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Syllabus 2020-21

History**Name of 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 ACTIVITIES/PROJECT

History

Book Creator Activity

Use your school email id to open an account on book creator.

This is to be done in pairs **and one of you will open an account on Book Creator** after the Code is shared.

Guidelines :

- Select any 1 interesting story/event/anecdote from the national movement between 1885 and 1947.
- Draft your story, collect pictures/videos or make an interesting and relevant comic strip
- Your source for the project could be your supplementary reader or any other source which must be mentioned at the end of your book.
- You will be assigned two periods by respective teachers to complete the project in school.
- This activity carries 5 marks.

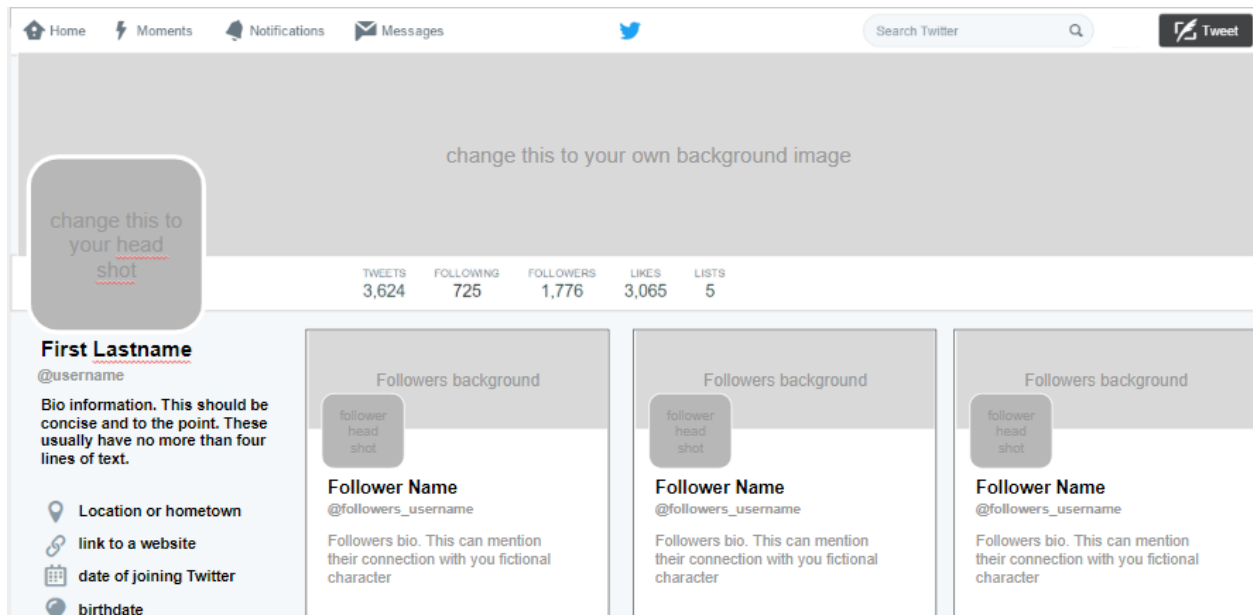
RUBRIC

CONTENT	1	
PICTURES/ILLUSTRATIONS	1	
RELEVANCE	1	
TEAM WORK	1	
TIMELY SUBMISSION	1	



THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

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



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 DayanandSaraswati
- 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 Chromebooks

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

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

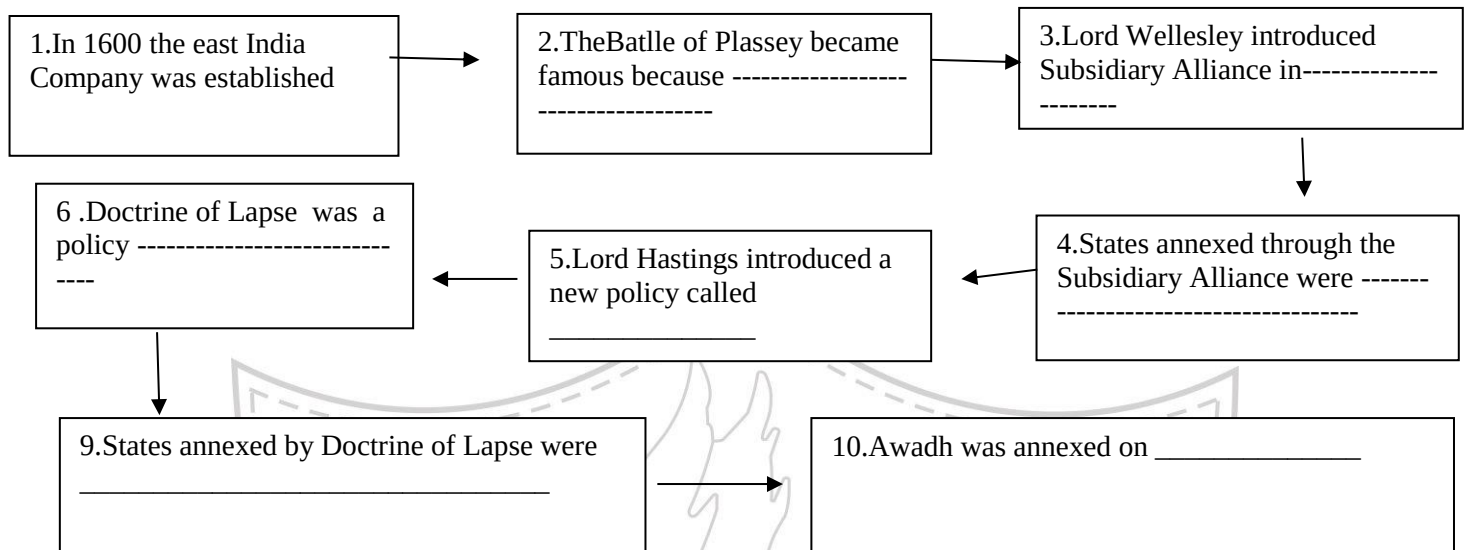
Answer the following questions:

- 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."
- Who said this?
 - 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 Source Based: 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.

- Who is the speaker of this source?
- Who was he?
- Who were the residents and what work did they perform?

Q10. 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:

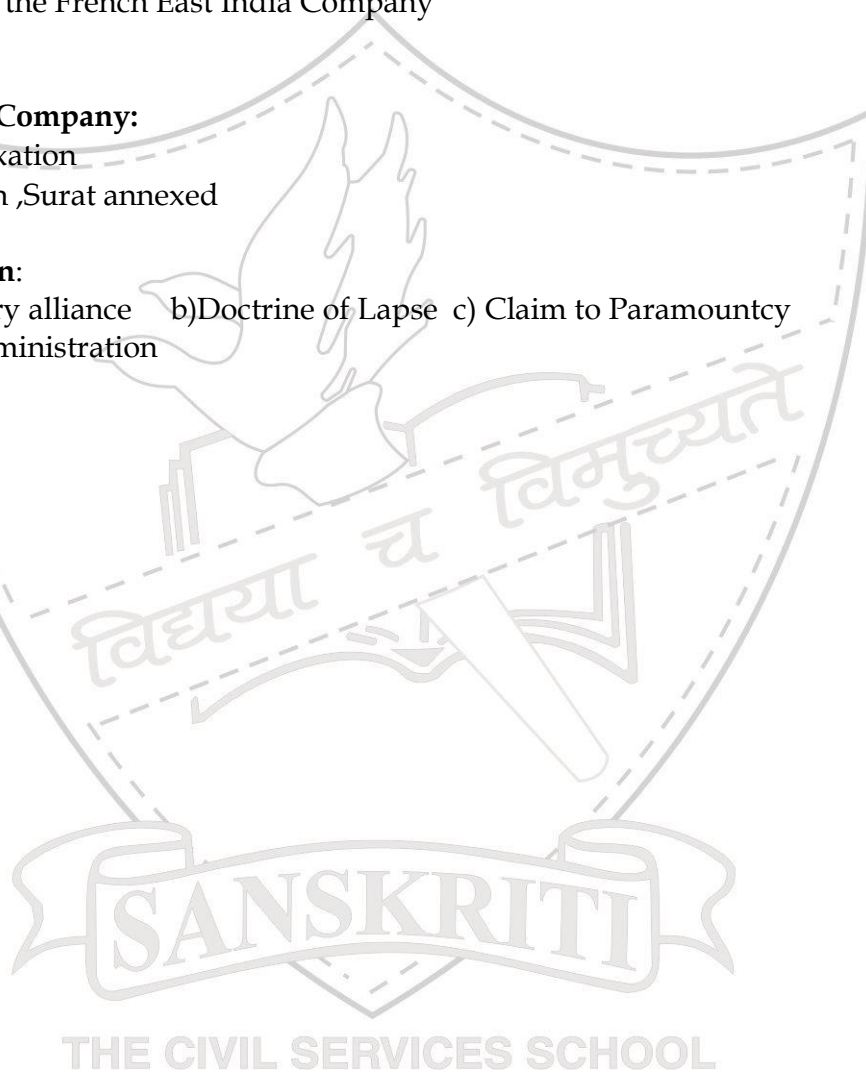
- Formed in 1600
- First factory in Surat in 1612
- Granted trading rights by Mughals.
- Bombay transferred to British in 1688
- Trading centers in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.
- Rivalry with the French East India Company

English East India Company:

- Direct Annexation
- Punjab, Sindh, Surat annexed

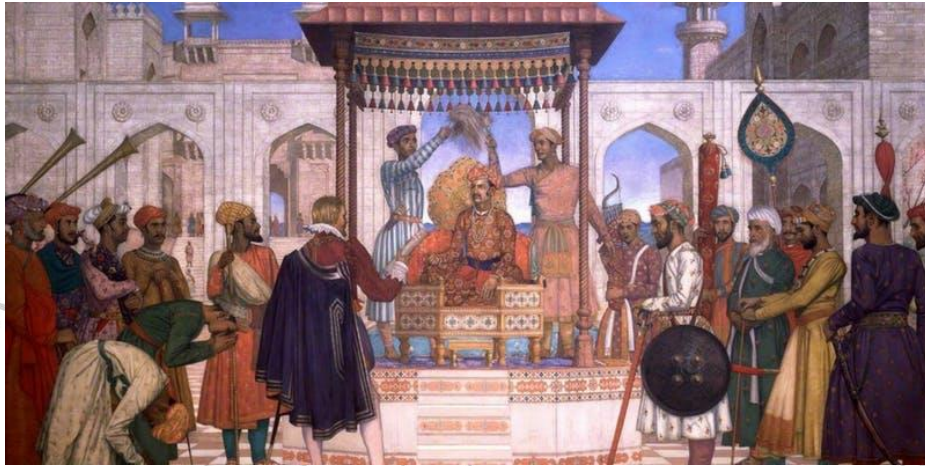
Means of Expansion:

- 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.

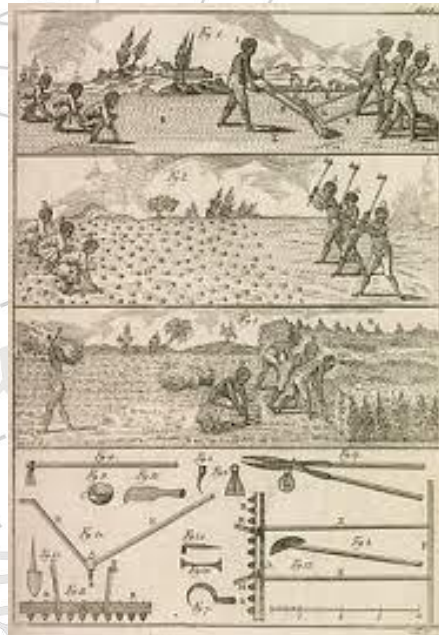
Infobank:

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.

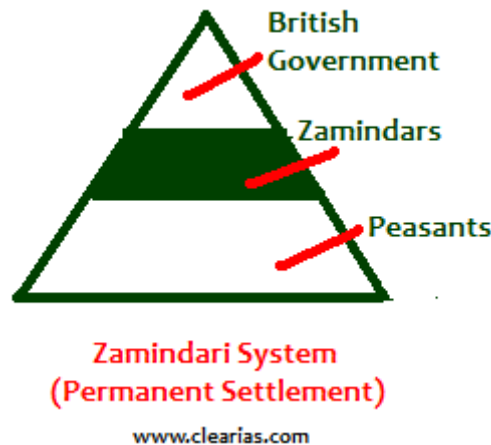
STEP -2 Workers smell and taste the fluid from time to time. As soon as the liquid tastes sweet and is dark blue in colour it is siphoned into another vat. The leaves are left behind.

Step-3 Some 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.



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.

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.

PERMANENTSETTLEMENT	MAHALWARISETTLEMENT	RYOTWARISETTLEMENT
Introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal.	Introduced by Holt Mackenzie in the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.	Implemented in some of the British territories in the south by Captain Alexander Read and later by Thomas Munro who developed it.(Mysore area)
Features - Land was auctioned and sold to the highest bidder. - These Rajas and talukdars were recognized as zamindars or permanent owners of land. - They were asked to collect revenue from the farmers and pay a certain sum to the Company officials. The rest they retained. - The amount to be paid was fixed	Features - Collectors went from village to village inspecting and measuring land. They also recorded the customs and rights of different groups. - Once revenue was fixed, it was collected by the village headman from the village (mahal) collectively and paid to the Company officials. - Revenue was revised periodically	Features - Revenue settlement was made directly with the cultivators or ryots. - Their fields had to be carefully surveyed before any revenue assessment was made. - The ryots paid taxes directly to the Company officials. - Revenue was revised periodically
Affects:	Affects	Affects
- Zamindars benefited as revenues were fixed and this would encourage them to improve agricultural production. - However the zamindars did not invest any money to improve the land. They also found the revenue amount to be paid to the Company to be too high. Many zamindars in fact sold off their lands. - However as prices in the markets rose cultivation expanded the zamindars benefitted while the Company did not gain anything. - Zamindars continued to show their disinterest in the land and let their lands out on rent. - The peasants suffered the most as the rents they paid to the zamindar were high and if they couldn't pay their rent they were evicted. They often became landless labourers. - To pay this rent they often took loans from the moneylender who charged very high rates of interest.	- Village would benefit as land was measured and assessed. - Zamindars had no role to play, however the village headman could be equally corrupt. - No one really cared about the land or the farmer.	- Cultivators would benefit as land was measured and assessed. - There was no middleman to exploit the farmers. - However in most cases peasants were unable to pay the high taxes. - Farmers fled the countryside and villages became deserted in many areas.

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

Arrah

Kanpur

Jhansi

Delhi

Awadh

B

Bahadur Shah Zafar

Begum Hazrat Mahal

Tantia Tope

Kunwar Singh

Rani Lakshmibai

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 9th 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 PyameAzadi.

