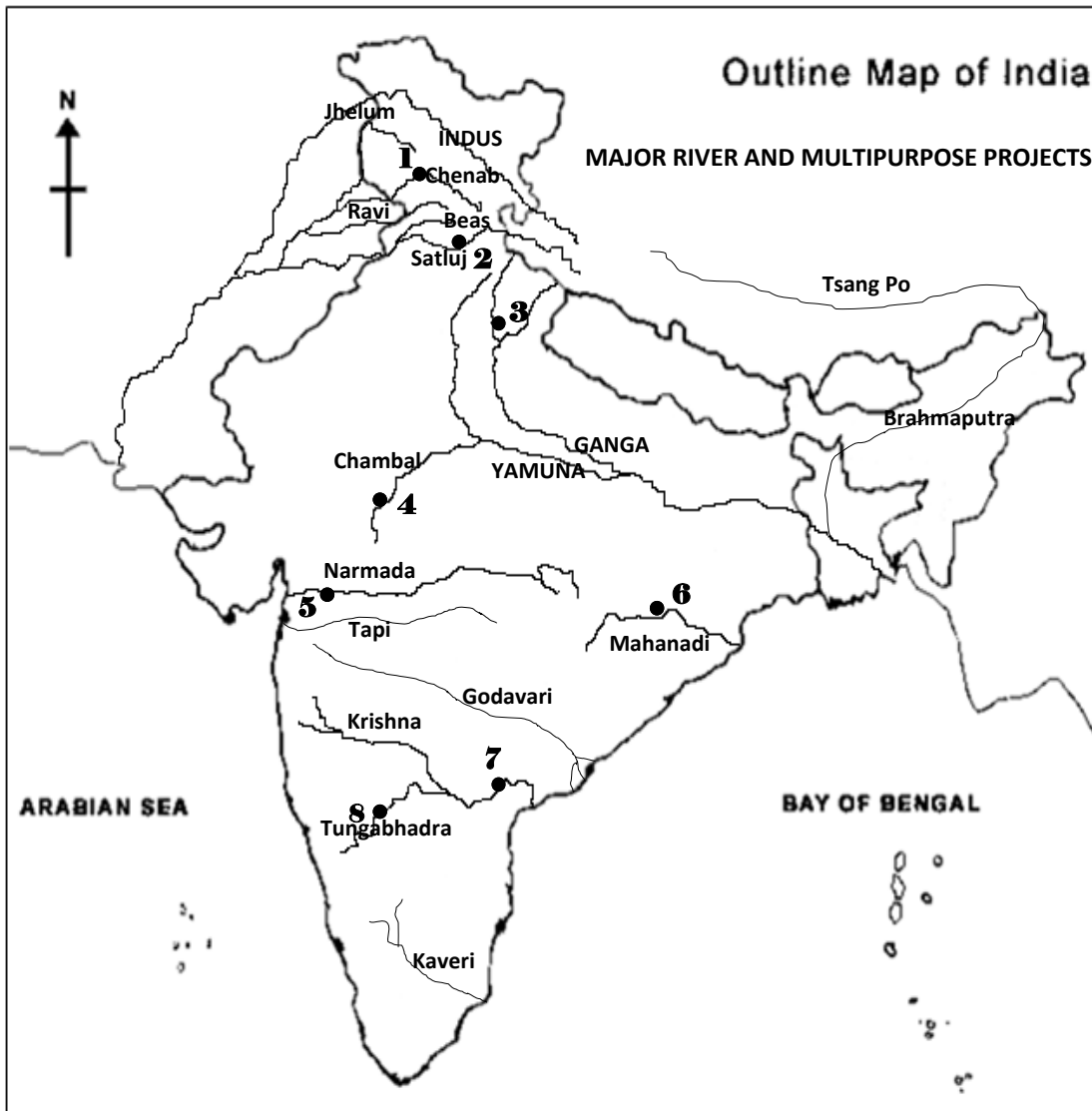
**Chapter 2****Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources**

1. Write any two reasons for land degradation.
2. What are the factors responsible for soil formation? Explain the role of any two in detail.
3. Define land use and state various physical and human factors that are important determinants of land use pattern.
4. What do you understand by common property resources?
5. What is a landslide? Suggest a few mitigation techniques to reduce the impact of landslides.
6. Suggest three ways to conserve water.
7. State three human factors that result in soil degradation. Also give three methods to conserve soil.
8. How is rainfall and vegetation inter-related? Explain with the help of examples.
9. Name any two steps that government has taken to conserve plants and animals.
10. Map Skills:-
  - a) Soil Resource of India
  - b) Water resource- multipurpose projects in India
  - c) Natural vegetation of India
  - d) Wild life resources – National parks and wildlife sanctuaries of India



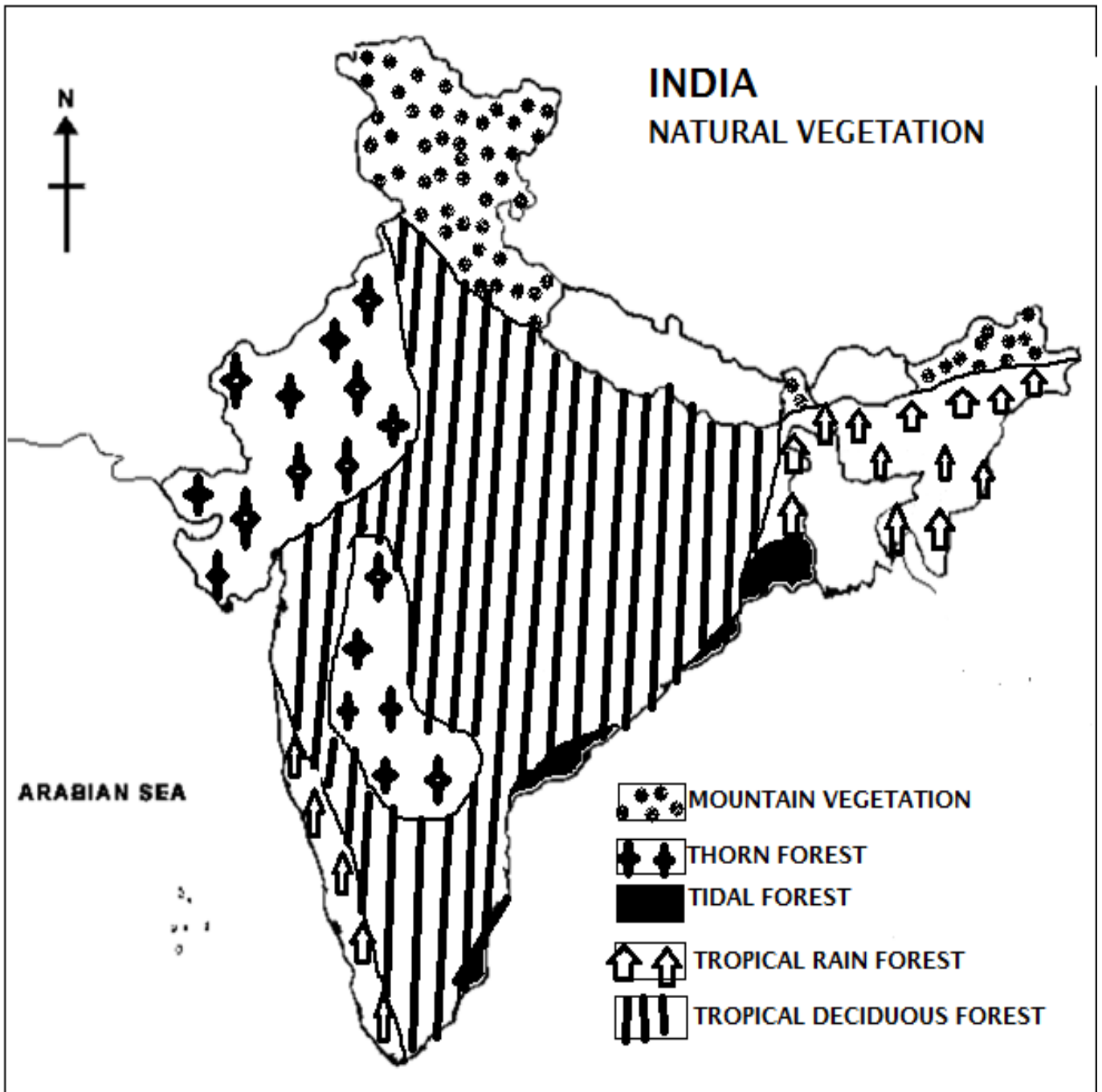


a) Water resource- multipurpose projects in India.



