

# History: Our Pasts - III (Part 1) For Class 8

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## 1 How, When and Where

Q 1 With what did the British historians associate the modern period?

Mark (1)

Q 2 How can you define history?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What do you understand by the term 'colonialism'?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Who was the first Governor-General of India?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Which person produced the first map of India under the British?

Mark (1)

Q 6 How can you describe History in common perspective?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What was the usual method of writing history used by the historians earlier?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What according to James Mills was the level of civilization of Asian societies?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is the work of James Mill known as?

Mark (1)

Q 10 How many policemen refused to take food during the police strike in Delhi in 1946?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Where was the National Museum and National Archives built?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Who was Prince Arthur?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What was the symbol of British power as shown in frontispiece by James Rennel?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What efforts were made by the British to preserve important documents? Marks (2)

Q 15 Who are calligraphists? How were they important in the early nineteenth century?

Marks (2)

Q 16 Why did the practice of surveying become important under the British?

Marks (2)

Q 17 Why were the official records not always helpful to understand the psyche of the people?

Marks (2)

Q 18 Do you know the reason behind the use of dates in history?

Marks (2)

Q 19 Are the official records the best source of our information?

Marks (2)

Q 20 Besides the official records, what are the other literary sources?

Marks (2)

Q 21 Describe the advertisement of Lipton tea created in 1922?

Marks (2)

Q 22 What were the features of the modern era in Europe?

Marks (2)

Q 23 Fill in the blanks

(i) In the earlier years of the nineteenth century the documents were carefully..... and beautifully written by.....

(ii) In 1946 the colonial..... in India was trying to put down the mutiny broke out on the ships of.....

Marks (2)

Q 24 Why did the British carry out botanical surveys in India?

Marks (3)

Q 25 The events related to a period or person are a necessary factor in reading and writing History rather than dates. Why?

Marks (3)

Q 26 The Periodisation of Indian History made by James Mill during 1817 was unjustified. Why?

Marks (3)

Q 27 Which method of Periodisation was followed by the most of the English Historians to write Indian History? Why was that method of Periodisation not perfect for India?

Marks (3)

Q 28 Describe the way in which the British started an important procedure of writing History? Marks (3)

Q 29 How did the invention of the printing press help in spreading news and information?

Marks (3)

Q 30 James Rennel was supporter of British Rule in India. Discuss.

Marks (3)

Q 31 Who was James Mill? What was his perception about British rule?

Marks (3)

Q 32 Why did the British set up record rooms attached to all administrative institutions?

Marks (4)

Q 33 Read the source given and answer the questions:

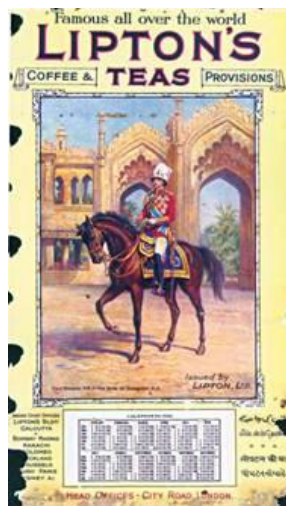
Newspapers provide accounts of the movements in different parts of the country. Here is a report of a police strike in 1946. More than 2000 policemen in Delhi refused to take their food on Thursday morning as a protest against their low salaries and the bad quality of food supplied to them from the Police Lines kitchen.

As the news spread to the other police stations, the men there also refused to take food ... One of the strikers said: "The food supplied to us from the Police Lines kitchen is not fit for human consumption. Even cattle would not eat the chapattis and dal which we have to eat."

1. Do you remember the source of this literary evidence?
2. To which event this source is related?
3. What was the grievance of the policemen?
4. What is the importance of this type of literary sources?

Marks (4)

Q 34 Answer the following questions related to this picture: (1+2+1)



1. Who is depicted in this picture?
2. Why are old advertisements important to us?
3. What does this advertisement suggest?