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:

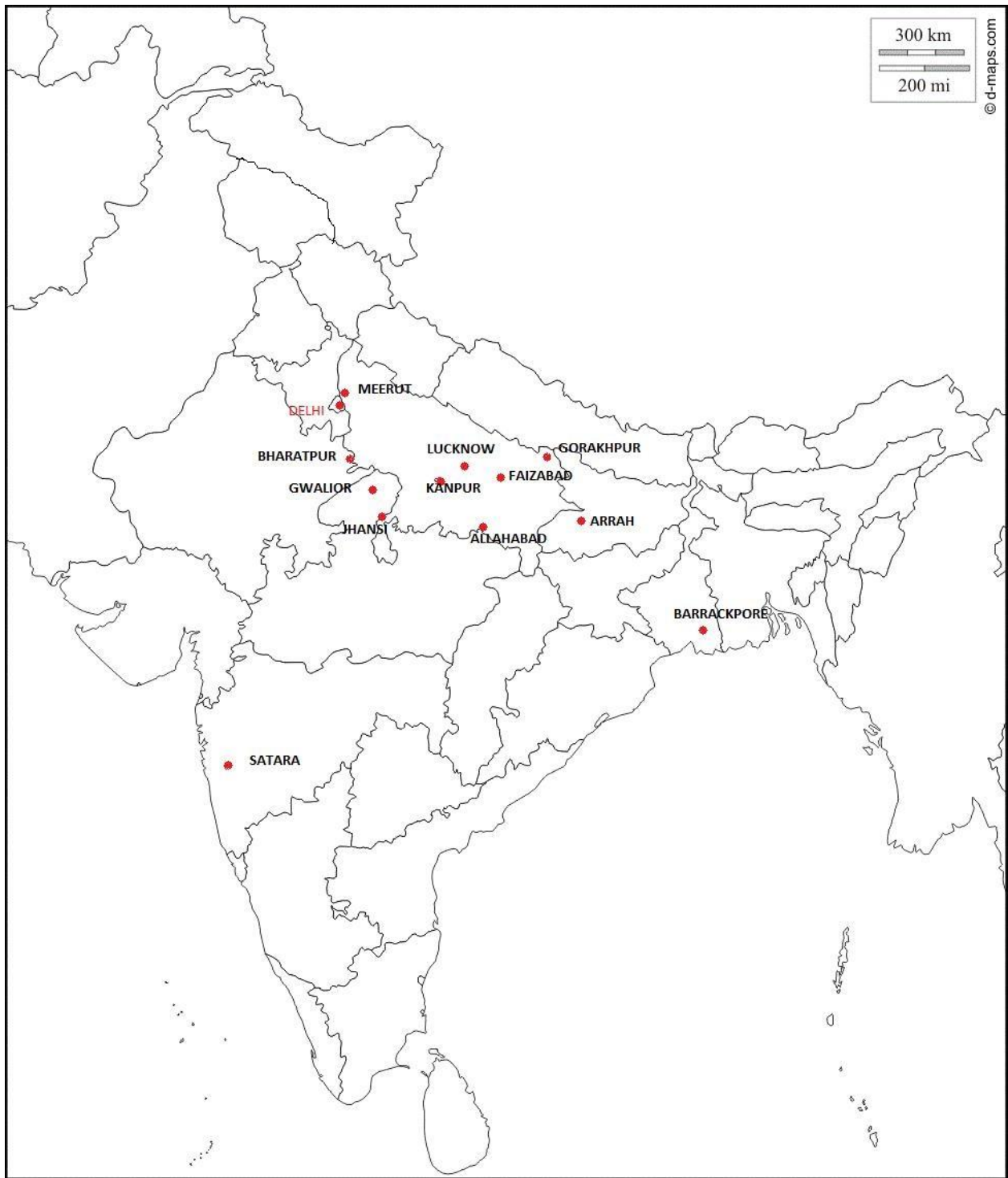
- Soldiers unhappy with pay, salary and allowances.
- New rules violated their religious sentiments.

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 Rebellion

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 JallianwalaBagh 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?

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, 12th 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

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 ,22nd April 1906.



THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

The Making of the National Movement

Moderate Phase

Leaders: Dadabhai Naroji, 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: Tilakorganised 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 'Vande Mataram', 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 6th 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 **16th 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

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
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	JallianwalaBagh 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





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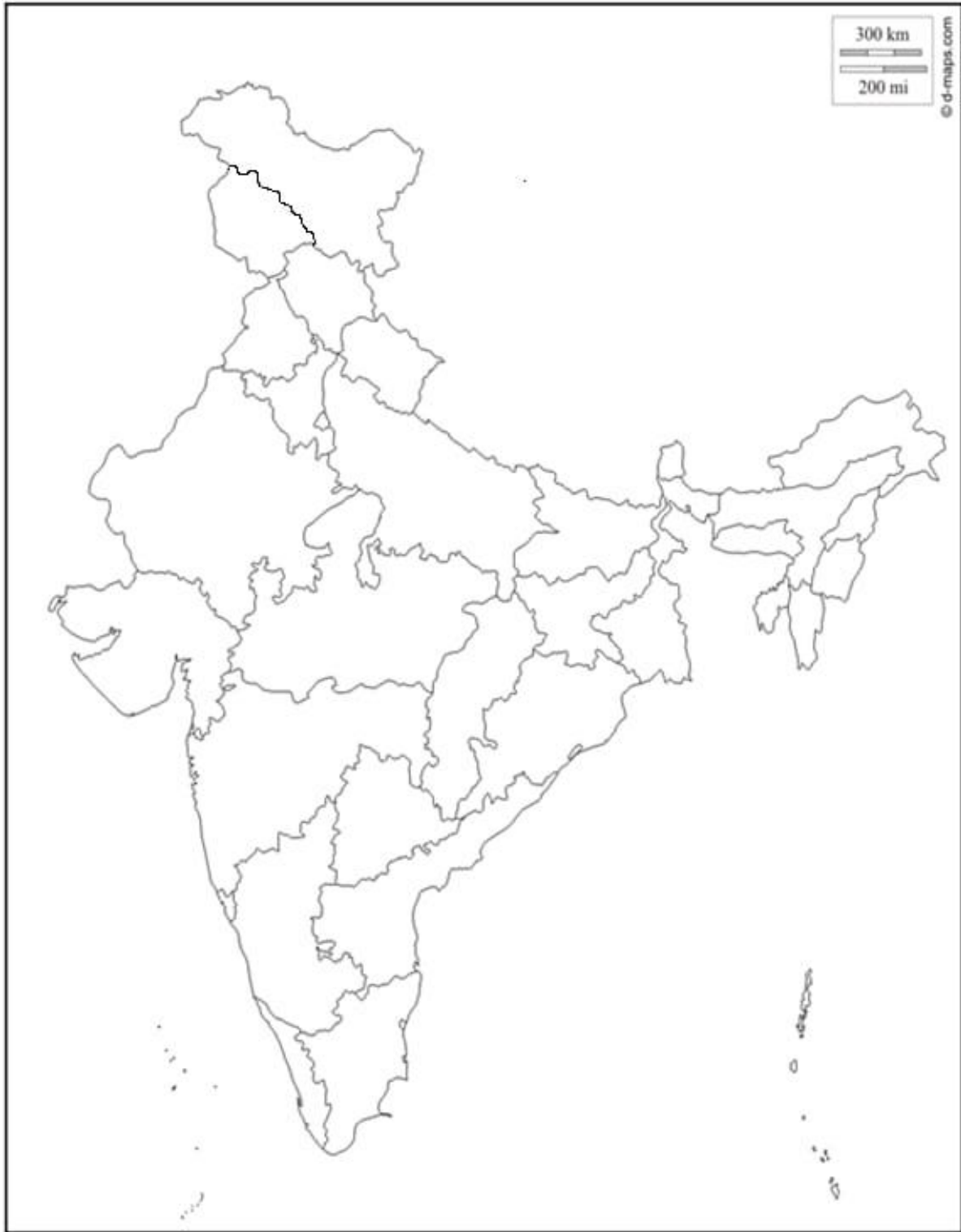




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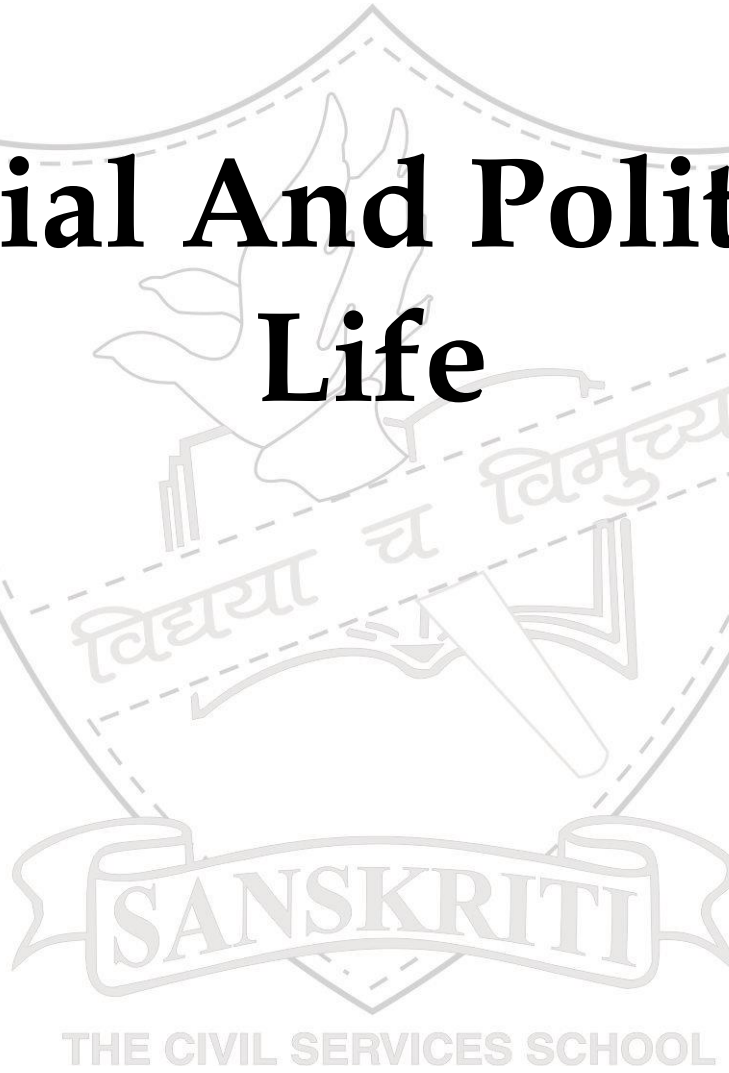








Social And Political Life



The Indian 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.
- f) A minor is working as a domestic help.
- g) If the Delhi government does not allow to screen a Marathi movie in the city.

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?

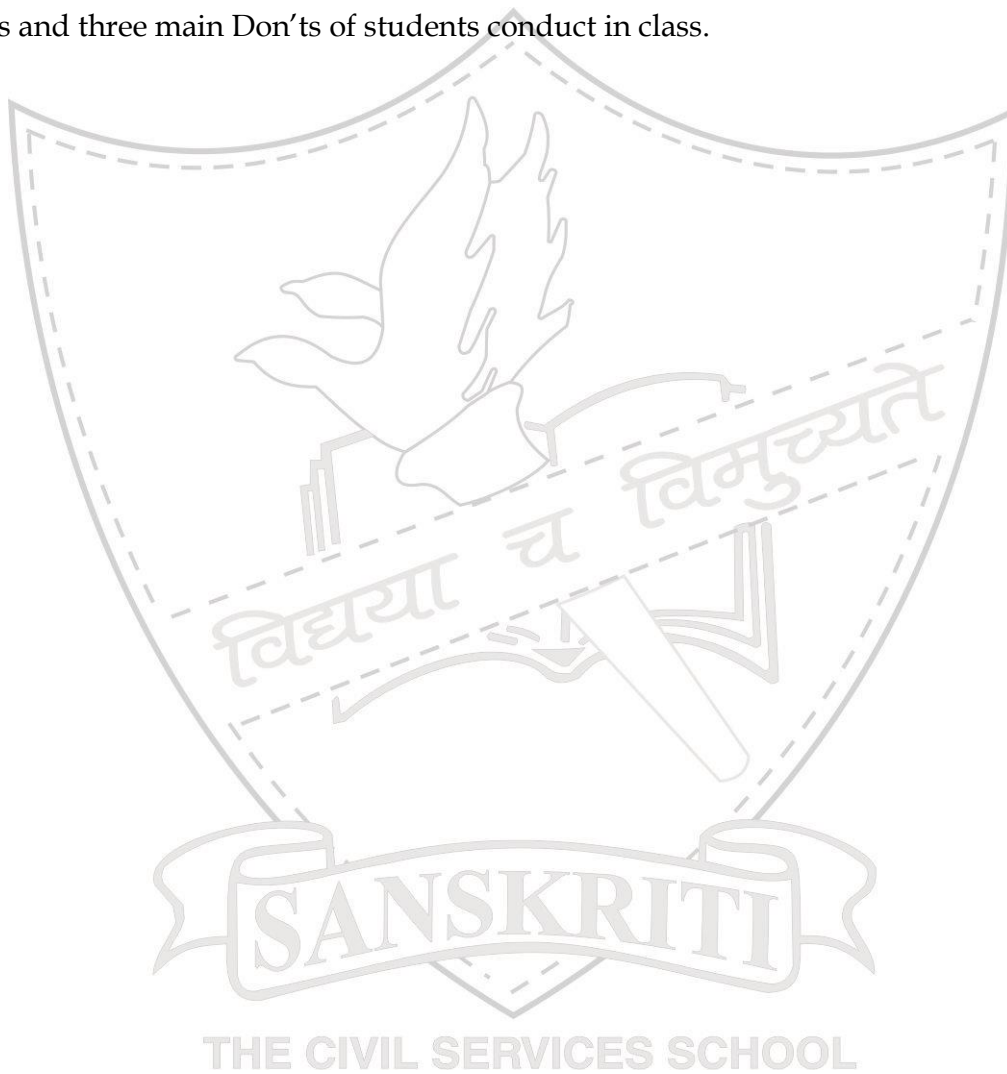
Activity:

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:

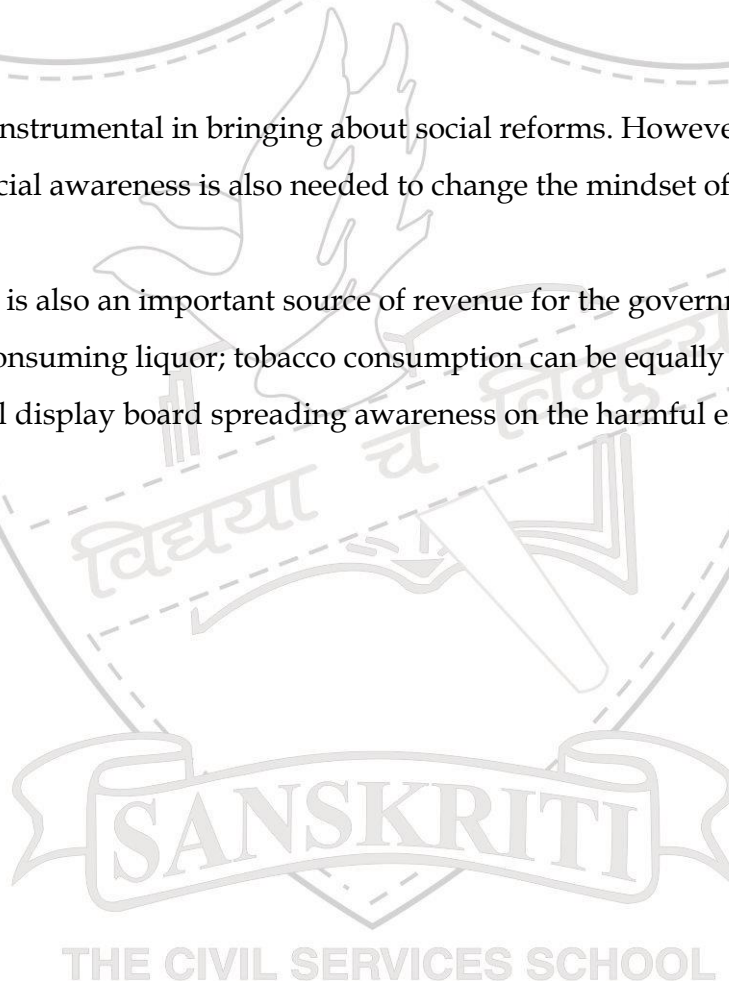
- Name at least 3 groups who were involved in drafting the Domestic Violence Bill.
- Why was the bill rejected by various womens' groups in 2002?
- What methods did they use to make people aware of the shortcomings in the bill.