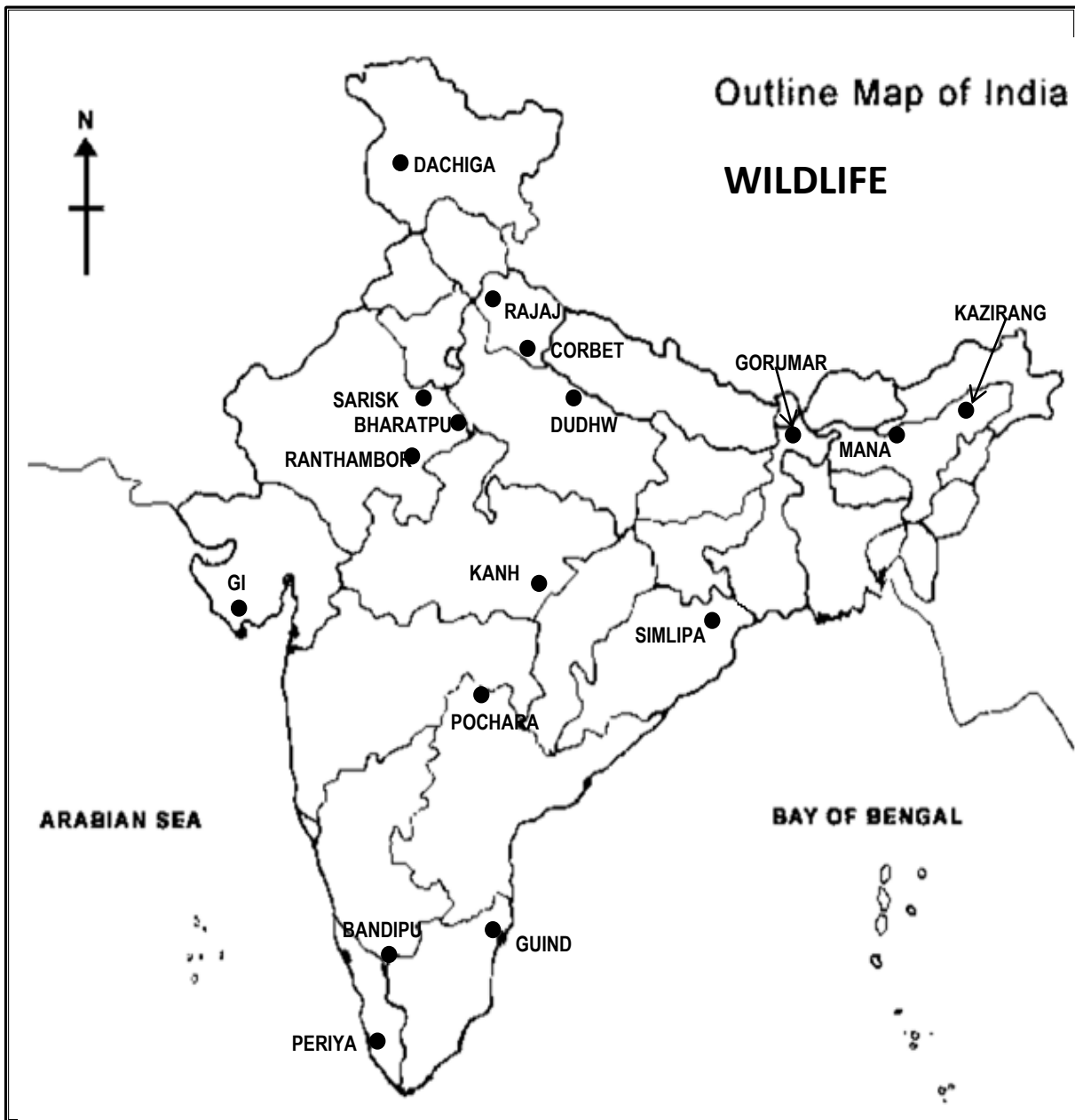
Name of River	Multipurpose Project
•Chenab	Salal 1
•Satluj	Bhakra Nangal 2
•Bhagirathi	Tehri 3
•Chambal	Rana Pratap Sagar 4
•Narmada	Sardar Sarovar 5
•Mahanadi	Hirakud 6
•Krishna	Nagarjuna Sagar 7
•Tungabhadra	Tungabhadra 8

b) Natural vegetation of India.



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c) Wild life resources – National parks and wildlife sanctuaries of India.



### Chapter 3

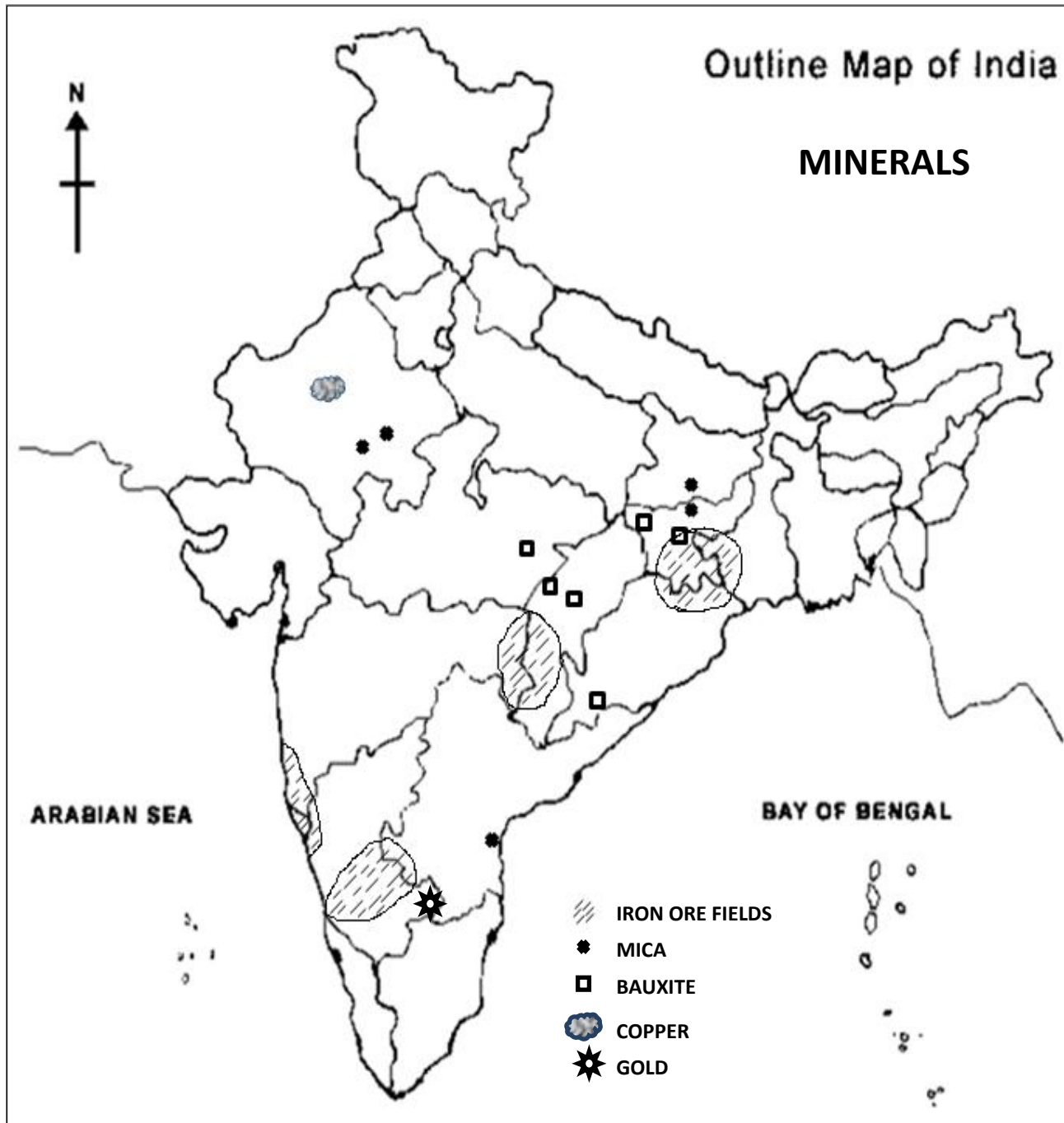
### Mineral and Power Resources

1. What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?
2. Give reason how quarrying can become a major environmental concern?
3. Explain the different methods of mining that are used to procure minerals.
4. Why is coal referred to as buried sunshine and petroleum as black gold?
5. Why is gold mining in Kolar mines so expensive and such a risky business?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of :-
  - a) Solar energy
  - b) Hydel energy
  - c) Wind energy
  - d) Geo-thermal energy
  - e) Tidal energy
  - f) Nuclear energy
7. How can we utilize geothermal energy in different ways?
8. How is tidal energy produced?
9. Why is conservation of resources necessary? Give suggestions on how can we conserve resources.
10. Distinguish between the following:-
  - a) Bio gas and Natural gas
  - b) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
11. Complete the following showing distribution of minerals in India:

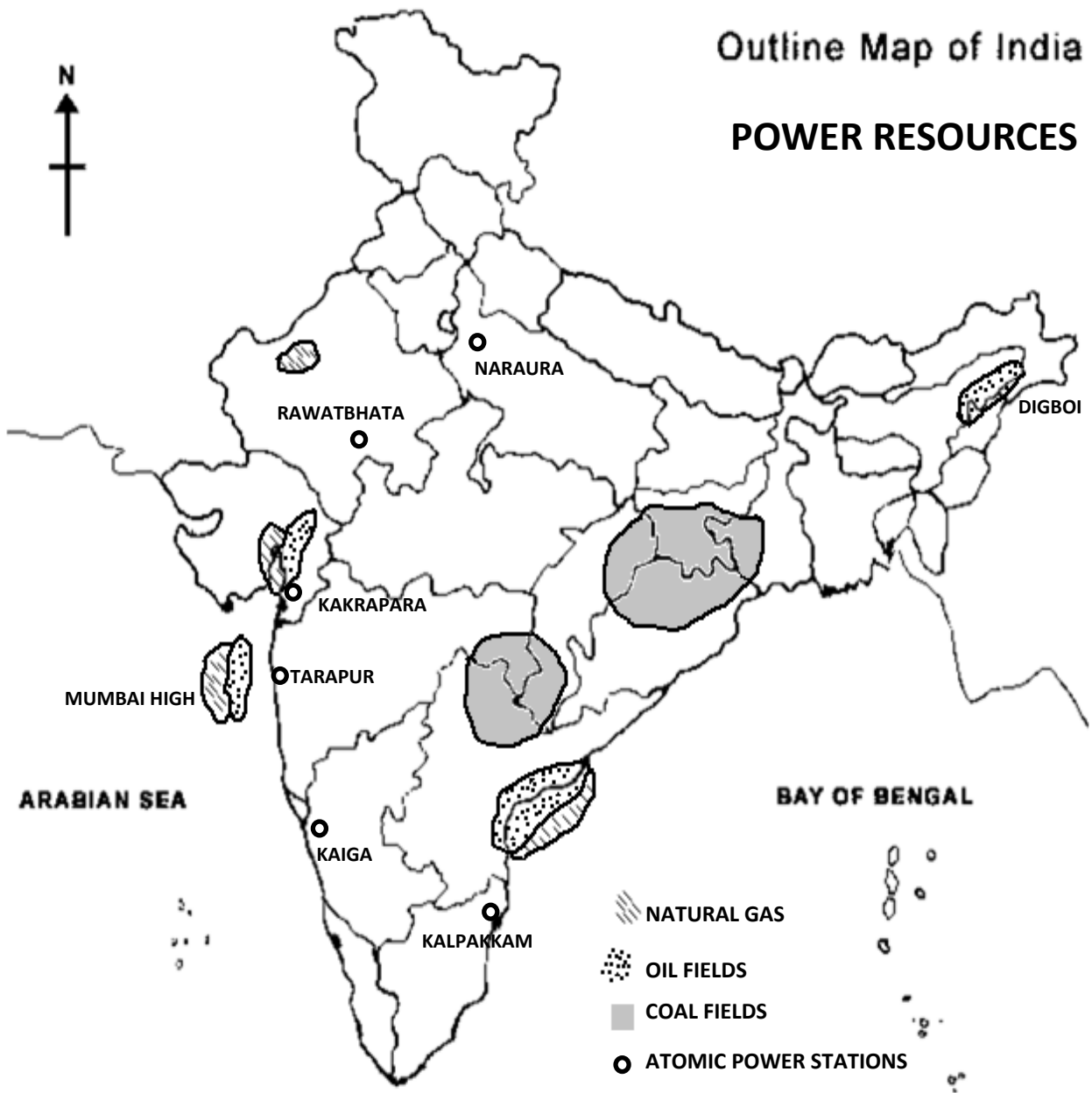
MINERALS	STATES
IRON	
BAUXITE	
MICA	
COPPER	
MANGANESE	
LIMESTONE	
GOLD	
SALT	
COAL	
PETROLEUM	
NATURAL GAS	

12. Map skills :

- a) Mineral resources of India.- Iron ore, mica, bauxite, copper and Gold.



b) Power minerals – Coal and Petroleum reserves in India



## Chapter 4

### Agriculture

- Q1. What are the two vital and conditions necessary for agricultural activities?
- Q2. What are Primary activities? How is it different from Secondary and Tertiary activities?
- Q3. What is arable land?
- Q4. Define the following:-
- Agriculture
  - Sericulture
  - Pisciculture
  - Viticulture
- Q5. What types of farming are shown in the pictures below?



- Q5) What are the important inputs of agriculture or farming?
- Q6) What would be the output of farming activities?
- Q7) Fill in the blanks;--

- a) Depending upon the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ of produce, \_\_\_\_\_ and level of \_\_\_\_\_ farming can be classified into two main types.
- b) Commercial farming includes commercial \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ farming and \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_, yam, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are products of shifting agriculture
- d) Slash and burn agriculture is known as \_\_\_\_\_ in north east India.

Q8) What is Nomadic Herding?

Q9) What is Mixed farming? Give an example?

Q10) Complete the following Table

	TEMP & RAINFALL	SOIL	TWO PLACES
RICE			
WHEAT			
COTTON			
COFFEE			
SUGARCANE			

Q11) What is Food Security?

Q12) What is agricultural development? How is agricultural development achieved in agriculture?

Q13) Compare a farm in India with a farm in the USA under the following categories;-

- Size
- Seed variety
- Fertilizers
- Machinery used for cultivation

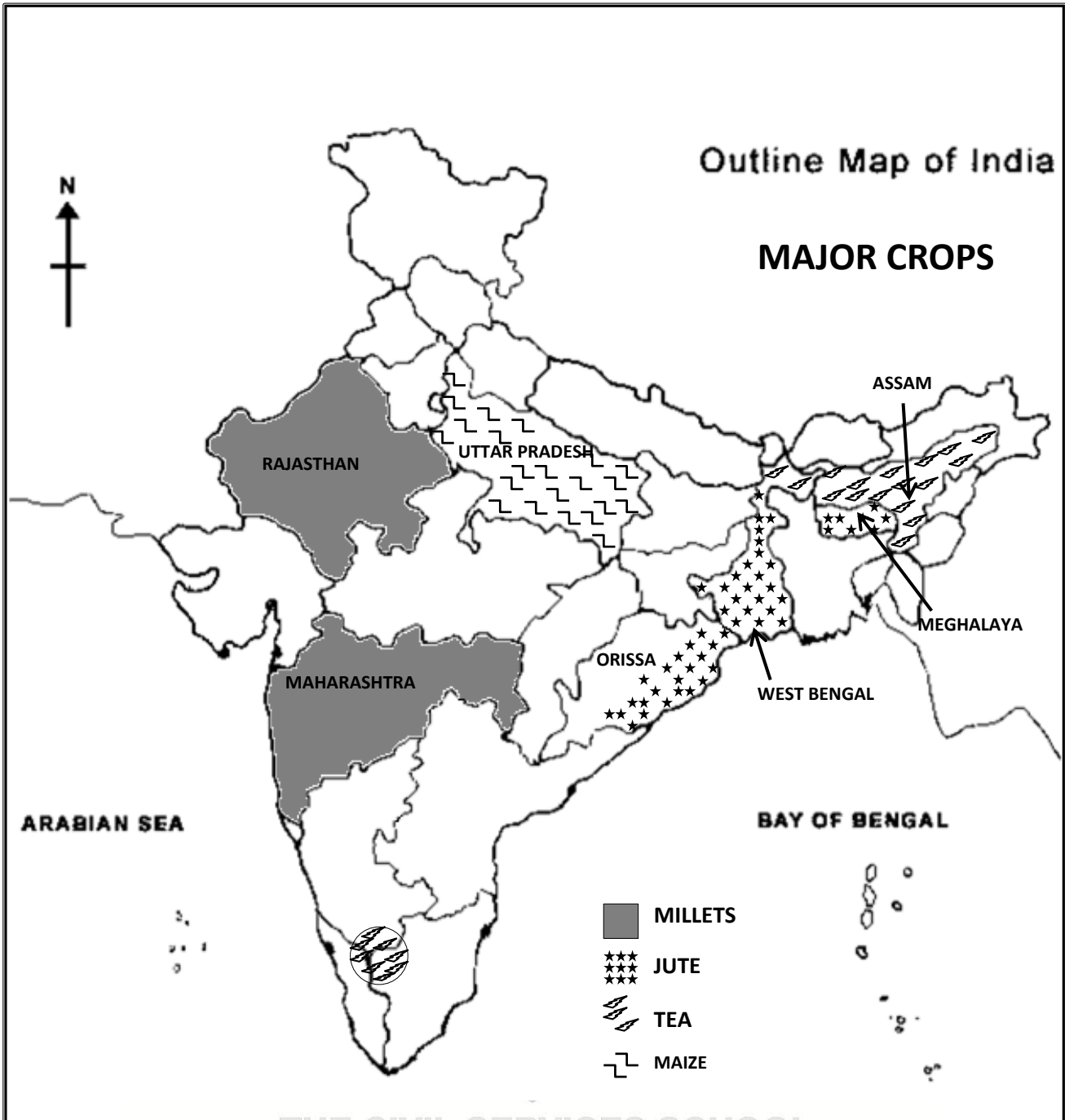
14) Table showing distribution and characteristics of major crops in India:

Sr No.	Name of Crop	Type of crop	Temperature requirements	Rainfall requirements	Soil requirements	Areas of Growth	Special Features
1.	<b>Rice</b>	Food crop (kharif – grows in the rainy season)	22 <sup>o</sup> C – 32 <sup>o</sup> C	150 – 300 cms	Clayey, alluvial	West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most important cereal crop.</li> <li>Largest producer is West Bengal.</li> <li>India exports basmati rice.</li> <li>Needs cheap labour. Most of the work is done by hand.</li> <li>Needs plenty of water.</li> </ol>
2.	<b>Wheat</b>	Food crop (rabi – winter crop)	15 <sup>o</sup> C – 20 <sup>o</sup> C	50 – 100 cms	Silt, clay and loamy soils	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second most important cereal crop</li> <li>Largest producers are Punjab and Haryana</li> </ol>
3.	<b>Millets (jowar, bajra, ragi)</b>	Food crop (kharif)	27 <sup>o</sup> C – 32 <sup>o</sup> C	50 – 120 cms	Grows in poor quality alluvial or loamy soils	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Also known as "dry crops".</li> <li>No irrigation only rain water used.</li> <li>India is first in the world in millets production.</li> </ol>
4.	<b>Pulses</b>	Food crops ( all kinds of dals – moong, masur, arhar, urad, gram, peas ) – rabi and kharif		Mainly grows during the rainy season		Grows all over the country	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High in proteins</li> <li>They are leguminous and give fertility to the soil.</li> <li>They take long to grow</li> <li>Pulses are also imported to India</li> </ol>
5.	<b>Sugarcane</b>	Cash crop	25 <sup>o</sup> C – 30 <sup>o</sup> C	100 – 150 cms	Well drained fertile loamy soils rich in clay and also lava soils	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a tropical plant.</li> <li>India is the original home of this plant.</li> <li>Needs plenty of fertilizers.</li> <li>Takes 10 – 12 months to grow.</li> <li>UP is the largest producer</li> </ol>
6.	<b>Jute</b>	Cash crop	27 <sup>o</sup> C – 34 <sup>o</sup> C	170 – 250 cms	Rich loamy soils both sandy and clayey	West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Also known as "Golden Fibre" because of its colour.</li> <li>Obtained from the stem of the plant</li> <li>Climate must be hot and damp.</li> <li>Grows well in the delta region of the Ganga – Brahmaputra.</li> <li>India is the largest exporter of jute products.</li> </ol>