Marks (4)

Q 35 Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow :

In 1946 the colonial government in India was trying to put down a mutiny that broke out on the ships of the Royal Indian Navy. Here is a sample of the kind of reports the Home Department got from the different dockyards:

Bombay: Arrangements have been made for the Army to take over ships and establishment. Royal Navy ships are remaining outside the harbour.

Karachi: 301 mutineers are under arrest and a few more strongly suspected are to be arrested ... All establishments ... are under military guard.

Vizagapatnam: The position is completely under control and no violence has occurred. Military guards have been placed on ships and establishments. No further trouble is expected except that a few men may refuse to work.

1. Where are these reports preserved?
2. These reports are related to which event?
3. What information is provided in these reports?
4. According to these reports, which area was completely under control?

Marks (4)

Q 36 What sources do historians use in writing modern Indian history?

Marks (5)

#### Most Important Questions

Q 1 How can you recognize a period of past as pre-historic?

Q 2 In proto-historic period and historic period we do get literary evidences. Then what is the basic difference in both the periods?

Q 3 Do you know the reason behind use of date in history?

Q 4 Memorizing dates is not necessary but the events related are must to read and write history. How?

Q 5 Discuss the Periodization of Indian History made by James Mill during 1817.

Q 6 Which Periodization was followed by most of the English Historians to write Indian History? What were its limitations?

Q 7 What do you understand by the term 'colonialism'?

Q 8 We are indebted of British for starting an important procedure, which is vital for writing history. Do you know it?

Q 9 Is it good to rely on official sources for our information?

Q 10 Which sources other than the official sources, can we rely upon for our knowledge of history?

## 2. From Trade to Territory

Q 1 Which Portuguese explorer discovered the sea route to India?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Which ruler of England gave permission to the East India Company to establish trade relations with the East?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Who was the last powerful ruler of the Mughal Empire?

Mark (1)

Q 4 When did the East India Company begin to trade with India?

Mark (1)

Q 5 In which year did the Portuguese discover the sea route to India?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Define the word 'factory' in context of the British East India Company.

Mark (1)

Q 7 What is meant by a 'Farman'?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Who were the three strong rulers of Bengal?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is Subsidiary Alliance?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Write any two reasons that attracted the European trading companies to India.

Mark (1)

Q 11 Explain the policy of 'Paramountcy'.

Mark (1)

Q 12 Who were the 'Nabobs'?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What was Chauth?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Do you agree that Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan were broadminded in religious matters?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Explain the term 'Mercantile'.

Mark (1)

Q 16 Who was Murshid Quli Khan?

Mark (1)

Q 17 Give the name of Indian rulers who fought at the Battle of Buxar.

Mark (1)

Q 18 What were the chief characteristics of the Charter Act of 1833?

Mark (1)

Q 19 Why did the conflict between the Sirajuddaulah and the English intensify?

Marks (2)

Q 20 Who were the 'nabobs'?

Marks (2)

Q 21 Who was a collector?

Marks (2)

Q 22 How did the warfare technology change from the 1820s?

Marks (2)

Q 23 What changes were introduced in the Judiciary under the Regulating Act of 1773?

Marks (2)

Q 24 Mention two features of a new system of justice that was established in India after 1772.

Marks (2)

Q 25 What measures adopted by Tipu sultan infuriated the British?

Marks (2)

Q 26 Who were the Residents?

Marks (2)

Q 27 Write a short note on Warren Hastings.

Marks (2)

Q 28 What was the 'Doctrine of Lapse'? Why did the Indian rulers become suspicious of the East India Company?

Marks (3)

Q 29 What did James Mill mention about the residents appointed in the states under the subsidiary alliance?

Marks (3)

Q 30 How was Nawab Sirajuddaulah easily defeated by the British?

Marks (3)

Q 31 How did the annexation of the Indian states by the British affect the economic life of the people?

Marks (3)

Q 32 What were the main consequences of the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761?

Marks (3)

Q 33 Why did the authority of the Mughal Empire decline after the death of Aurangzeb?

Marks (3)

Q 34 Match the following:-

- |                    |                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Diwani .        | P.Tipu Sultan                     |
| B. Tiger of Mysore | Q. Right to collect land revenues |
| C. Faujdari Adalat | R. Sepoy                          |
| D. Sipahi          | S. Criminal court                 |

Marks (4)

Q 35 What were the changes brought by Lord Hastings in Company's policies?