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?

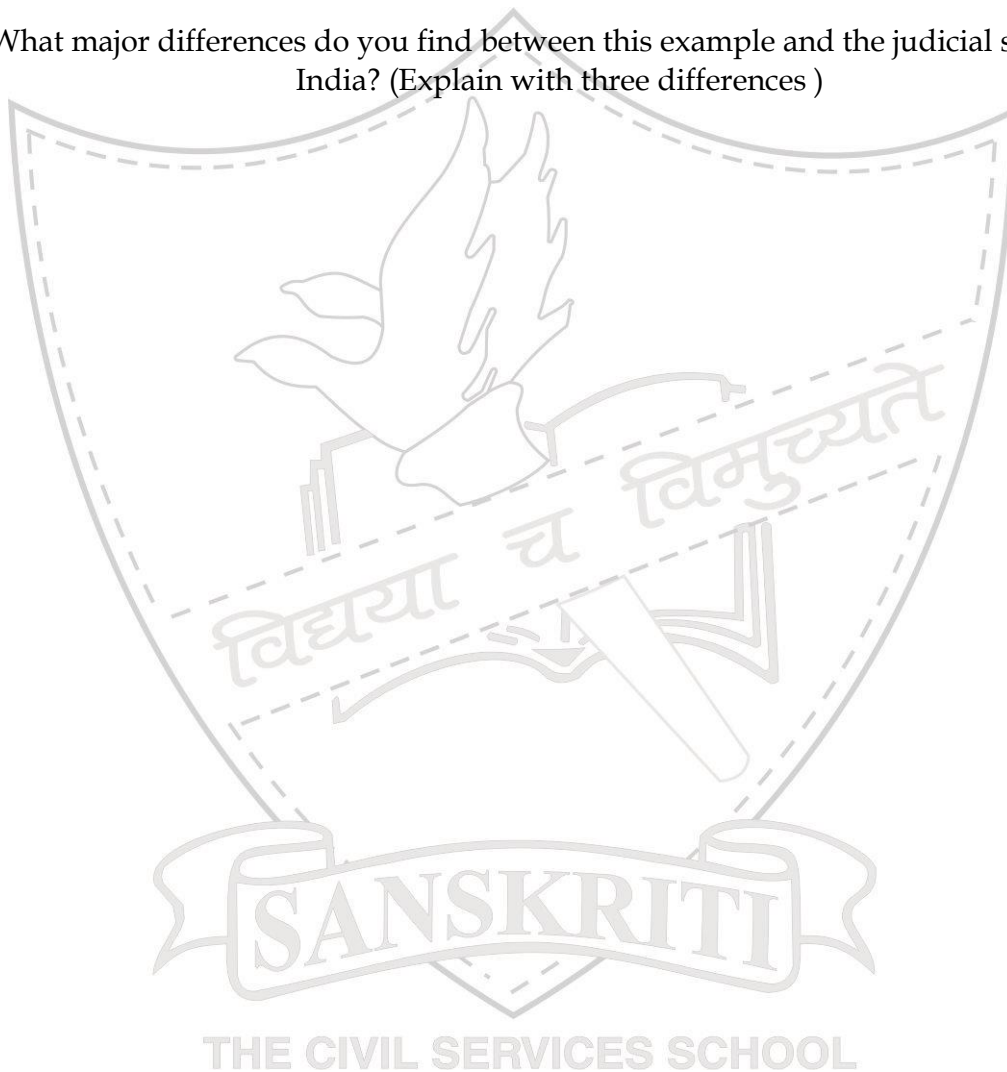
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Q1. Read the following example on the Syrian Judicial system.

“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.

- a. Advocate Roy cross examines.
- b. Advocate Kamla Roy is appointed Shanti's defense lawyer
- c. The judge hears the testimony of all the witnesses and gives his verdict
- d. The police files a chargesheet in the Magistrate's court
- e. 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:

- a. Chargesheet
- b. Open Court
- c. Cross examination of witnesses
- d. Trial is held in the presence of the accused
- e. Judge to decide the case only on the basis of evidence.
- f.
- g.
- h.

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

Universal adult franchise
Representative democracy
Term of the Lok Sabha
Constituency
BJP

B

Five years
Political Party
Right to vote
India
a political unit

Q2. Fill in the Blanks:

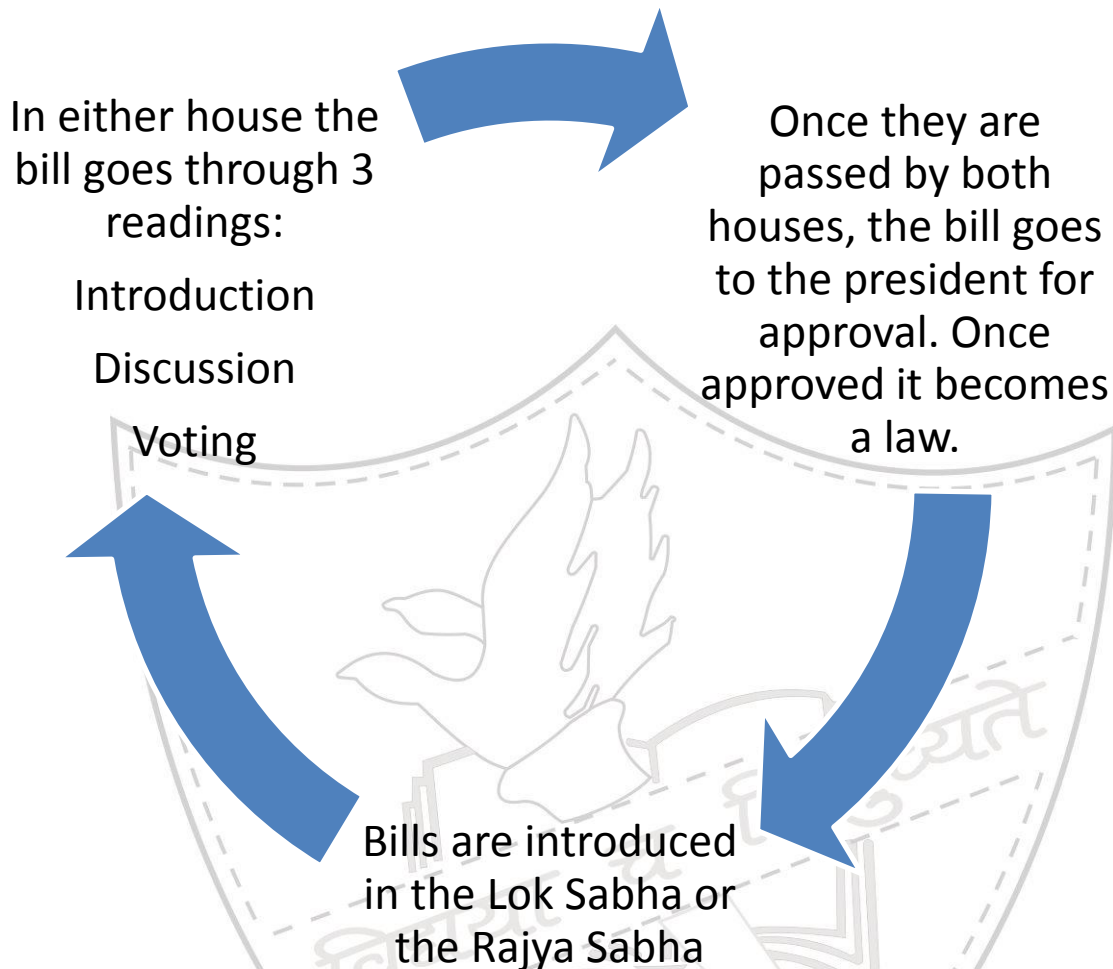
- The Parliament of India comprises _____, _____ - and _____.
- The majority required to form a government after the Lok Sabha elections is _____.
- When a single political party fails to get the required majority they then join with different political parties to form a _____ government.
- The most 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)

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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 .Suggest two -three ways how you can help in being a change maker in our society .

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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?

Q5.'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.

Read the article on the "Ghar Wapsi Programme" (Policy Religious of Conversion)

In perhaps the biggest 'GharWapsi' 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



GEOGRAPHY



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GEOGRAPHY PROJECT

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

- Historical background.
- Climate and natural vegetation.
- Administration/government.

INSTRUCTIONS :-

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

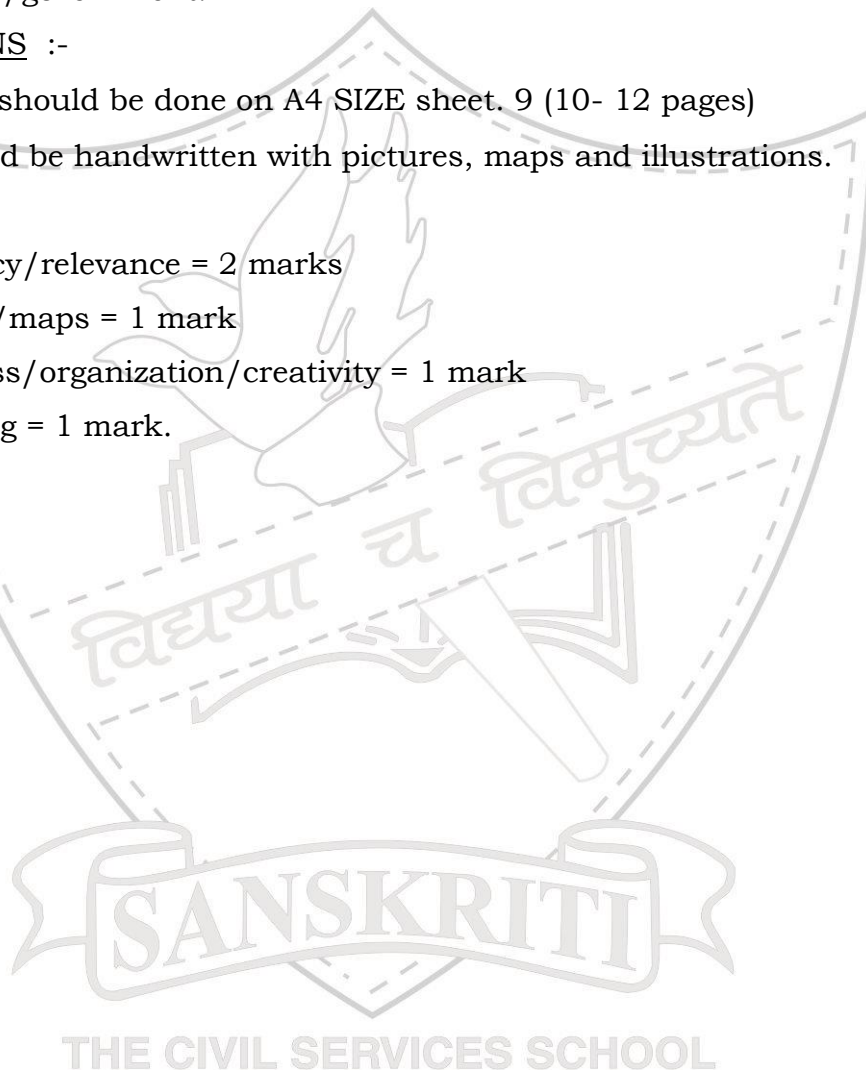
RUBRICS

Accuracy/relevance = 2 marks

Images/maps = 1 mark

Neatness/organization/creativity = 1 mark

Learning = 1 mark.