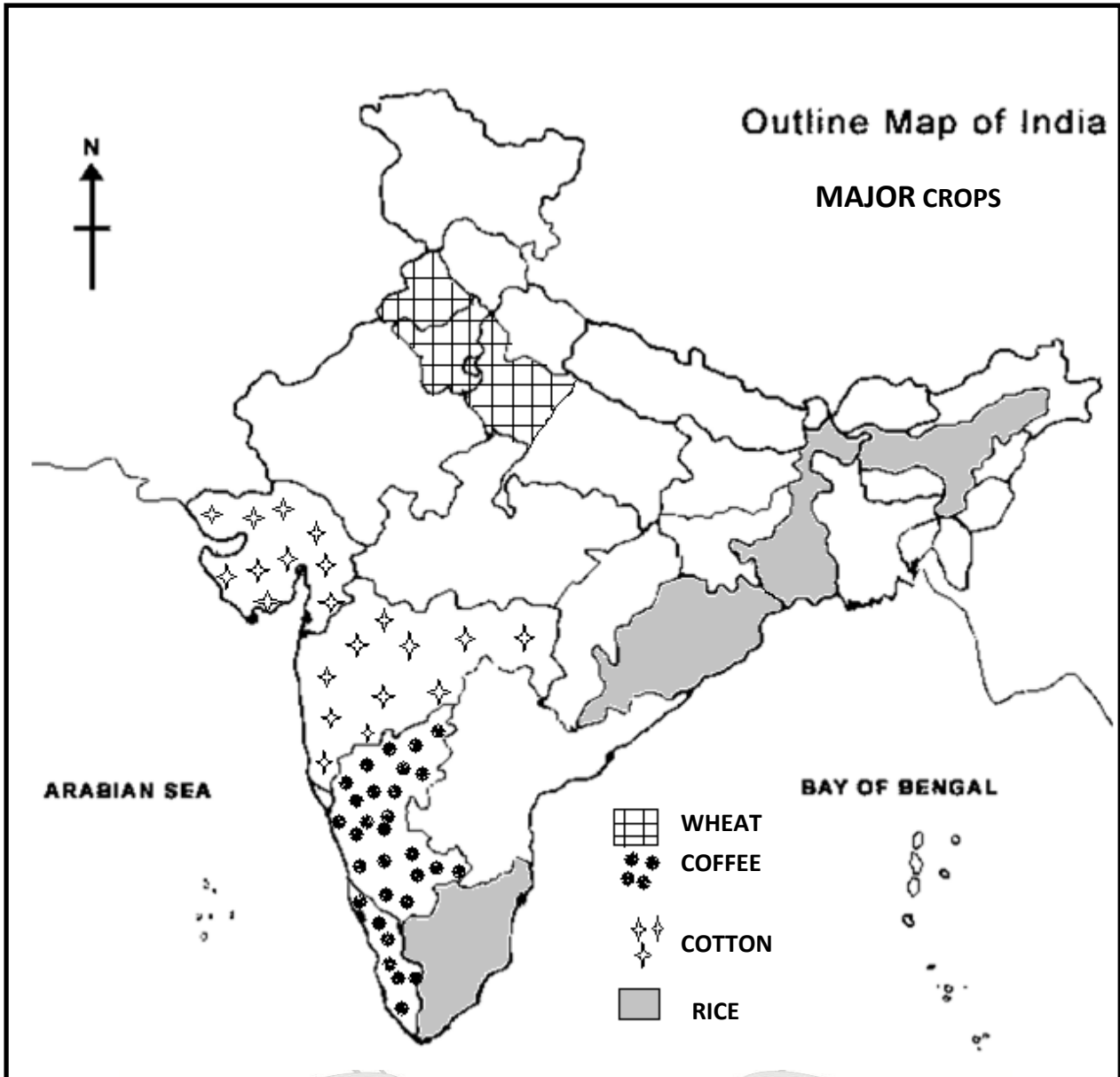
Sr No	Name of crop	Type of crop	Temperature requirements	Rainfall requirements	Soil requirements	Areas of growth	Special Features
6.	<b>Cotton</b>	Cash crop	High temp during growth		Black soils and alluvial soils	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana	1. Needs 2/10 frost free days
7.	<b>Tea</b>	Cash crop	10°C – 35°C	Plenty of rain	Well drained soils rich in nitrogen	West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu	1. Popular beverage drink. 2. Made from tender leaves after drying them. 3. Grows well in hill slopes 4. India is the largest producer.
8.	<b>Coffee</b>	Cash Crop	18° C – 28° C	125 – 200 cms	Red laterite soils with sufficient humus	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu	1. Needs hot humid climate. 2. Grows well in hill slopes.
9.	<b>Rubber</b>	Cash crop	More than 25° C	200 – 250 cms	Well drained laterite soils	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka	1. Is the sticky juice taken from the tree. 2. Used for making tyres, rubber sheets, foam mattresses. 3. Production is not enough so rubber has to be imported.
10.	<b>Oil Seeds</b>	a) Groundnut (kharif) b) Mustard and Rapeseed (rabi)	22° C – 28° C 10° C – 20° C	50 – 75 cms 50 – 100 cms	Light sandy soil	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana	a. It is a leguminous plant and good for the soil. b. Cooking oil is also made from groundnuts, India is the largest producer. a. Used for making cooking oil b. After the oil is taken out the oil cakes are used to feed cattle