Marks (4)

Q 36 Who introduced the policy of Subsidiary Alliance? What were the main principles of the Alliance?

Marks (4)

Q 37 Read the excerpt and answer the questions that follows:

Here is a passage from Edmund Burke's eloquent opening speech during the impeachment of Warren Hastings:

" I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights he has trodden under his foot and whose country he has turned into a desert. Lastly in the name of human nature itself, in the name of both the sexes, in the name of every age, in the name of every rank, I impeach the common enemy and oppressor of all. "

1. Who was Warren Hastings?
2. Why was he impeached? [1 + 3 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 38 Read the excerpt given and answer the questions that follow:

This is what James Mill, the famous economist and political philosopher from Scotland, wrote about the residents appointed by the Company.

"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. Who was James Mill?
2. Who was a Resident?
3. Why were they placed in the courts of Indian rulers?
4. Under which system, were these Residents placed in the courts of native rulers?

Marks (4)

Q 39 Read the source given and answer the questions:

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 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 they collect a revenue which amounts to 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 ..."

1. Where did the English set up their first factory?
2. What is a factory?
3. What restrictions were imposed on the Company by the Bengal nawabs? [1 + 1 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 40 Describe the early years of functioning of the East India Company in India.

Marks (5)

#### Most Important Questions

Q 1 Who was the last powerful ruler of the Mughal Empire?

Q 2 Who gave the permission to the East India Company to establish trade relations with the East?

Q 3 Who were the three strong rulers of Bengal?

Q 4 Why did the Indian goods attract the European trading companies to India?

Q 5 Why was Sirajuddaulah so easily defeated by the British?

Q 6 What were the main consequences of the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761?

Q 7 Why did the authority of the Mughal Empire decline after the death of Aurangzeb?

Q 8 What did the charter which was obtained by Queen Elizabeth 1, meant to East India Company?

Q 9 What is meant by Mercantile trading companies?



- Q 10 Who discovered the route to India and when?
- Q 11 What steps were taken by the European powers to eliminate their rivals in order to secure Indian markets?
- Q 12 What steps were taken by the company during the expansion of trade in Bengal?
- Q 13 What was the policy of Subsidiary alliance?
- Q 14 Explain 'The Doctrine of Lapse'.
- Q 15 Name the kingdoms annexed under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
- Q 16 Who were the 'Nabobs'?
- Q 17 When did the British Company claim to Paramountcy? What logic did they give for initiating this policy?
- Q 18 Who was the first Governor-General of India?
- Q 19 Write a note on Regulating Act of 1773.
- Q 20 Why did the Company expand its rule in the north-west?
- Q 21 Write a short note on Mughal army.
- Q 22 How was the British territories divided? Explain.
- Q 23 Explain the system of justice established in 1772.
- Q 24 How was Mysore treated by the British after Tipu Sultan's defeat?

### 3. Ruling the Countryside

Q 1 Name the two persons involved in the expansion of the Ryotwari System. What is the other name for the system?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What was the “Blue Rebellion”?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What does ‘slave’ mean and where did the slave revolt take place in 1791?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Explain the growth of the Company’s revenue in Bengal.

Mark (1)

Q 5 Whom did the Mughal Emperor appoint as the Diwan of Bengal in 1765?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Who were forced to sell their goods to the Company at low prices?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Which tragedy occurred during 1770 in Bengal?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What was the importance of the year 1793?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Who were recognized as the Zamindars through the Permanent Settlement Act?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What is meant by the word ‘Mahal’ in the British revenue records?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Who were the ‘ryots’?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Name the European countries that used Indian indigo.

Mark (1)

Q 13 Briefly explain the Mahalwari System.

Mark (1)

Q 14 Briefly explain what was the Ryotwari system.

Mark (1)

Q 15 Define the following terms:

a)Famine b)Indigo.

Mark (1)

Q 16 What were the causes of Champaran Movement?