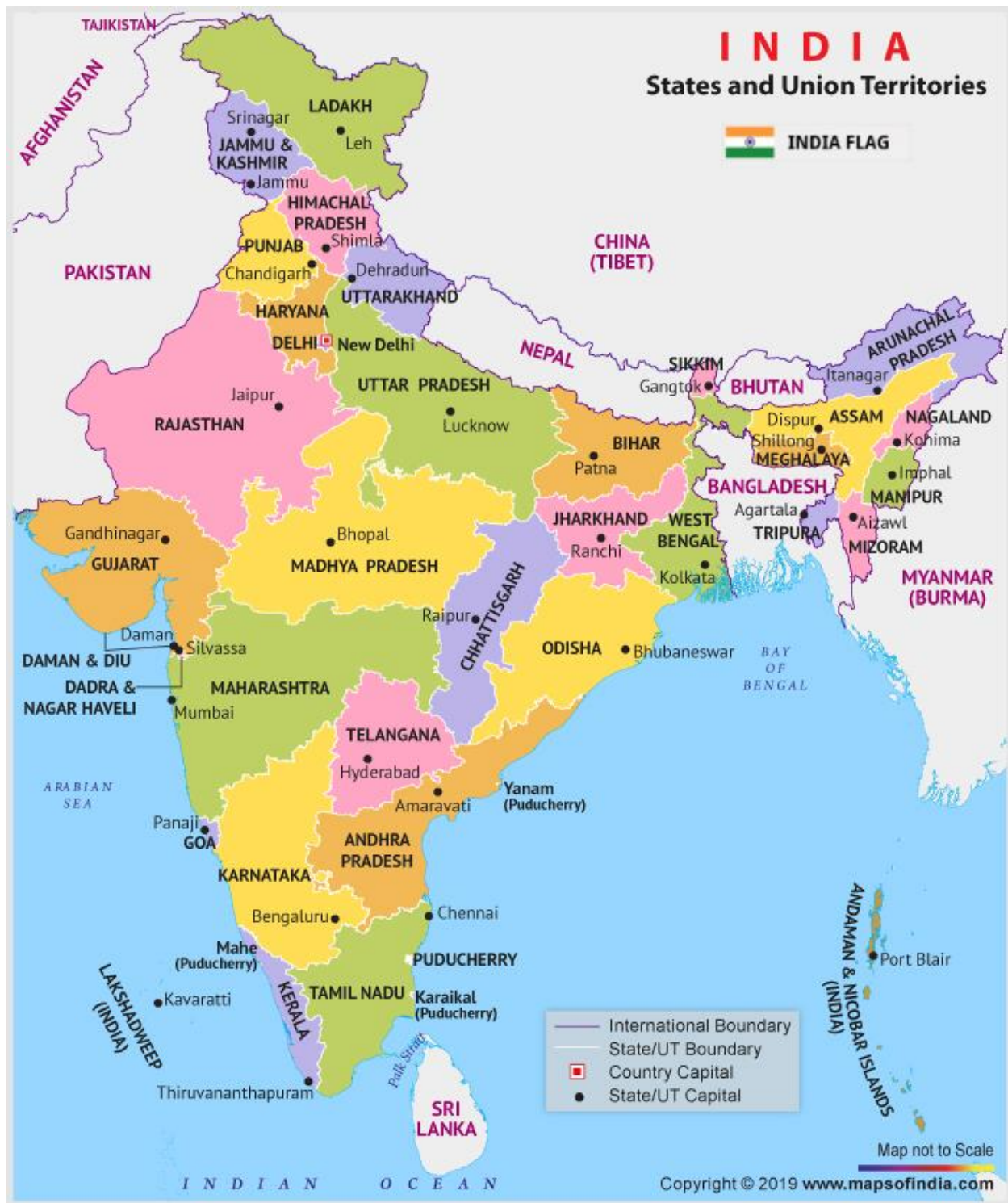
MAP LIST**FIRST TERM**

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. Population.



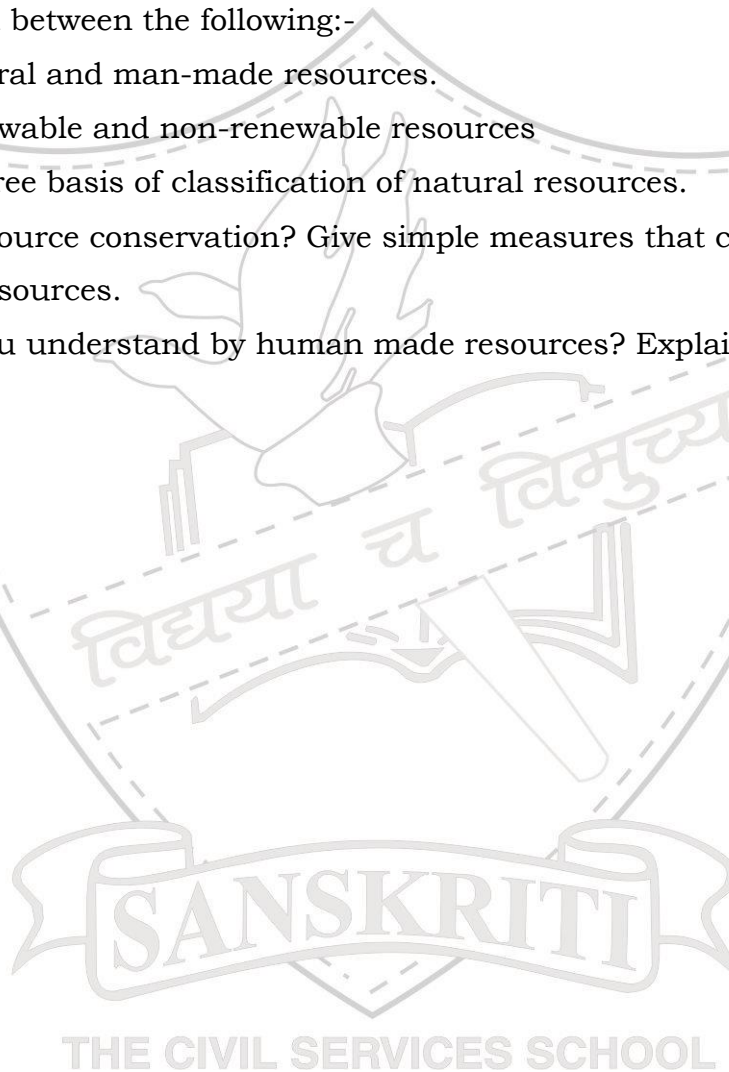




Chapter 1

Resources

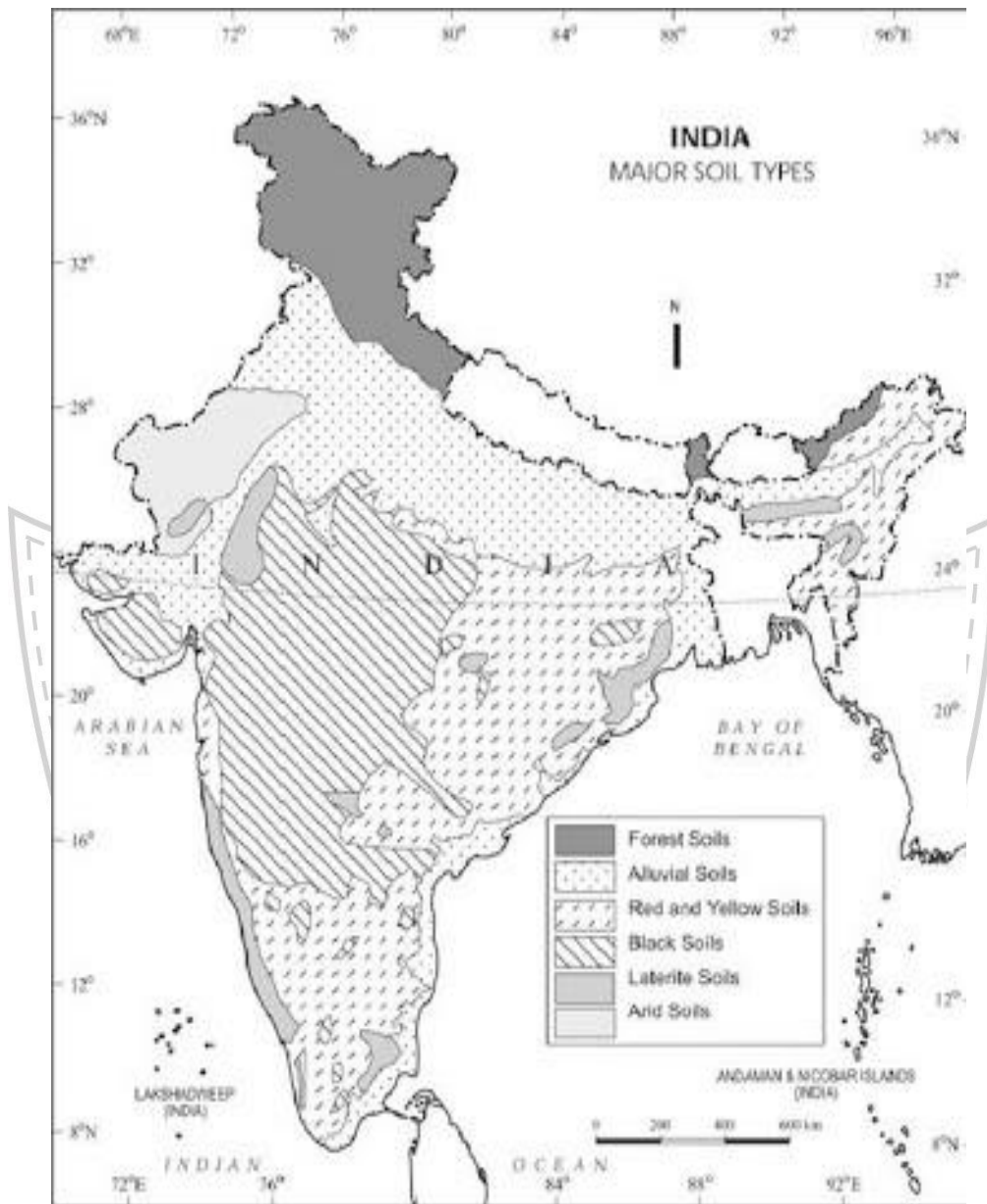
1. What are resources?
2. What is technology?
3. What is sustainable development? State three principles of sustainable development.
4. Distinguish between the following:-
 - a. Natural and man-made resources.
 - b. Renewable and non-renewable resources
5. Mention three basis of classification of natural 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**

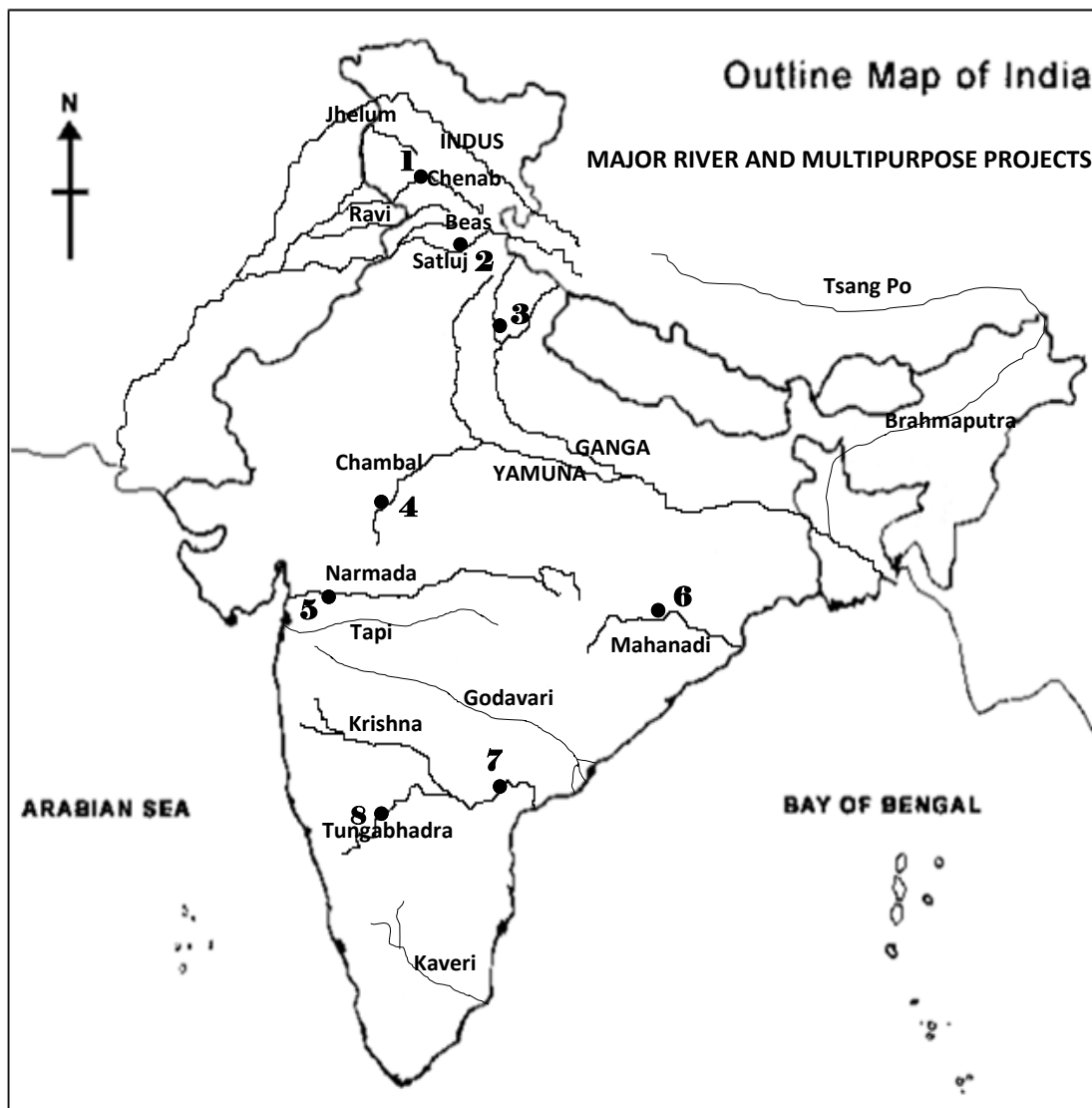
1. Write any two reasons for land degradation.
2. What are the factors responsible for soil formation? Explain the role of any two in detail.
3. Define land use and state various physical and human factors that are important determinants of land use pattern.
4. What do you understand by common property 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





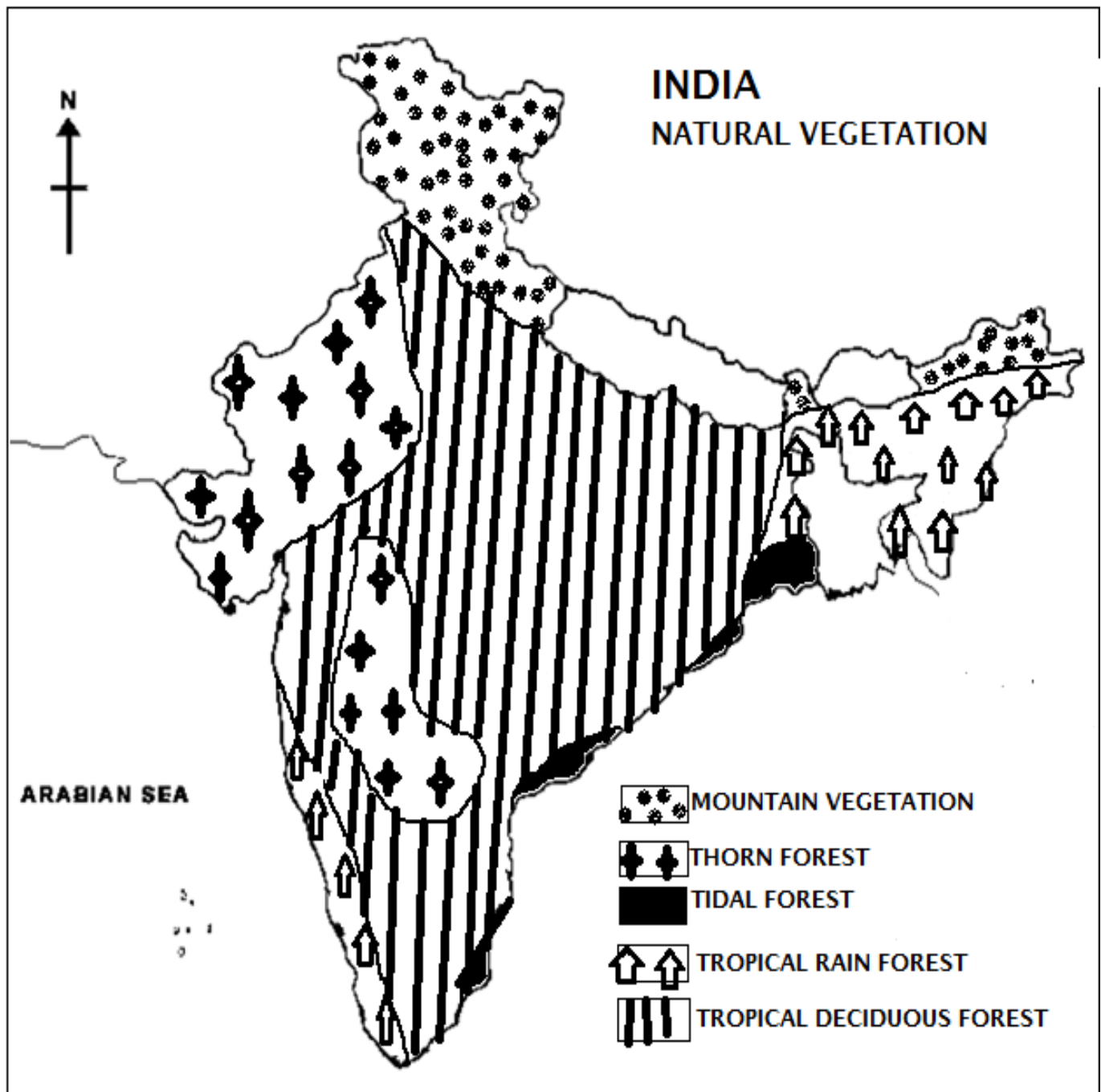
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a) Water resource- multipurpose projects in India.