Q 15) Map Work

Major crops



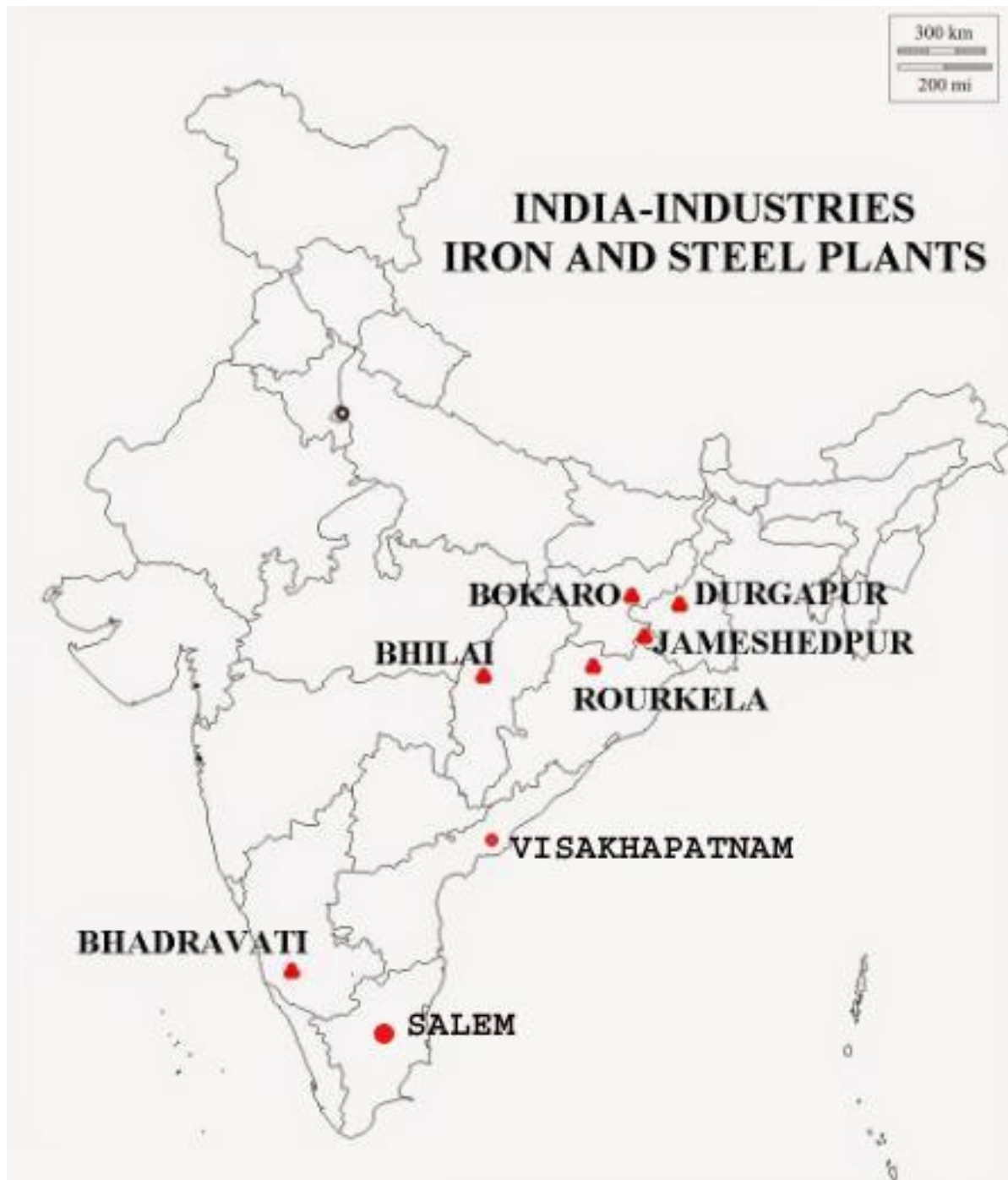
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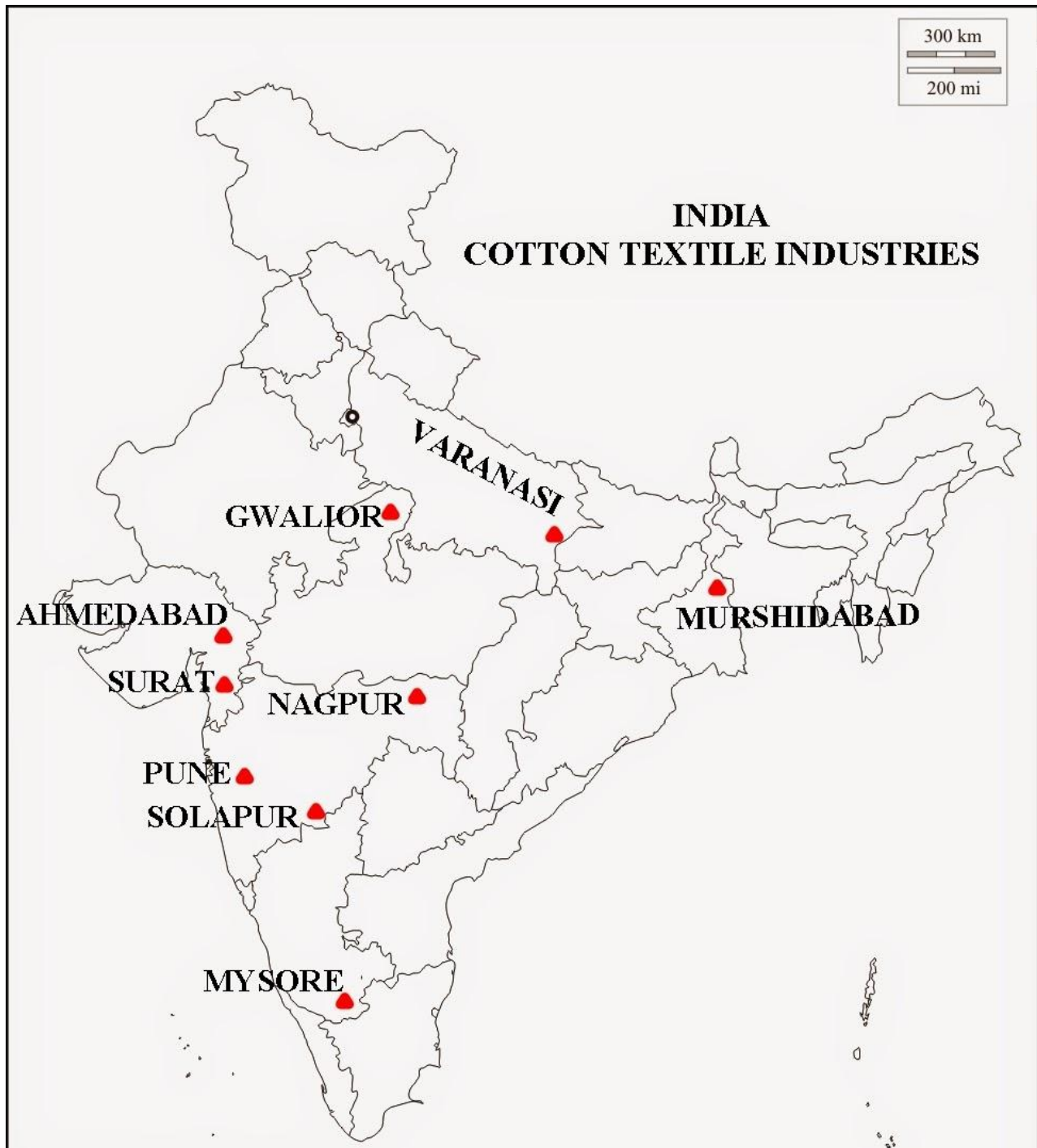
## Chapter 5- Industries

- Q1. What is an industry? Give an example.
- Q2. In what ways a finished product is better than the raw material?
- Q3. Classify industries on the basis of size?
- Q4. What do you understand by an industrial system?
- Q5. Since 1800 the location of iron and steel industry has changed many a times. Why?
- Q6. Which place in India is referred to as 'Manchester of India' and why? What are the problems faced by the cotton textile industry of this region?
- Q7. List the factors responsible for establishment of cotton textile mills in Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- Q8. What do you understand by Information technology industry? What are the main factors affecting its location? Where are the major IT hubs of the world?
- Q9. On a political map of India mark the following
- (a) Iron and steel producing centres -Bhilai ,Durgapur,Burnpur, Salem Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bokaro, Bhadravati,
  - (b) Cotton textile centres- Surat , Kanpur, Coimbatore, Vadodara
  - (c) IT hubs-Bangalore, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Gurgaon, Pune Chandigarh, New Delhi
- Q10. On a political map of India mark the following industrial regions :-
- (a) Mumbai Pune cluster
  - (b) Bangalore Tamilnaduregion
  - (c) Hugli region
  - (d) Ahmedabad Vadodara region
  - (e) Chottanagpur industrial region
  - (f) Vishakhapatnam Guntur belt
  - (g) Gurgaon Delhi Meerut region
  - (h) Kollam Thiruvananthapuram industrial cluster

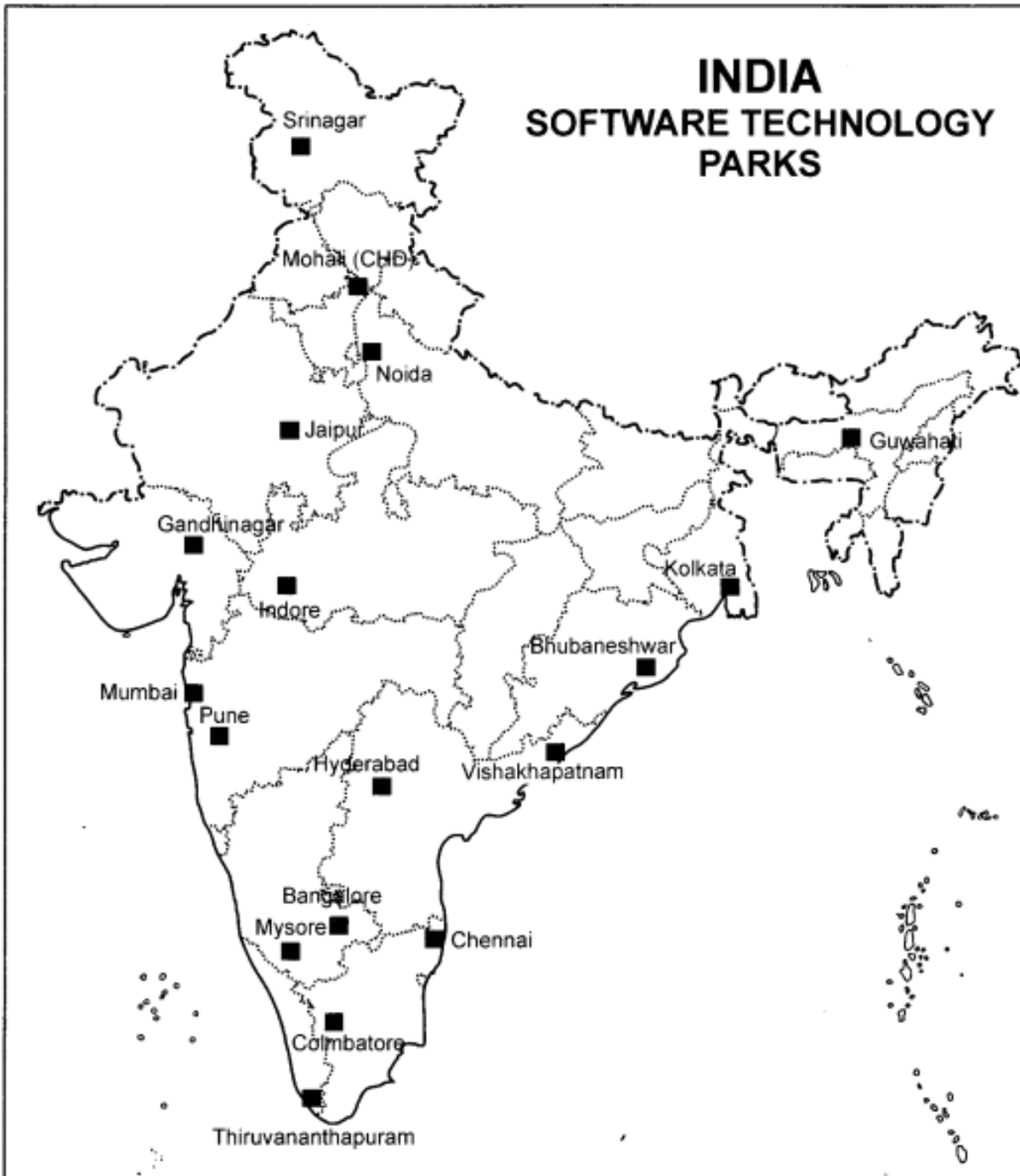
Q9. (a) Map work: Iron and Steel Industries:

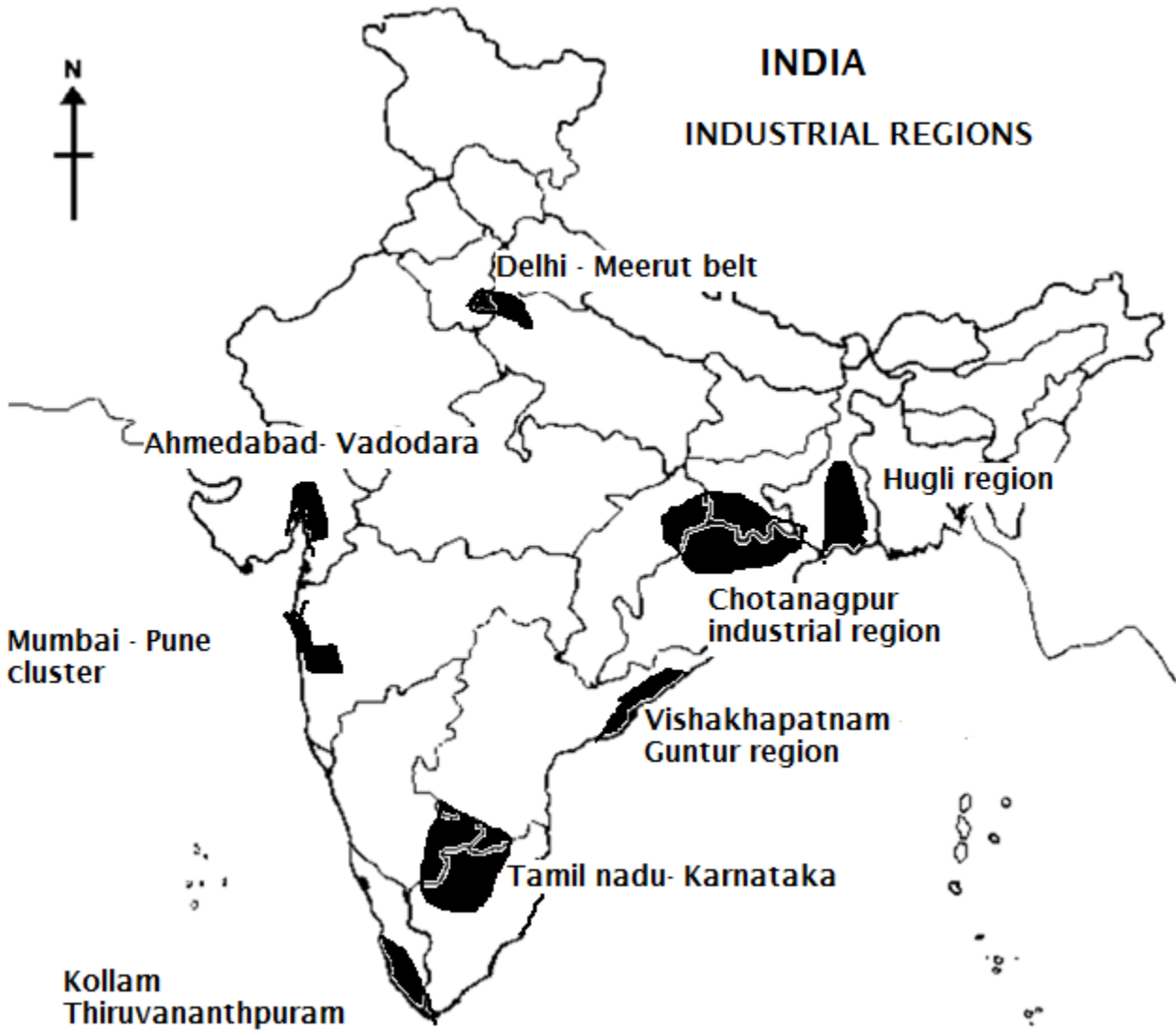


Q9. (b) Map work: Cotton Textile Industries:



Q9. (a) Map work: IT Hubs:



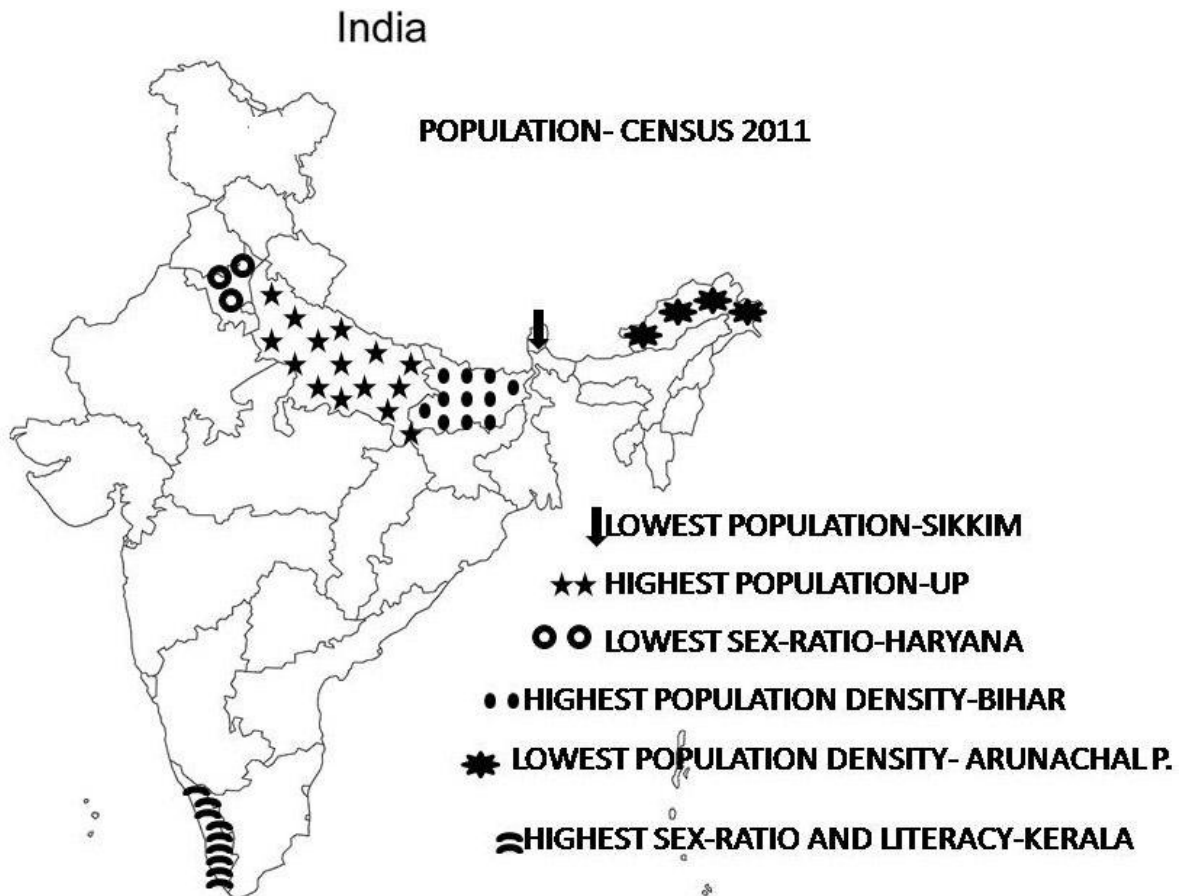


## Chapter 6

### Human Resources

1. Why people are considered a resource?
2. Describe the factors affecting distribution of population of the world.
3. Find out:
  - a) Which state has the largest population in India?
  - b) Which state has the most number of literate people?
  - c) Which state has the highest density of population?
  - d) Which state has the lowest density of population?
3. Discuss birth rate, death rate and migration as causes of population change.
4. Distinguish between:-
  - a) Immigration and Emigration
  - b) Birth rate and Death rate
5. What is meant by population composition?
6. To what kind of places do people generally want to migrate? Why so?
7. In India which cities have very high population and why?
8. Map Work: Population





**Practice Paper Term 1**

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

**General Instructions**

- a) All questions are compulsory.
- b) Please read all the questions carefully before answering.
- c) Maps to be attached with your answer-sheets.

**Section A: History**

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**Marks: 30**

- Q1. Why did the British government set up the Indigo Commission? What role did it play once it was established? 1+2
- Q2. Mention two ways in which the peasantry suffered owing to the Permanent Settlement. 2+1  
Name the Governor General who introduced this system and the state which was affected most by it.