Mark (1)

Q 17 Mention the types of indigo cultivation in India.

Mark (1)

Q 18 Write any two effects of the Permanent Settlement Act on agriculture.

Mark (1)

Q 19 Describe the types of indigo cultivation in India.

Marks (2)

Q 20 Who started the Champaran Movement?

Marks (2)

Q 21 Why did the peasants consider the ryot system of indigo cultivation as harsh?

Marks (2)

Q 22 Why did the cloth dyers prefer indigo as a dye to woad?

Marks (2)

Q 23 What problems did the planters face with *nij* cultivation?

Marks (2)

Q 24 What do you mean by the term 'plantation'?

Marks (2)

Q 25 What was the report of the Indigo Commission?

Marks (2)

Q 26 By the late nineteenth century, the Company forced cultivators in various parts of India to produce which crops?

Marks (2)

Q 27 Why were the *ryots* reluctant to indigo plantation?

Marks (2)

Q 28 Who supported the indigo *ryots* in their rebellion against the planters?

Marks (2)

Q 29 Why was there a demand for Indian indigo in foreign market ?

Marks (3)

Q 30 Write the names of the printing technique developed by an Indian and by a British which have one common feature? Also mention the common feature of the techniques.

Marks (3)

Q 31 Write any three adverse effects of the Ryotwari System.

Marks (3)

Q 32 What was the position of Indigo in the 18<sup>th</sup> century in the international markets?

Marks (3)

Q 33 Match the following:

- |             |                              |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| A. Vats     | 1. Champaran Movement        |
| B. Gandhiji | 2. Indigo Plantation         |
| C. Mahal    | 3. Land Measurement          |
| D. Bigha    | 4. Village/Group of Villages |
| E. 1770     | 5. Diwani Rights             |
| F. 1765     | 6. Famine in Bengal          |

Marks (3)

Q 34 What were the two main types of systems for Indigo Cultivation? what was the problem with the Nij Cultivation?

Marks (3)

Q 35 Distinguish between the features of Mahalwari System and Permanent Settlement.

Marks (3)

Q 36 What was 'Ryotwari System'? Explain the main features of this system. Marks (3)

Q 37 Read the source given and answer the questions:

In many villages of Bengal, some of the powerful ryots did not cultivate, but instead gave out their lands to others (the under-tenants), taking from them very high rents. In 1806, described the conditions of these under tenants in Bengal:

The under-tenants, depressed by an excessive rent in kind, and by usurious returns for the cattle, seed, and subsistence, advanced to them, can never extricate themselves from debt. In so abject a state, they cannot labour in spirit, while they earn a scanty subsistence without hope of bettering their situation.

1. Why were the under-tenants depressed?
2. Why did the powerful ryots take very high rents from the under-tenants? [2+2=4]

Marks (4)

Q 38 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows:

In moments of struggle, people often sing songs to inspire each other and to build a sense of collective unity. Such songs give us a glimpse of their feelings. During the indigo rebellion many such songs could be heard in the villages of lower Bengal. Here is one such song:

The long lathis wielded by the planter of Mollahati / now lie in a cluster

The babus of Kolkata have sailed down / to see the great fight

This time the *raiya*s are all ready, / they will no longer be beaten in silence

They will no longer give up their life / without fighting the *lathiyals*.

1. Who were the lathiyals?
2. Why did the peasants in Bengal rebel against the British planters? [1+ 3=4]

Marks (4)

Q 39 Read the source given and answer the questions:

Hadji Mulla, an indigo cultivator of Chandpore, Thana Hardi, was interviewed by the members of the Indigo Commission on Tuesday, 5 June 1860. This is what he said in answer to some of the questions:

W. S. Seton Karr, President of the Indigo Commission: Are you now willing to sow indigo; and if not on what fresh terms would you be willing to do it?

Hadji Mulla: I am not willing to sow, and I don't know that any fresh terms would satisfy me.

Mr. Sale: Would you not be willing to sow at a rupee a bundle?

Hadji Mulla: No I would not; rather than sow indigo I will go to another country; I would rather beg than sow indigo.