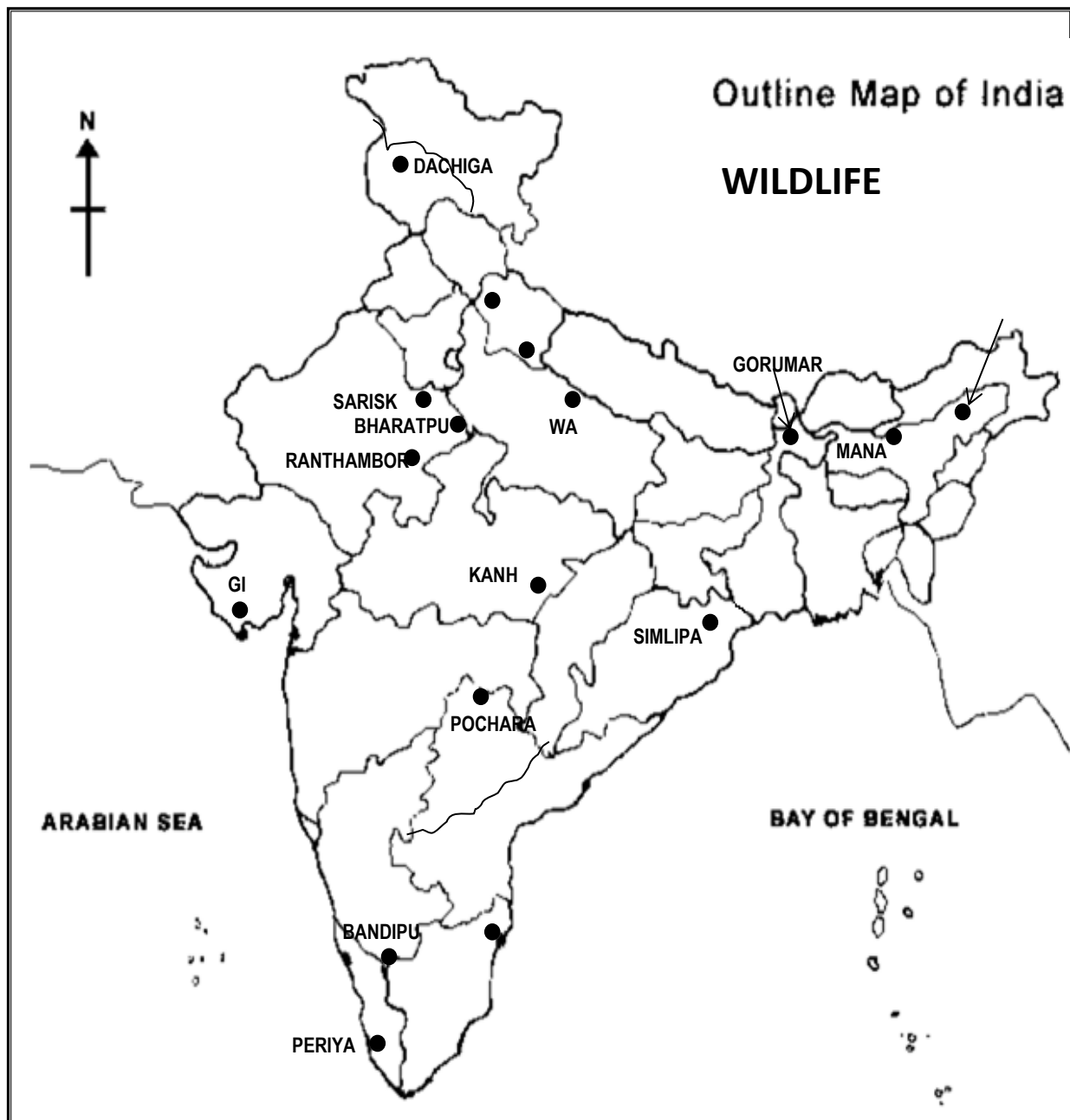
Name of River	Multipurpose Project
•Chenab	Salal 1
•Satluj	Bhakra Nangal 2
•Bhagirathi	Tehri 3
•Chambal	Rana Pratap Sagar 4
•Narmada	Sardar Sarovar 5
•Mahanadi	Hirakud 6
•Krishna	Nagarjuna Sagar 7
•Tungabhadra	Tungabhadra 8

b) Natural vegetation of India.



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



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Chapter 3

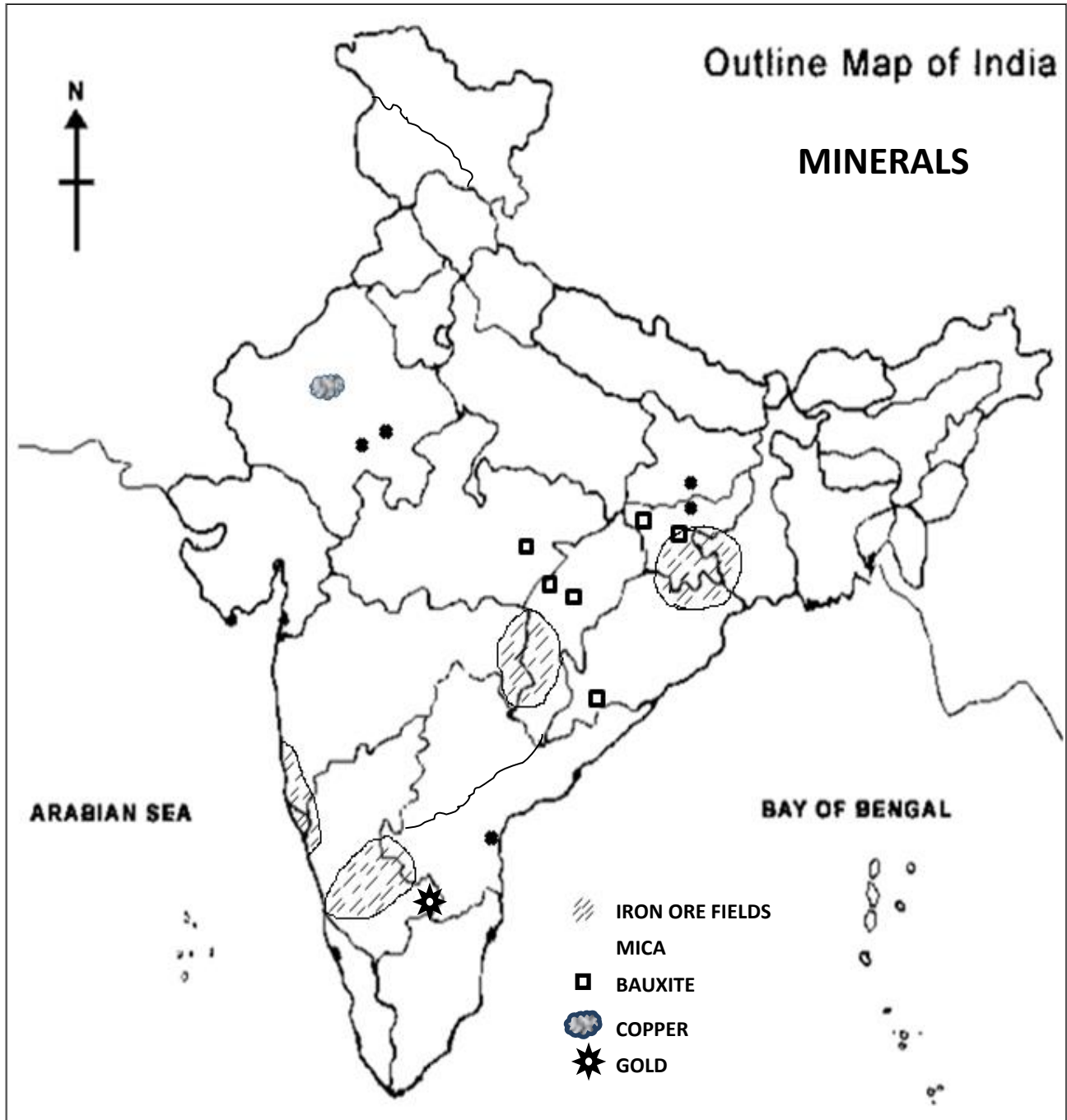
Mineral and Power Resources

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. 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
6. How can we utilize geothermal energy in different ways?
7. How is tidal energy produced?
8. Why is conservation of resources necessary? Give suggestions on how can we conserve resources.
9. Distinguish between the following:-
 - a) Bio gas and Natural gas
 - b) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
10. Complete the following showing distribution of minerals in India:

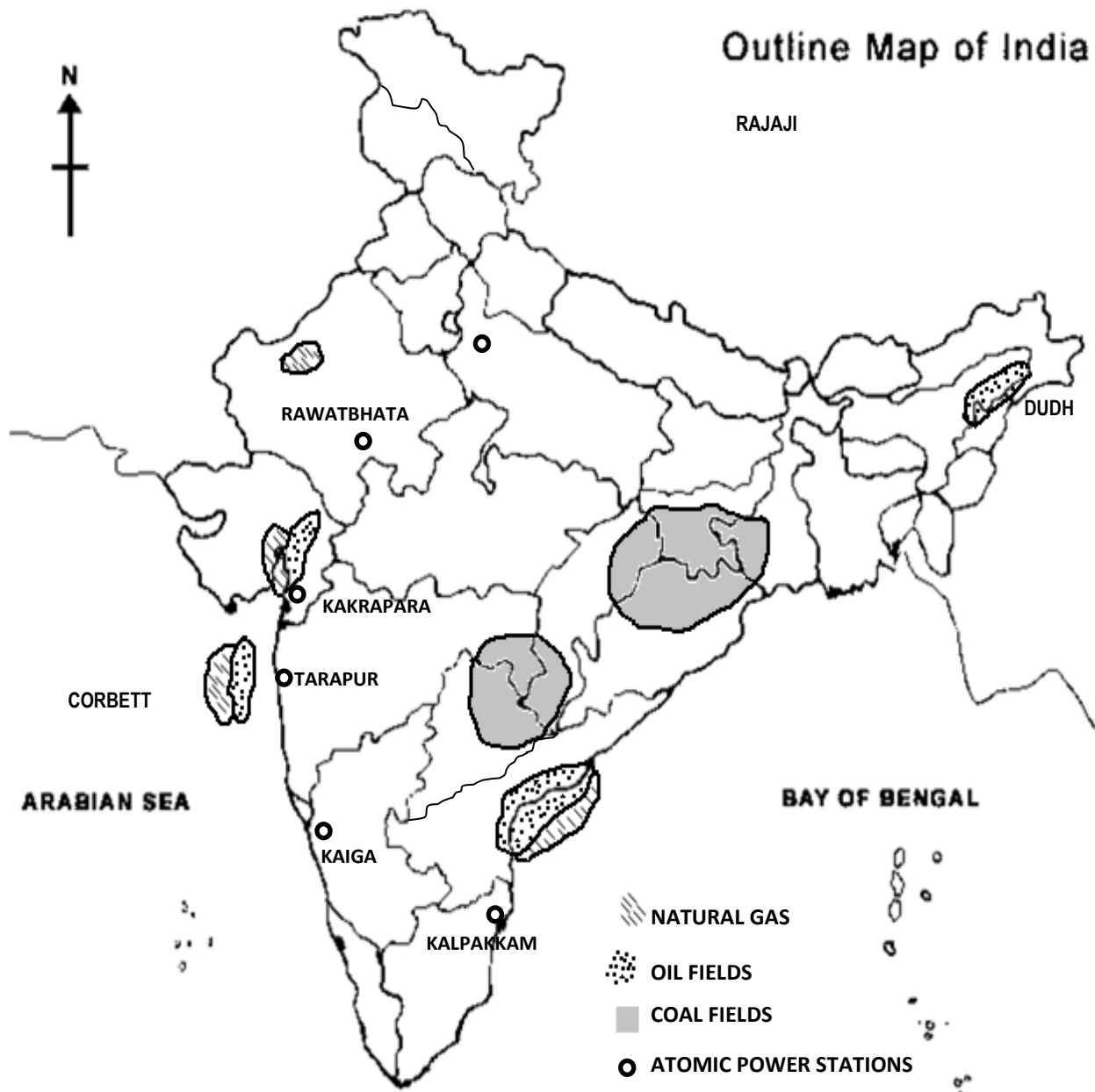
MINERALS	STATES
IRON	
BAUXITE	
MICA	
COPPER	
MANGANESE	
LIMESTONE	
GOLD	
SALT	
COAL	
PETROLEUM	
NATURAL GAS	

11. Map skills :

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



b) Power minerals – Coal and Petroleum reserves in India



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Chapter 4

Agriculture

Q1. What are the two vital and conditions necessary for agricultural activities?