- Q3. Mention two steps that the British undertake to bring about social reforms in the Indian society? How did the Indians feel about these reforms? 2+1
- Q4. Mention the role of the following in the rebellion of 1857. 3
- Nana Saheb
  - Ahmadullah Shah
  - Kunwar Singh
- Q5. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:  
 “The indigo planters left no stones unturned to make money .They mercilessly pursued the peasants to plant indigo instead of food crops. They provided loans, at a very high interest. Once a farmer took such loans he remained in debt for whole of his life before passing it to his successors. . So the farmers could make no profit by growing indigo.”(Source: Wikipedia)
- Name the two main systems of indigo cultivation. 1
  - Mention any two disadvantages of any one of the systems of indigo production. 2
  - Why was there a demand for indigo in India? 2
  - How did the ryots react as active participants of the “The Blue Rebellion?” 3
- Q6. *The Nawab complains*  
*In 1733 the Nawab of Bengal said this about the English traders:*
- ‘When they first came into the country they petitioned the then government in a humble manner for liberty to purchase a spot of ground to build a strong fort ,surrounded it with a ditch which has communication with the river and mounted a great number of guns upon the walls.They have enticed several merchants and others to go and take protection under them and collect arevenue of Rs 100,000...they rob and plunder and carry great number of the king’s subjects of both sexes into slavery into their own country...’
- Who wrote this letter? 1
  - What did the English traders do as soon as they came to India? 1
  - How did the English traders protect their factory house? 1
  - What are the two sentences in the source above that show a complete difference in the attitude of the English traders from the time they entered India to the period they were well established? 2
- Q7. Mark, Name and label the following centres of the revolt. 4
- BirjisQadr led the rebellion from this place.

- b) Rani Laxmibhai belonged to this region
- c) Sepoys here refused to do the army drill using new cartridges.
- d) Nana Saheb led the rebellion here.

## Section B: Social and Political Life

### Marks: 20

- Q8. There has been a burglary in your neighbour's house. In your opinion what immediate action should they take? Explain. 2
- Q9. What is separation of power in our judicial system? Why is it essential to democracy? 2
- Q10. What is integrated judicial system? How is it useful to ordinary citizens? 2
- Q11. When is the Parliament forced to change laws? How does the public influence the Parliament to change such a law? 2
- Q12. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:  
 Day after Himachal Pradesh High Court rejected bail, four medical student accused for ragging death of Aman Satya Kachru surrendered before the Additional Session Judge Dharamsala. All the four Ajay Verma, Naveen Verma ,AbhinavVerma and Mukul Sharma accused in the ragging death case , arrived at the court premises, as per directions of the Additional and Session Judge Rajeev Bhardwaj.(Times Of India )  
 The proceedings in the court lasted for more than three hours. The judge read out the decision of the High Court to reject the bail granted to the four accused in ragging death by the court in Dharamsala.
- a) Which court was the case in the passage first heard? 1
  - b) After the final judgment, name the court where the accused could further appeal? Where is it located? 1
  - c) Mention two points to differentiate this case from a civil case. 2
  - d) What is the role of the judge in the final verdict of above mentioned case? Why do we refer to the judge as an umpire in a game? 2
- Q13. If you were in a Committee of an organization that aimed to uplift the position of women in society, how would you contribute to improving the status of women in Delhi? (Write three points to support your cause) 3
- Q14. Write true or a false. Correct the False statement. 3
- a) The court that most people interact with is the High court.
  - b) The National Commission for Women made submissions to the

Parliamentary Standing Committee for women's stand against domestic violence.

- c) The leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha is Mr Ashok Kumar.  
d) Article 22 of the constitution guarantees the arrested person the right to be informed of the offence for which he has been arrested.

### Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

- Q15. There is scarcity of water in many regions of the world. Mention any two. 1
- Q16. Distinguish between the following giving one point of difference. 2\*3=6
- i. Rock and an Ore
  - ii. Evergreen and Deciduous forests
  - iii. Tidal energy and Hydel Energy
- Q17. How is nuclear power obtained? 2
- Q18. Heavy rains in Uttarakhand resulted in flash floods causing landslides. What steps do you think should have been taken which may have reduced the impact or occurrences of Landslides? Give three such measures. 3
- Q19. Discuss any three advantages and disadvantages of Natural Gas 3
- Q20. Why do we need to conserve minerals? Give two ways of conserving them. 1+2
- Q21. State three human factors that resulted in soil degradation. Mention 3 methods to conserve soil. 1.5+1.5
- Q22. Draw a neatly labeled diagram of a Soil Profile. 2
- Q23. Minerals can be extracted from the earth in four different ways. Explain each. 4
- Q24. On a political map of India mark and name the following:- 3
- a) Tehri Project
  - b) Tropical rain forest on west coast
  - c) Copper region in Rajasthan.

THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

## Practice Paper Term 1

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

## General Instructions

- d) All questions are compulsory.  
 e) Please read all the questions carefully before answering.  
 f) Maps should be attached with your answer-sheets.

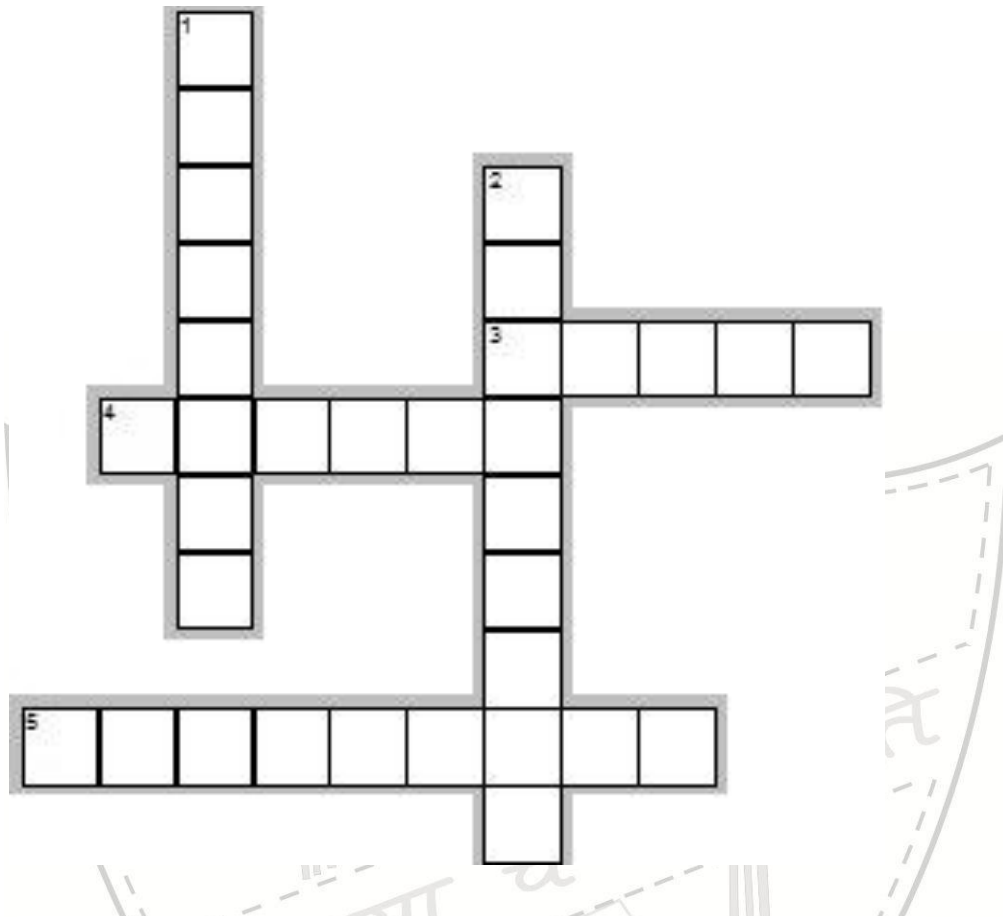
## Section A: History

Marks: 30

- Q25. 'There was a spurt of mutiny all over India.' Describe the role of Rani Laxmi Bai, BirjisQadr and Bakht Khan in the Mutiny . 3
- Q26. 'Warfare Technology changed from 1820 onwards.' What three changes were introduced by the company in its army? 3
- Q27. 'This single step taken by Bahadur Shah Zafar had great implications'. What single step is being referred to and what were its consequences? 1+2
- Q28. **The List of eighty –four rules** 6
- The sepoys said :
- the English were determined to wipe out the religions of the Hindus and the Muslims...they had made a list of eighty four rules and announced these in a gathering of all big kings and princes in Calcutta. They said that the kings refused to accept these rules and warned the English of dire consequences and massive upheaval if these are implemented....A date was fixed for war of religion and the secret plan had been circulated from the cantonment in Meerut by letters sent to different cantonments.
- VishnubhattGodse, MajhaPravas*
- a) Who said these lines? 1
- b) What was the importance of Meerut in the source? 1
- c) Where has this source been taken from? Name the author of this source. 1
- d) What do you understand by the terms 'dire consequences 'and 'massive upheaval' with reference to the source given? 1
- e) Why did the English make a list of eighty four rules? Where were these rules announced? 2

Q29. Solve the Crossword Puzzle with the help of Clues:

5



**Down**

1. Scotsmen and Englishmen who came to India to make profits.
2. They were agents of the Company who collected rent .

**Across**

3. A jurist of the Muslim Community responsible for expounding laws.
4. Nana Saheb proclaimed himself to be this.
5. According to the permanent Settlement rajas and who else were recognized as zaminders?

Q30. Complete the given table:(You could make a table or answers as per the sequence)

1x6=6

Permanent Settlement	Mahalwari	Ryotwari
a) GovernorGeneral who introduced the policy.	b) Year it came into effect.	c) One disadvantage to the farmers.
d) One reason for its introduction.	e) The people who collected the revenue .	f) Part of India where it was introduced.