1. Why was Indigo commission set up?
2. Who was held responsible for the plight of the peasants by the Commission?
3. What were the revelations of the Indigo Commission [1+1+2=4]

Marks (4)

Q 40 What were the problems of the permanent settlement of Bengal after it was introduced in 1793?

Marks (5)

### Most Important Questions

Q 1 When was the East India Company appointed as the Diwan of Bengal and by whom?

Q 2 What were the rights, the East India Company got by becoming the Diwan of Bengal?

Q 3 What were the problems faced by the East India Company initially in controlling Bengal?

Q 4 How did the East India Company buy goods before 1865?

Q 5 Why did the economy of Bengal face deep crisis? What was its result?

Q 6 Why was the Permanent Settlement introduced by the East India Company in 1793?

Q 7 What was the two main systems of indigo cultivation?

Q 8 What was the mahalwari system and in how many presidencies did the East India Company introduce the Mahalwari System?

Q 9 What was the ryotwari system and who introduced it?

Q 10 What were the crops that Indian peasants were forced to grow in various places by the East India Company?

Q 11 What were the two important crops that the East India Company tried to improve in India for its revenue?

Q 12 What was the name of the plant that the European cloth manufacturers preferred to Indian Indigo?

Q 13 Write briefly about the *ryoti* system in the cultivation of indigo.

Q 14 Write the name of other countries that were cultivating indigo in various parts of world.

## 4. Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

Q 1 What is Mahua?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Which tribal group did Birsa belong to?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Who were called as 'Jhum cultivators'?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Mention two important methods that the tribal groups practiced to obtain their livelihood

Mark (1)

Q 5 Name the flowers which were used by the tribals to colour clothes and leather?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Give any two examples of the tribal groups who lived by herding and rearing animals

Mark (1)

Q 7 Who are the Vaishnavs?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What is the meaning of the term Bewar?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Distinguish between the the social condition of the tribes and that of the Brahmins.

Mark (1)

Q 10 What were the two rebellions which took place against the colonial forest laws?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What were the usual chores of tribes during the month of Baisakh?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What was Birsa's vision of a golden age?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What was the problem faced by the silk growers (Santhals) of Jharkhand during the nineteenth century?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What is the meaning of the word 'Fallow'?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Why did the tribals agitate under the British rule?

Marks (2)

Q 16 Where shifting cultivation was widely practiced?

Marks (2)

Q 17 Which tribal group was reluctant to work for others and why?

Marks (2)

Q 18 Why did the tribals consider the moneylenders as the cause of their misery?

Marks (2)

Q 19 Mention some tribal groups who herded animals?

Marks (2)

Q 20 How did the British rule affect the lives of the tribal chiefs?

Marks (2)

Q 21 Why did the British introduce land settlements in the tribes?

Marks (2)

Q 22 Mention main characteristics of Indian tribes.

Marks (2)

Q 23 What problems did the tribals face under the British?

Marks (2)

Q 24 How did Birsa reform the tribal society?

Marks (3)

Q 25 How did the tribal group named the Khonds community live?

Marks (3)

Q 26 How did the colonial rule affect life of the tribal chiefs?

Marks (3)

Q 27 Describe the impact of the colonial forest laws on tribal lives?

Marks (3)

Q 28 What was the impact of the achievements of Birsa Munda on the tribal communities after his death?

Marks (3)

Q 29 Explain the trade activities of the tribal groups in the nineteenth century? How did they come to see traders as Dikus and enemies?

Marks (3)

Q 30 Describe the shifting or jhum cultivation of the tribal groups?

Marks (4)

Q 31 Describe the life achievements of Birsa Munda?

Marks (4)

Q 32 This is a picture of Santhal girl carrying firewood. Answer the following questions:



1. What is the occupation of the Santhals? 2
2. Why were the Santhal unhappy under the British Raj? 2

Marks (4)

Q 33 Read the given source and answer the questions :

The songs the Mundas sang bemoaned their Misery.

Alas! under [the drudgery of] forced labour

Blood trickles from my shoulders

Day and night the emissary from the zamindars,

Annoys and irritates me, day and night I groan

Alas! This is my condition

I do not have a home, where shall I get happiness

Alas!