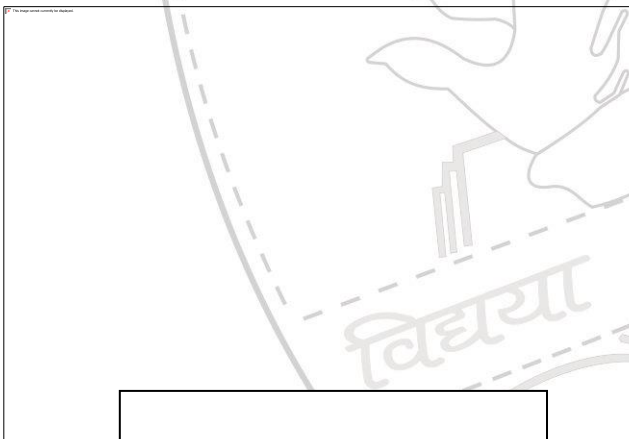
Q2. What are Primary activities? How is it different from Secondary and Tertiary activities?

Q3. What is arable land?

Q4. Define the following:-

- a) Agriculture
- b) Sericulture
- c) Pisciculture
- d) 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?

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

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

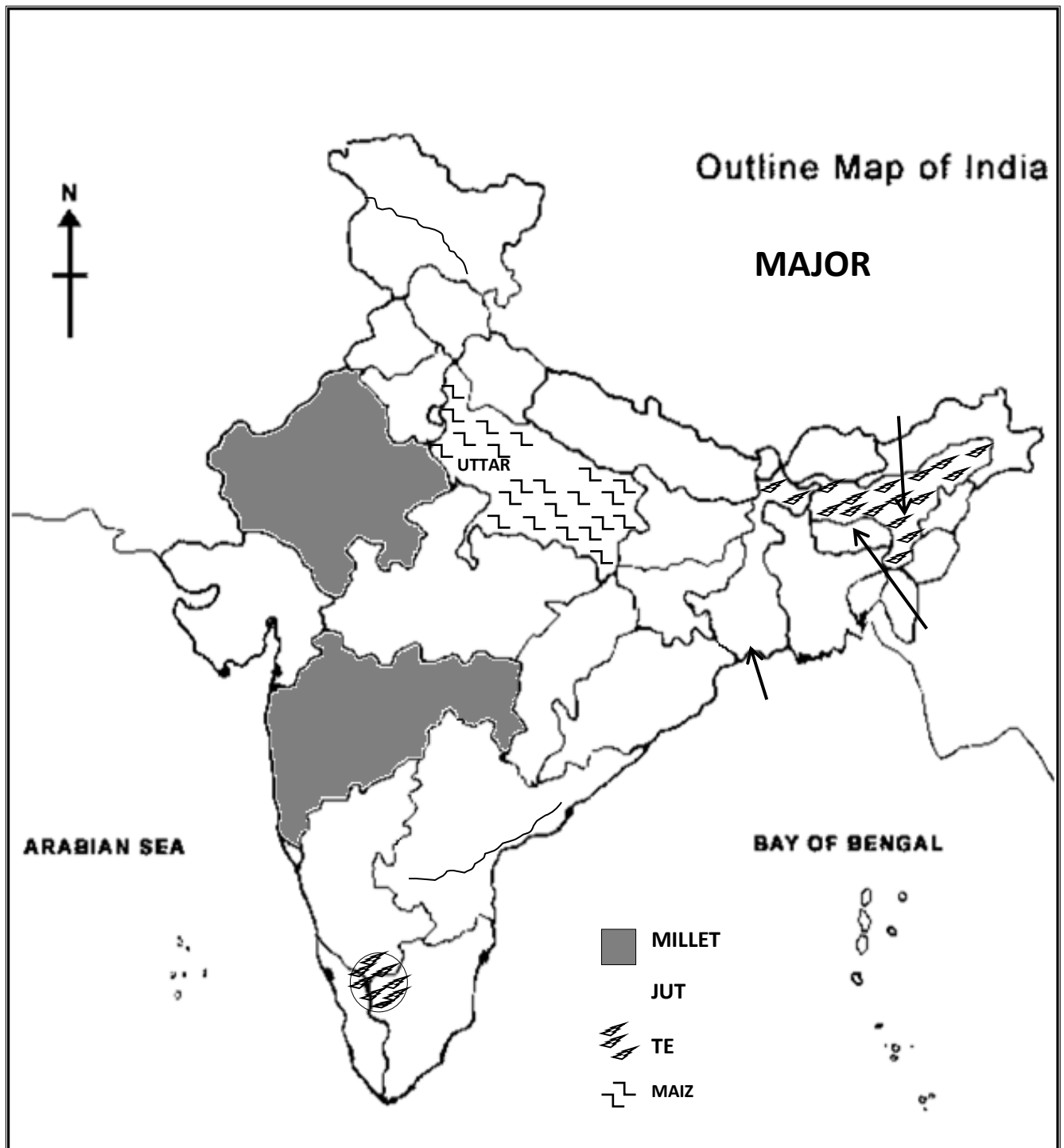
14) Table showing distribution and characteristics of major crops in India:

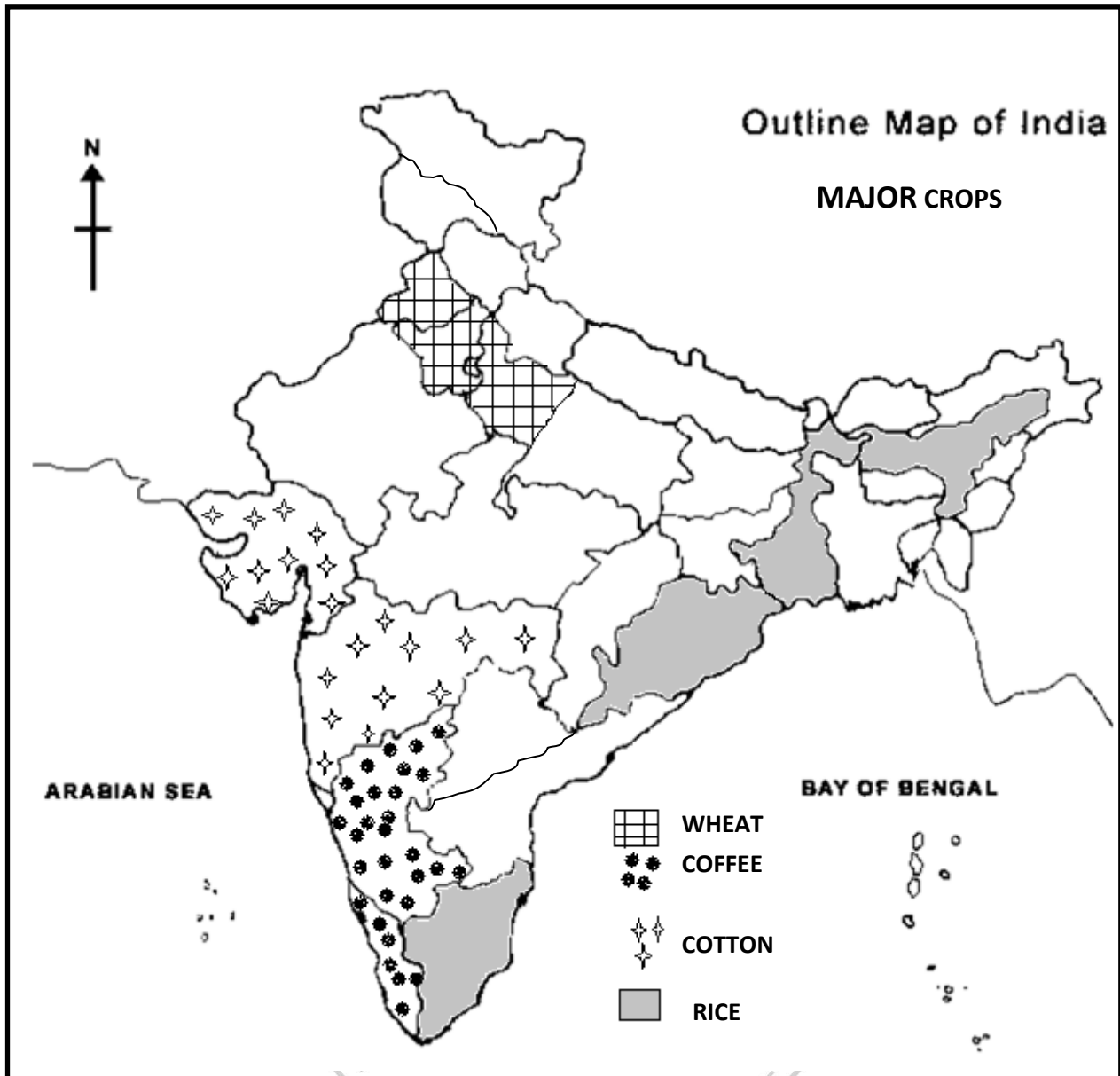
Sr No.	Name of Crop	Type of crop	Temperature requirements	Rainfall requirements	Soil requirements	Areas of Growth	Special Features
1.	Rice	Food crop (kharif – grows in the rainy season)	22 ^o C – 32 ^o C	150 – 300 cms	Clayey, alluvial	West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Tamil Nadu	- Most important cereal crop. - Largest producer is West Bengal. - India exports basmati rice. - Needs cheap labour. Most of the work is done by hand. - Needs plenty of water
2.	Wheat	Food crop (rabi – winter crop)	15 ^o C – 20 ^o C	50 – 100 cms	Silt, clay and loamy soils	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh	- Second most important cereal crop - Largest producers are Punjab and Haryana
3.	Millets (jowar, bajra, ragi)	Food crop (kharif)	27 ^o C – 32 ^o C	50 – 120 cms	Grows in poor quality alluvial or loamy soils	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan	- Also known as "dry crops". - No irrigation only rain water used. - India is first in the world in millets production.
4.	Pulses	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	- High in proteins - They are leguminous and give fertility to the soil. - They take long to grow - Pulses are also imported to India
5.	Sugarcane	Cash crop	25 ^o C – 30 ^o C	100 – 150 cms	Well drained fertile loamy soils rich in clay and also lava soils	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	- It is a tropical plant. - India is the original home of this plant. - Needs plenty of fertilizers. - Takes 10 – 12 months to grow. - UP is the largest producer
6.	Jute	Cash crop	27 ^o C – 34 ^o C	170 – 250 cms	Rich loamy soils both sandy and clayey	West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	- Also known as "Golden Fibre" because of its colour. - Obtained from the stem of the plant - Climate must be hot and damp. - Grows well in the delta region of the Ganga – Brahmaputra. - India is the largest exporter of jute products.

Sr No	Name of crop	Type of crop	Temperature requirements	Rainfall requirements	Soil requirements	Areas of growth	Special Features
6.	Cotton	Cash crop	High temp during growth		Black soils and alluvial soils	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana	1. Needs 210 frost free days
7.	Tea	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.	Coffee	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.	Rubber	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.	Oil Seeds	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