Q31. On the given map of India, mark, name and label the following centres of the revolt.

4

- a) The rebellion started at this place.
- b) Mangal Pandey was hung here.
- c) Bahadur Shah Zafar ruled from here.
- d) Tantia Tope fought the British from this place.

## Section B: Social and Political Life

**Marks: 20**

- Q32. What is 'rule of law'? How did the Rowlatt Act contradict the rule of law? 2
- Q33. Explain the different ways that independence of judiciary is ensured? Give one reason why it is essential for democracy. 2+1=3
- Q34. **Complete the following:(Rewrite the sentences)**  $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$
- i) By asking questions the government is alerted of it ( a)\_\_\_\_\_and comes to know the (b)\_\_\_\_\_.
  - ii) Once elected in the general elections the candidates become(c) \_\_\_\_\_ and together make up the (d)\_\_\_\_\_.
  - iii) The present Chief Justice of India is (e)\_\_\_\_\_ and he sits in the (f)\_\_\_\_\_.
- Q35. **Read the passage and answer questions given below:** 4
- In 2001 the drought in Rajasthan and Orissa meant that millions faced an acute shortage of food. Meanwhile the government godowns were full of grain. Often this was eaten by rats. In this situation an organisation called Peoples Union of Civil Liberties filed a PIL in the Supreme Court. It stated that the fundamental rights to Life guaranteed in article 21 of the Constitution included the Right to food. The state's excuse that it did not have adequate funds was wrong as the godowns were overflowing with grains. It therefore directed the government to provide more employment, provide more food at cheaper prices through shops at the ration shops and provide mid -day meals for children .It also appointed two Food Commissioners to report on the implementation of government schemes.
- a) What is the importance of Article 21? 1
  - b) Give a reason why a PIL was filed in the Supreme Court? 1
  - c) What did the PIL state? 1
  - d) What did the Supreme Court direct the government to do?(Write two points) 1
- Q36. **Answer the following questions based on a given situation where Mr Shashi's daughter, Sheila has been kidnapped.** 5

- a) What is the first step he ought to take? 1
- b) Which court will this case be heard and why? 1
- c) What would be the role of the judge in the above mentioned case? 1
- d) The Public prosecutor will have an important role to play.' What will be his role in this case? 2

Q37. Read the following example on the Syrian Judicial system.

"The Syrian judicial system is composed of the civil and criminal courts, military courts, security courts, and religious courts.

Non-Muslim communities have their own religious courts. In addition, Courts apply Islamic law in cases involving personal status. The state security courts are not completely independent from the influence of the executive."

- a) What major differences do you find between this example and the judicial system of India? (Explain with three differences ) 3

### Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

- Q38. What is rainwater harvesting? 1
- Q39. What is a National Park? 1
- Q40. Name two places in India where geo thermal plants are located? 1
- Q41. Distinguish between the following two differences each 2x2=4
- Conventional and Nonconventional sources of energy
  - Evergreen and Deciduous forests
- Q42. How does parent rock and relief affect soil formation? 2
- Q43. What is land use? Give any two factors that affect land use. 2
- Q44. Give any four uses of aluminum? 2
- Q45. Give one word answer for the following; 2
- The process of taking out mineral that lie at shallow depths.
  - Minerals that lie near the earth surface are simply dug out by this process.
  - Bare ground between the plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw.

d) In the coastal and dry regions rows of trees are planted to check wind movement.

Q46. Write two advantages and two disadvantages of 2+2=4

- a) Wind energy
- b) Firewood

Q47. Water is a vital renewable resource .In what ways are we(humans)creating water shortage? Name two regions of the world suffering from water scarcity? Give two ways to conserve water. 1+1+1=3

Q48. Observe the picture and answer the following questions



- a) Which source of energy is shown in the picture ?
- b) How is it generated ?
- c) Give two benefits of this energy source ?
- d) In what ways it can be used ?

Q49. On a political map of India mark and name the following:- 4

- d) Hirakud dam and river Mahanadi
- e) Tropical rain forest on west coast
- f) Kolar gold mine
- g) Corbett national park.

## Practice Paper Term 2

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

**General Instructions**

- g) All questions are compulsory.
- h) Please read all the questions carefully before answering
- i) Maps to be attached with your answer-sheets.

**Section A: History****Marks: 30**

- Q50. Why did Gandhiji start the Non Cooperation movement? How did the students participate in it? 1+1=2
- Q51. What turn of events took place at the Surat session in 1907? Why did this happen? Which group dominated the Congress post 1907? 1+1+1=3
- Q52. Who was Sir William Adams? What did he discover about the system of education in Bengal and Bihar? 1+2=3
- Q53. Write the historical importance on the following places/dates during the national movement. 4
- a) Amritsar
  - b) Ahmedabad
  - c) 1931
  - d) 1929
- Q54. Read the source and answer the questions : 1x4=4
- “By education I mean an all rounded drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind and spirit. Literacy is not the end of education nor even the beginning. It is only one of the means whereby man and woman can be educated .Literacy in itself is not education. I would therefore begin the child’s education by teaching it useful handicrafts and enabling it to produce from the moment it begins its training.....”
- a) Who is the speaker of this source? Where has this source been taken from?
  - b) What is the meaning of ‘education’ to the speaker? Explain in a sentence.
  - c) If Literacy is not education to the speaker then what is it?
  - d) According to the speaker what should be the important part of a child’s education?

- Q55. A Congress leader had made the following remark in 1906. 'What we could not have done in 50 or 100 years, the great disaster, partition of Bengal, has done in six months.'
- Who introduced this policy and which year was it introduced? 4
  - What was the British reason for partition of Bengal? 1
  - How did the Indians react towards the Partition of Bengal? 1

- Q56. Observe the poster printed in the Bombay Chronicle (1906) and answer the questions : 6

**PUBLIC MEETING**

**AND**

**BONFIRE OF FOREIGN GOODS**

*Will take place at the Maidan near Elphinstone Mills*

*Opp .Elphinstone Road Station*

*ON SUNDAY THE 9<sup>th</sup> at 6.30 PM*

*All are requested to attend in Swadeshi Clothes. Those who have not given away their Foreign Goods are requested to send them to their respective Ward Congress*

*Committees for inclusion in the of the*

**GREAT BONFIRE**

- Which wing of the Congress must have made this poster? Name any one leader of this group. 1
  - Why were the Congress members asking for bonfire of clothes? 1
  - Explain the term 'Swadeshi'. How can an Indian apply the term 'Swadeshi' to his life today .Explain with an example ? 2
  - What two factors were responsible for the rise of this group? 2
- Q57. Locate, mark and name the following places on the given map: 4
- Gandhiji supported peasants of this place for removal taxes.
  - The Muslim League and Congress were united at the session here.
  - Gandhiji called off the Non Cooperation Movement here.
  - The Salt Law was broken here.

## Section B: Social and Political Life

**Marks: 20**

- Q58. How does Indian Secularism differ from the U.S? Explain with an example. 2

- Q59. What is Federalism? Write two features that make India a federal state? 1+2=3
- Q60. Why did foreign companies come to India to set up their production units? Why were the safety laws not enforced in India? 2+1=3
- Q61. A constitution is a rule book for a country. Make a rule book for your class. Write down three main Do's and three main Don'ts of students conduct in class. 3
- Q62. 'Nepal underwent peoples struggle for democracy from the year 1990 onwards'. Answer the following questions related to the people's movement in Nepal. 1x4=4
- What was the difference between the constitution of 1990 and the Interim constitution of 2007?
  - What important event took place in 2006?
  - Why did the people of Nepal want a new constitution?
  - What was the 20 Point Agreement signed by the Maoists?
- Q63. Which fundamental right will the following situations violate: 1x5=5
- If the state government has confiscated the land of the residents of Chattarpur area in Delhi.
  - If a school does not allow students to learn Marathi as a third language in Mumbai.
  - If a 12 year old boy is working in a carpet weaving workshop.
  - If a Doctor is not allowed to practice in his clinic.
  - If the government decides to restrict traveling of a group of people going on a holiday.

**Section C: Geography****Marks: 30**

- Q64. Give one word answer for the following:  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
- People who leave a country.
  - Average population density in India.
  - Difference between birth rate and death rate of a country is called
  - A feeder industry whose products are used as raw material for other industries.
  - Emerging industries are also known as
  - Almost three quarters of world's population live in just two continents one is Asia name the other
  - Process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond melting point

- h. In 1820, the world population reached
- i. A type of small scale industry where products are manufactured by hand by artisans
- j. In 1999, world population reached.
- Q65. Distinguish between the following (giving an example each) 2x2=4
- a. Large scale and Small scale industry
- b. Private sector and Cooperative sector industry
- Q66. Answer the following in short: 2x4=8
- a. What are industrial regions? Give two examples
- b. Why cotton textile industry is confined to Gujarat and Maharashtra? (any four)
- c. What are the main factors that influence the location of an industry?
- d. What is density of population? What is the average density for India?
- Q67. Briefly write about the factors that affect population change? 3
- Q68. Explain the social, economic and cultural factors affecting population distribution with example? 3
- Q69. Give two difference between IT industry of Bangalore and Silicon valley California?(give two differences each) 2+2=4
- Q70. On a political map of India **name and mark** the following: 3
- Iron and steel centre in Tamil nadu
  - State with highest population density
  - Cotton textile centre in Uttar pradesh