1. Who are the Mundas?
2. This poem depicts the grievances of the Mundas. What were they?
3. What was aim of this movement? [1 + 2 + 1 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 34 Read the given source and answer the questions :

In the 1930s Verrier Elwin visited the land of the Baigas – a tribal group in central India. He wanted to know about them – their customs and practices, their art and folklore. He recorded many songs that lamented the hard time the Baigas were having under British rule.

In this land of the English how hard it is to live

How hard it is to live

In the village sits the landlord

In the gate sits the Kotwar

In the garden sits the Patwari

In the field sits the government



In this land of the English how hard it is to live  
To pay cattle tax we have to sell cow  
To pay forest tax we have to sell buffalo  
To pay land tax we have to sell bullock  
How are we to get our food?  
In this land of the English

1. Who are Baigas? Why did they find it difficult to live under the English?
2. What was the main occupation of the Baigas? [2 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 35 What changes did the colonial rule bring to the tribal forest dwelling people of India?

Marks (5)

### Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is Jhum cultivation? Which are the areas where it is practiced.

Q 2 Write two characteristics of Khonds of Orissa.

Q 3 From where did these forest people get their supplies of rice and other grains?

Q 4 What did market and commerce mean to the tribals?

Q 5 Name a few tribes who were involved in herding animals.

Q 6 Write a short note on Mundas of Chottanagpur.

Q 7 Why did the British think that the Santhals and the Gonds were more civilized than the others?

Q 8 What was the condition of the tribal chief before the advent of the British?

Q 9 What happened to the tribal chiefs after the British arrival?

Q 10 Discuss the trade activities of the tribal groups in the nineteenth century. How did they come to see traders as dikus and enemies?

Q 11 Why did the British want the tribal people to settle down?

Q 12 Was settling of jhum cultivators successful?

Q 13 What was the policy of land settlement?

Q 14 What were reserved forests?

Q 15 How did the British ensure regular supply of labour?

Q 16 What were the intentions of traders and moneylenders during 19<sup>th</sup> Century?

Q 17 Why did the tribals rebel from different parts of India?

Q 18 Write a short note on Birsa Munda.

Q 19 Name any 2 tribal revolts and the year in which they took place.

Q 20 How did the life achievements and activities of Birsa Munda leave an impact on tribal communities after his death?

## 5. When People Rebel: 1857 and After

Q 1 Whom did Peshwa Baji Rao II adopt as his son?

Mark (1)

Q 2 From which Hindi word was the word *sepoy* derived

Mark (1)

Q 3 Who was the last Mughal Emperor in India?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Where was Bahadur Shah Zafar and his wife sent into exile by the British?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Who was the soldier from Bareilly who came and took charge of the force of fighters in Delhi in the revolt of 1857?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Where did the Revolt of 1857 begin on 10<sup>th</sup> May?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Who was the Begum Hazrat Mahal ? What was her role in the 1857 rebellion?

Mark (1)

Q 8 When was Mangal Pandey hanged to death?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What were the foreigners called by the Indians which reflected an attitude of contempt?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Who led the revolt of 1857 and what was the reason that led to their defeat?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Write any 4 important centres of the revolt in 1857.

Mark (1)

Q 12 How did the revolt of 1857 affect the position of the East India Company?

Mark (1)

Q 13 When and where was Tantia Tope caught and killed by the British?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Who was Mangal Pandey?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Write the names of any two rulers who adopted sons to be their heir. Mark (1)

Q 16 Define the word mutiny. What were other names given to the Revolt of 1857?

Mark (1)

Q 17 What was the immediate cause of the Sepoy mutiny and why?

Mark (1)

Q 18 Write ant two important events of 10 May, 1857 related to the Revolt of 1857.

Mark (1)

Q 19 Write the names of the areas which were annexed by the British under their annexation policy.

Mark (1)

Q 20 Why did the Revolt of 1857 fail?

Marks (2)

Q 21 What were the main provisions of the Act of 1858?

Marks (2)

Q 22 What was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857?