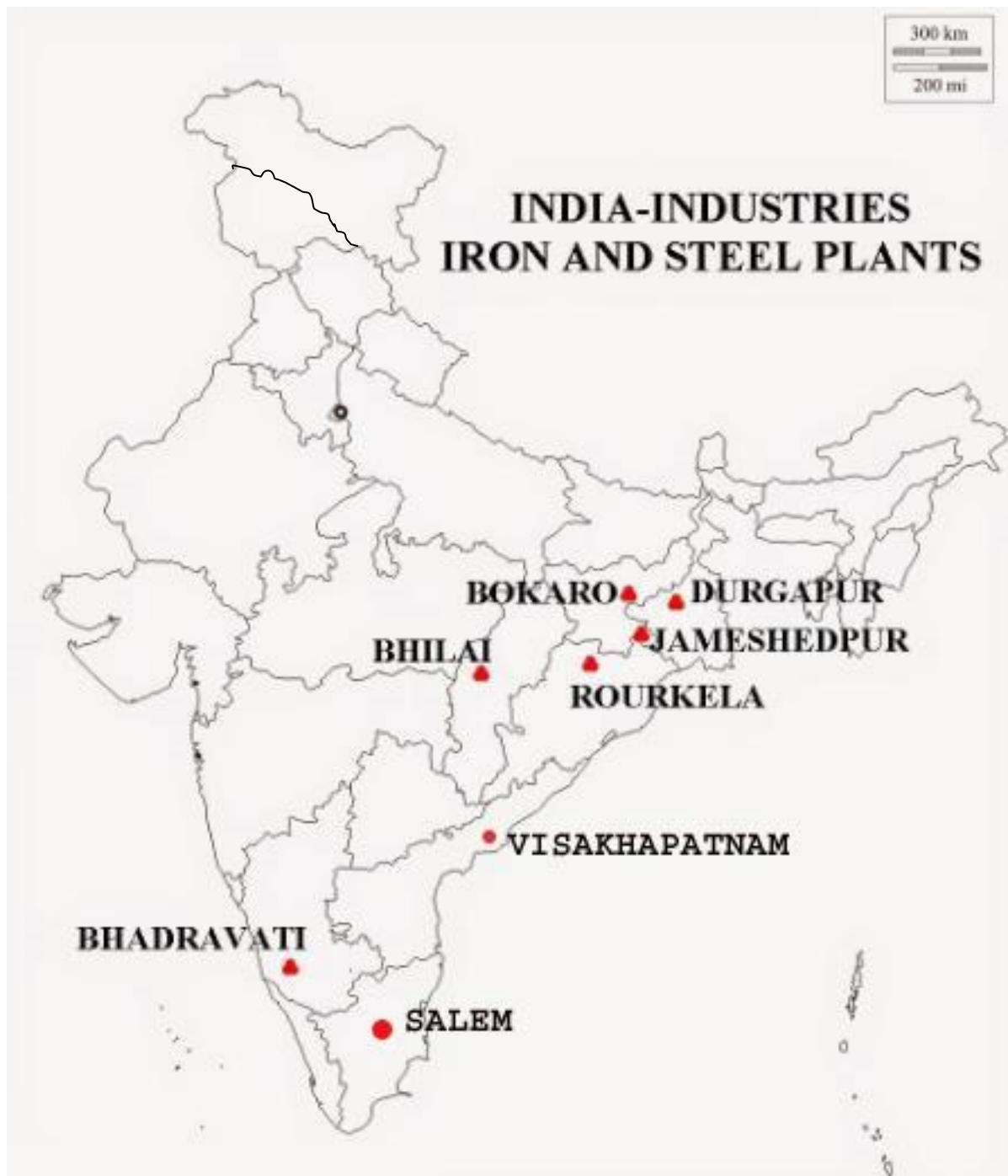


Chapter 5- Industries

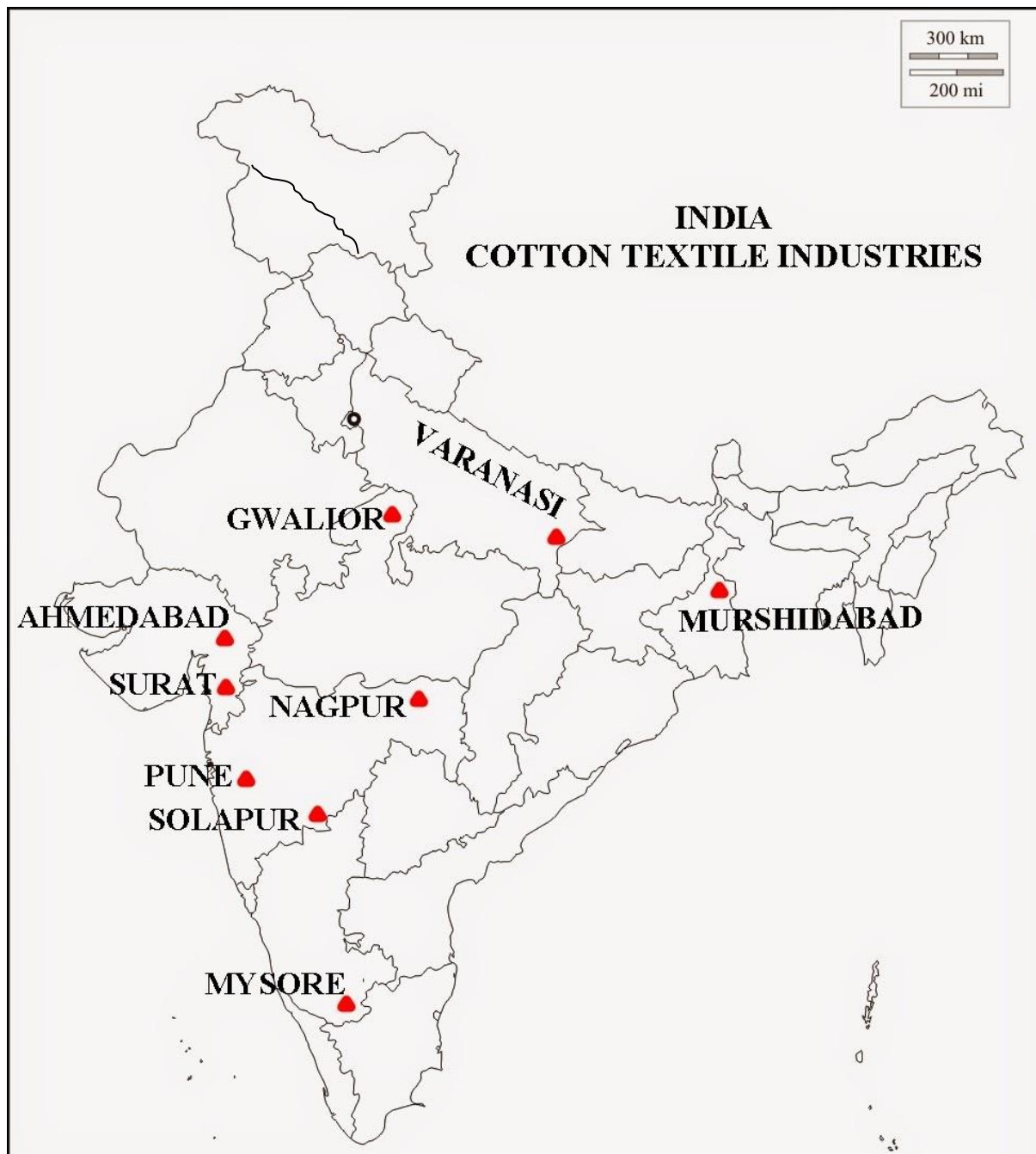
- Q1. What is an industry? Give an example.
- Q2. In what ways a finished product is better than the raw material?
- Q3. Classify industries on the basis of size?
- Q4. What do you understand by an industrial system?
- Q5. Since 1800 the location of iron and steel industry has changed many a times. Why?
- 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. 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
- 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

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

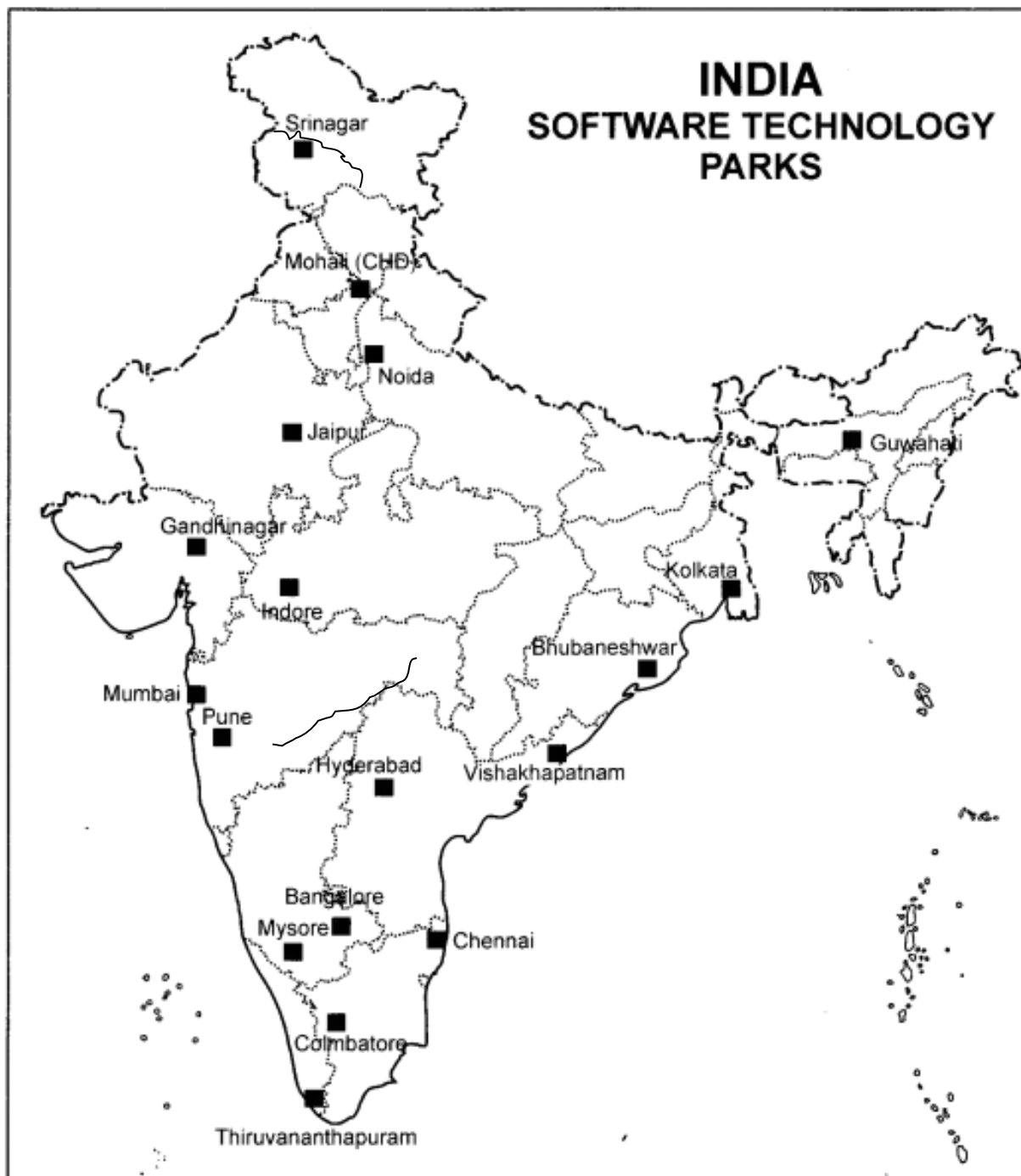


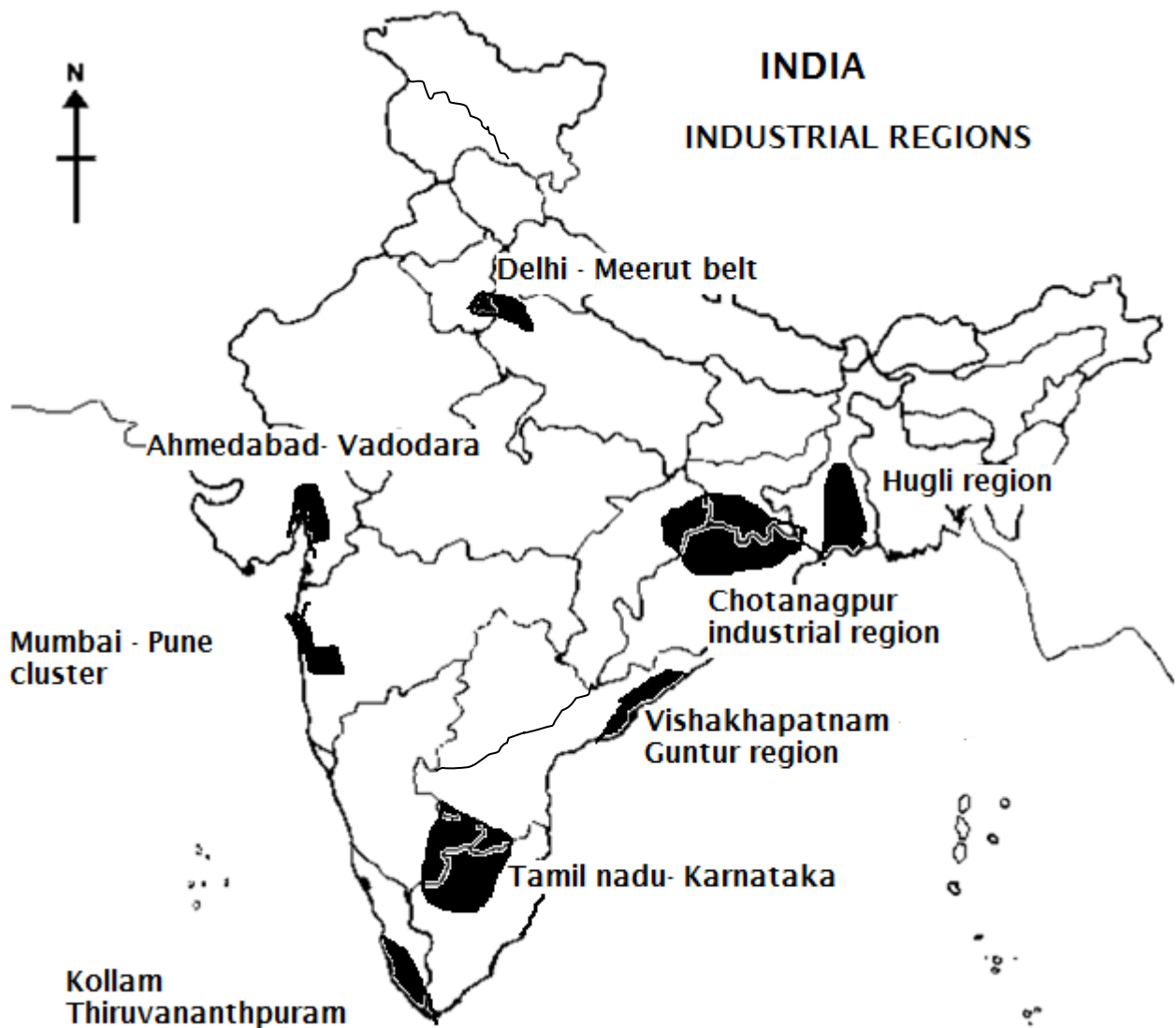
Q9. (b) Map work: Cotton Textile Industries:



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Q9. (a) Map work: IT Hubs: NOT TO BE TESTED



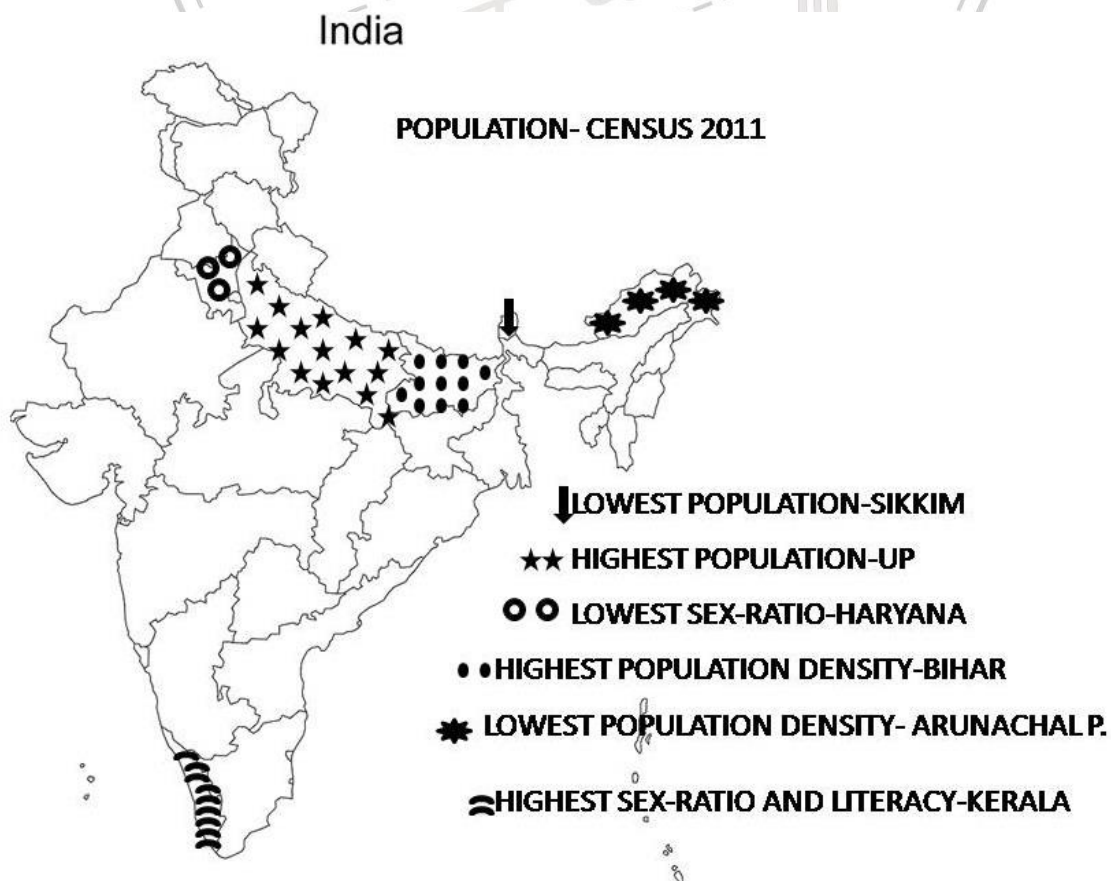


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Chapter 6

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 – 1**Term 1***General Instructions*

- a) All questions are compulsory.
- b) Please read all the questions carefully before answering.
- c) Number the answers in accordance with those given in the question paper.

Section A: History**Marks: 15**

- Q1. Answer the following: 1+1+1
- a) "By 1600, the East India Company acquired a Charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth". What do you understand from this statement?
 - b) What factors attracted European trading companies to India?
 - c) What was the reason for the defeat of Sirajuddaulah at Plassey? What is the importance of this battle in history?
- Q2. "The Mughal Emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of province of Bengal". How did this benefit the East India Company? 2
- Q3. Explain the policy of Subsidiary Alliance and how through this policy British took over Indian States? Name the two Indian states that came under this policy of the British? 1+1+1
- Q4. Mention the policies Lord Dalhousie adopted to annex Udaipur and Awadh? What were its consequences for the British? What was the reaction of the Indians in Awadh? 1+1+1
- Q5. "The Company resorted to direct military confrontation when it saw a threat in its political and economic interests." Keeping in mind the statement answer the following questions: 1+1+1+1
- a) Which state in India came under the Company's direct military control?
 - b) Name the two rulers of this state.
 - c) How did the ruler of this state control trade with the company?(Write any one way of control)
 - d) What was the final fate of this state after four consecutive wars with the company?

Section B: Political Science**Marks: 10**

- Q6. Discuss any two features of Indian Federalism. 2
- Q7. Mention two challenges faced by the members of the Constituent Assembly while drafting the Indian constitution? 2
- Q8. Give one reason for the following: 1+1+1
- The Constitution prevents tyranny of majority.
 - The Constitution guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens.
 - We have separation of powers between the organs of the state.
- Q9. 'Nepal underwent peoples struggle for democracy from the year 1990 onwards'. Answer the following questions related to the people's movement in Nepal. 1+1+1
- What did the constitution of Nepal reflect in the year 1990?
 - What important event took place in 2006?
 - Why did the people of Nepal want a new constitution?

Section C: Geography**Marks: 15**

- Q10. Answer the following briefly: 1
- What makes an object or substance a resource? 1
 - What is patent? 1
 - Name the two important factors that can change substances into resources. 1
 - Define Technology. 1
 - What is resource conservation? 1
- Q11. Answer the following in 20- 30 words: 2
- Distinguish between renewable and non renewable resources. Give examples. 2
 - How do human beings become resource? 2
- Q12. How can the future of our planet be preserved? 3
- Q13. On the political outline map of India mark the following:- 1x3=3
- State of Karnataka.
 - Capital of India.
 - State of Arunachal Pradesh.

Practice Paper 1
Term - 2

General Instructions

- d) All questions are compulsory.
- e) Please read all the questions carefully before answering.
- f) Number the answers in accordance with those given in the question paper.
- g) Map to be labeled neatly and to be attached with the answer sheet.

Section A: History

Marks: 15

- Q1. What was the purpose of setting up madrasas? Name the place where it was first set up. 1
- Q2. 'Jones and Colebrooke belonged to the Orientalist school.' Give two features of their viewpoint on education in India. 2
- Q3. What does " Grave errors of the East "refer to? 2
- Q4. Give the historical importance for the following: 3
- a) Asiatic Society of Bengal
 - b) English Education Act of 1835
 - c) Hindu College established in 1791.
- Q5. Choose the incorrect statement .Rewrite and explain the valid answer with three points. 3
- a) James Mill attacked the Orientalist.
 - b) One of the practical uses of Woods Despatch was setting up madrasas.
 - c) Local language or dialect is called Vernacular.
- Q6. 'One of the most outspoken and influential critics of time was Thomas Babington Macaulay.'" Keeping in mind the statement answer the following questions: 4
- e) What change did Macaulay want in India? 1
 - f) What was his thought on Eastern knowledge? 1
 - g) How would English language help the Indians according to him? 2

Section B: Political Science

Marks:10

- Q7. Which are the main components of the Parliament? 1
- Q8. What is representative democracy? Why is universal adult franchise essential for this type of democracy? 2

Q9. Complete the following: 2

- a) The dreams and aspirations of the freedom struggle were made concrete in the _____.
- b) The Government of India Act of 1909 _____.

Q10. "Indian National Congress led by UPA and BJP led by National 2

Democratic Alliance both have seats in the Parliament yet one is the opposition and the other the ruling party." Explain the system in our country that is used to make one party as the ruling party and the other opposition.

Q11. Explain three functions of the Rajya Sabha . 3

Section C: Geography

Marks: 1

Q12. Fill in the blanks: $1/2 \times 6 = 3$

- a) _____ and _____ are vital conditions for agricultural activities.
- b) Majority of farmers in India lack _____ and are hence forced to sell the produce, even when the market is not favourable to them. Farmers in the USA, however store grains in _____ or directly dispatch it to market agencies
- c) Growing of vegetables, flower and fruits for commercial use is called _____
- d) Slash and Burn agriculture in North East India is called _____

Q13. Distinguish between the following: 2+2=4

- a) Primary activities and Secondary activities
- b) Intensive Subsistence agriculture and Plantation Agriculture

Q14. What is Agricultural Development? Mention any four ways in which Agricultural Development can be achieved? 1+2=3

Q15. Give the climatic and soil requirements for growing rice. Mention any two places where the Rice is grown. 2+1=3

OR

Give the climatic and soil requirements for growing Jute. Mention any two places where the Jute is grown.

Q16. On the given political map of India mark and label the following:

- a) Millets producing state 1+1=2
- b) One Beverage crop producing state

Practice Paper Term - 1

Time: 3 Hrs.

M.M: 80

General Instructions:

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

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
- Rani Lakshmibai
 - 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
- In British revenue records, _____ is a revenue estate which may be a village or a group of villages.
 - _____ are large farm operated by a planter employing various forms of forced labour. They are associated with the production of coffee, sugarcane, tea etc.
 - _____ 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.

- a. Which rebellion is being referred in the above passage?
 - b. Give two reasons why were ryots against growing indigo?
 - c. 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
- a) Mangal Pandey was hanged here for attacking his officers.
 - b) Bahadur Shah Zafar was stationed at this place.
 - c) Rani Lakshmibai joined the revolt from this place.
 - d) Ahmadullah Shah joined the rebellion from here.

Section B: Social and Political Life

Marks: 20

- 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
- a. Domestic violence
 - b. Judicial Review
 - c. 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. 'The judge is like an umpire in a game and conducts the trial impartially'. 1+1+2=4

What role did the judge play in this **Read the following passage and answer the questions:**

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.

- Which are the four key players in the criminal justice system?
- What role must the police play in this case?
- case? If you were a judge what would be your final verdict in this case?

Section C: Geography

M.M: 30

Q 17. **Write one word/ phrase answer for the following:**

$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

- It means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.
- Metallic minerals containing iron.
- Using land for various purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses or roads..
- I determine the thickness of the soil profile.
- Different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain-wash.

- f. Process of collecting and storing rainwater from rooftops for future use.
- g. Minerals near the surface are simply dug out by this process.
- h. Heat energy obtained from the earth.

Q 18. Distinguish between the following:(Any 2)

2+2

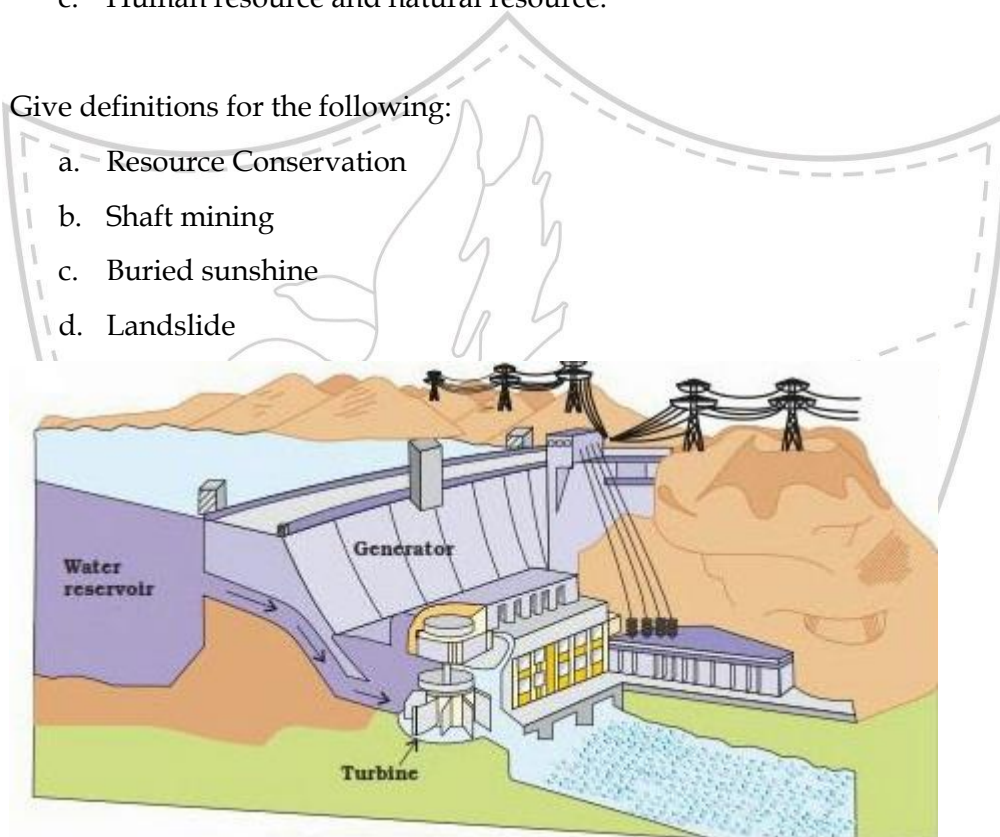
- a. Conventional and non- conventional sources of energy
- b. Evergreen and Deciduous vegetation
- c. Human resource and natural resource.

Q 19. Give definitions for the following:

4x1

- a. Resource Conservation
- b. Shaft mining
- c. Buried sunshine
- d. Landslide

Q 20.



$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:

2

- a. What is shown in the diagram? Is it a conventional or a non-conventional source of energy?
- b. How is energy produced with the help of this method?

Q 21. Give reasons why:

1+1

- a. Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.
- b. Water availability per person in India is declining.

Q 22. Answer the following questions:

1. Give two advantages and two disadvantages of firewood as a source of energy in India. 1+1
2. "It takes thousands of years to form soil. Erosion of soil can cause depletion of this precious resource in very little time". Suggest any three methods which can help us with soil conservation. 3
3. Why are people the most important resource? What is human resource development? 2
4. 'Scarcity of water occurs in many regions of the world'. Name some of these regions. What are the main causes for these shortages? Suggest any two methods for conserving water. 1+1+1

Q 23. On a political map of India mark and name the following. (All map work needs to be done on the given map only. Secure the map carefully with your answer sheet) 3

- a. River Mahanadi with the multipurpose project on it.
- b. One Forest and Mountain soil region.
- c. Largest coalfield region of India



Practice Paper Term 2

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions

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

Section A: History**Marks: 30**

- Q1. How did the First World War alter the economic situation in India? **2**
(positive and negative effects)
- Q2. Who was Begum Hazrat Mahal? What role did she play in the 1857 rebellion? **2**
- Q3. 'William Jones and Henry Thomas Colebrooke came to represent a particular attitude towards India'. What kind of learning did they promote? **2**
- Q4. What were the grievances of the sepoys before the revolt of 1857? **3**
- Q5. "The Britishers divided Bengal due to administrative convenience". **3**
a) Who ordered the partition of Bengal?
b) What were the actual reasons of the partition?
c) What were the consequences of this partition?
- Q6. Who said these words: **4**
a) "English education has enslaved us"
b) "A single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia".
c) "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it!"
d) "It takes a loud voice to make the deaf hear, Inquilab Zindabad."
- Q7. Give the historical importance of the following: (ANY FOUR) **4**
a) Cabinet Commission
b) The British Parliament passed a new Act in 1858
c) Direct Action day
d) Dandi march
e) Simon Commission

Q8. Complete the following table: (Copy the table)

$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

	MODERATES	EXTREMISTS
LEADERS (any two for each)		
METHODS		
DEMANDS		
REASONS FOR FORMATION		

6

Q9. Identify the places and mark the following on the given map of India:

- Formation of Indian National Congress
- Split in Indian National Congress
- Gandhi's first satyagraha against indigo planters
- Congress and All India Muslim League signed a historic pact and decided to work together.
- Broke the salt law here
- The British shifted their capital from Bengal to this place.

Section B: Social and Political Life

Marks: 20

- Q10. What is the importance of the Question hour in the Parliament? 2
- Q11. How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception today? 2
- Q12. Define the following: (ANY TWO) 1+1
- Federalism
 - Cultural and Educational rights
 - Separation of power
 - Right to freedom
- Q13. Which part of the Constitution of India is called the 'Conscience of the Constitution'? Why? 1+1
- Q14. How is Secularism in India different from that of United States? 2
- Q15. What are the advantages gained by foreign companies in setting up production houses in India? (ANY FOUR) 2
- Q16. Give three reasons how India has been able to safeguard itself and remained a secular state? 3

Q17. Read the table and answer the following questions:

5

Results of the 16th Lok Sabha Elections, (May 2014)

Political Party	No. of MPs
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	282
Indian National Congress (INC)	115
Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)	44
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	37
All India Trinamool Congress	34
Telugu Desam (TDP)	16
Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPM)	9
Shiv Sena	6

- Who will form the government? Why?
- What is a constituency? For how many constituencies do the political parties contest in the general elections?
- What is an opposition party? Which party will form the opposition party in the Lok Sabha according to the 2014 general election?
- What is a coalition government?

1

1+1/2

1+1/2

1

Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

Q18 Answer the following very briefly :-

- What is life expectancy?
- What is Information Technology?
- Define Horticulture?
- What is a mineral?
- What is sex-ratio?

1x5=5

Q19 Give reasons :-

2x3=6

- Why is coal referred to as "Buried Sunshine"
- In India agriculture is a primary activity". Why?
- Why is Iron and Steel industry considered as the backbone of modern industrial growth?

Q20. Answer the following in 40-60 words:-

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Distinguish between immigration and emigration. | 2 |
| b) Why is Bengaluru called the "Information capital of India"? | 2 |
| c) Discuss the reasons for rapid growth in world population? | 3 |
| d) What are the factors that influence the location of an industry? | 3 |
| e) Name any two fiber crop? Give the geographical requirements of ANY ONE fiber crop | 3 |

Q21. On the political outline map of India mark the following:-

1×4=4

- a) State with the highest density of population.
- b) IT hub in the state of Maharashtra.
- c) Any one atomic power station.
- d) Any one cotton textile industry.