Marks (2)

Q 23 On what pretext was Awadh annexed?

Marks (2)

Q 24 What were the grievances of the Indian sepoy employed under the British?

Marks (2)

Q 25 What were the social and religious causes of the revolt?

Marks (2)

Q 26 What were the religious causes of the revolt?

Marks (2)

Q 27 What was the impact of the revolt of 1857?

Marks (2)

Q 28 List some new leaders that came to the forefront during the revolt of 1857.

Marks (2)

Q 29 In what ways was the revolt of 1857 unprecedented?

Marks (3)

Q 30 What were the main three causes of the discontent among the Indian rulers and landlords?

Marks (3)

Q 31 What were the reforms made in the Indian society by the British?

Marks (3)

Q 32 Mention in brief the role of Kunwar Singh in the revolt of 1857.

Marks (3)

Q 33 Write the names of any 6 important personalities who were involved in the revolt of 1857 along with the places they belonged to.

Marks (3)

Q 34 What were the reforms made in the British army after the revolt of 1857?

Marks (3)

Q 35 Write about any four changes that were introduced by the British after the revolt of 1857.

Marks (4)

Q 36 What were the main causes of the revolt of 1857?

Marks (4)

Q 37 Read the following passage and Answer the questions given below:

Here is an excerpt from the memoirs of Sitaram Pande, "*From Sepoy to Subedar*":

It chanced that about this time the Sarkar sent parties of men from each regiment to different garrisons for instructions in the use of the new rifle. These men performed the new drill for some time until a report got about by some means or the other, that the cartridges used for these new rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The men from our regiment wrote to others in the regiment telling them about this, and there was soon excitement in every regiment. Some men pointed out that in forty years' service nothing had ever been done by the Sarkar to insult their religion, but as I have already mentioned the sepoys' minds had been inflamed by the seizure of Oudh. Interested parties were quick to point out that the great aim of the English was to turn us all into Christians, and they had therefore introduced the cartridge in order to bring this about, since both Mahommedans and Hindus would be defiled by using it.

1. Who translated the writing of Sitaram Pande into English?
2. Why did the sepoys rebel against the English?
3. Where did the Sepoy Mutiny begin? [1 + 2 + 1 = 4]  
Marks (4)

Q 38 Read the following passage and Answer the questions given below:

Given here are excerpts from the book *Majha Pravaas*, written by Vishnubhatt Godse, a Brahman from a village in Maharashtra. He and his uncle had set out to attend a yajna being organised in Mathura. Vishnubhatt writes that they met some sepoys on the way who told them that they should not proceed on the journey because a massive upheaval was going to break out in three days.

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 ... that the kings all returned to their capitals in great anger ... all the big people began making plans. A date was fixed for the war of religion and the secret plan had been circulated from the cantonment in Meerut by letters sent to different cantonments.

1. Which massive upheaval is being talked about in the above passage?
2. Who was Vishnubhatt Godse? List one of his works.
3. Who had made a list of eighty-four rules?
4. What the reaction of the Indian rulers towards this list?

Marks (4)

Q 39 Read the following passage and Answer the questions given below:

Here is an excerpt from the memoirs of Sitaram Pande, “*From Sepoy to Subedar*”:

It is my humble opinion that this seizing of Oudh filled the minds of the Sepoys with distrust and led them to plot against the Government. Agents of the Nawab of Oudh and also of the King of Delhi were sent all over India to discover the temper of the army. They worked upon the feelings of sepoy, telling them how treacherously the foreigners had behaved towards their king. They invented ten thousand lies and promises to persuade the soldiers to mutiny and turn against their masters, the English, with the object of restoring the Emperor of Delhi to the throne. They maintained that this was wholly within the army’s powers if the soldiers would only act together and do as they were advised.

1. Who was Sitaram Pande?
2. Who persuaded him to write his memoirs?
3. How did the agents persuade the sepoy to rebel against the British? [1 + 1 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 40 How far were the British colonial policies responsible for the rebellion of 1857?

Marks (5)

#### Most Important Questions

Q 1 What were the causes of failure of 1857 Revolt?

Q 2 Discuss in short the causes of Revolt of 1857.

Q 3 Describe the policy of “Divide and Rule” adopted by the East India Company.

Q 4 What were the changes in British policy towards Indian states after the revolt of 1857?

Q 5 In order to reform the Indian Society what steps did East India Company take?

Q 6 What were the aftermaths of 1857 war?

Q 7 What were the causes for the discontent among Indian sepoy?

Q 8 By which other names is the Revolt of 1857 known as?

Q 9 What were the factors responsible for the rise of Indian Nationalism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

Q 10 What were the changes in Colonial rule after the revolt of 1857?

Q 11 Write in short about the Elite and Peasant participation in the 1857 Revolt.

Q 12 What were the different centres of 1857 revolt and who led the revolt at these centres?

Q 13 What was Rani Laxmi Bai and Peshwa Bajji Rao II plea that was not accepted by the British Government?

Q 14 The revolt of 1857 was called as First War of Independence. Justify the statement.

## 6. Colonialism and the City

Q 1 On which hills was the city of New Delhi built on?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What is a Dargah?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is Gulfaroshan?

Mark (1)

Q 4 In 1870, the walls of which city were broken by the British to establish the railways and expand the city?

Mark (1)

Q 5 In which year did the partition take place?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Before Delhi, which city was the capital of British India?

Mark (1)

Q 7 How many years did it take to build the city of New Delhi?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Who planned the Lahore Gate Improvement Scheme in 1888?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is meant by *Cul-de-sac*?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Name any temple city of South India and a port city of Mughal India on the western coast.

Mark (1)

Q 11 What is meant by Urbanization? Give some names of the present day's urbanized cities of India.

Mark (1)

Q 12 What is a Khanqah?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Name any 2 industrial cities of Britain which grew vastly in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries during the Industrial Revolution.

Mark (1)

Q 14 What is the literal meaning of the word 'Daryaganj'?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Mention any two features of the Red Fort?

Mark (1)

Q 16 Write the names of three presidency cities of India in the late eighteenth century.

Mark (1)

Q 17 Write any two features about the Delhi College.

Mark (1)

Q 18 Write names of any 2 British Emperors who were crowned in a durbar organized in Delhi.

Mark (1)

Q 19 What is meant by 'Renaissance'? Mention the period of the Delhi renaissance.

Mark (1)

Q 20 What is de-urbanization. Give examples.

Mark (1)

Q 21 What was the impact of Partition on the occupation of the refugees?

Marks (2)

Q 22 What were the Presidency cities?

Marks (2)

Q 23 What was the attitude of the British towards Bahadur Shah after the revolt of 1857?

Marks (2)

Q 24 Why was a Durbar held in Delhi in 1911? List one decision taken in this durbar.

Marks (2)

Q 25 At the end of the nineteenth century, what changes were brought about in the drainage system of Delhi?

Marks (2)

Q 26 What were havelis?

Marks (2)

Q 27 Why did the havelis begin to decline?

Marks (2)

Q 28 Explain the Lahore Gate Improvement Scheme.

Marks (2)

Q 29 Explain the Delhi Improvement Trust.

Marks (2)

Q 30 Mention any three causes of decline of Delhi from 1857 to 1911.

Marks (3)

Q 31 Write any three features of the city of Shahjanabad built by Shahjahan. Marks (3)

Q 32 What were the conditions of the city drains of Shahjanabad at the end of the nineteenth century? Marks (3)

Q 33 Explain the terms Colonialism and Colonial rule. Marks (3)

Q 34 Write about the historical background of Delhi before the development of New Delhi Marks (3)

Q 35 Discuss the havelis of Old Delhi and their decline briefly. Marks (3)

Q 36 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

By 1739, Delhi had been sacked by Nadir Shah and plundered many times.

Expressing the sorrow of those who witnessed the decline of the city, the eighteenth-century Urdu poet Mir Taqi Mir, said:

*Dilli jo ek shahr tha alam*

*mein intikhab,*

*Ham rahne wale hain usi*

*ujre dayar ke*

(I belong to the same

ruined territory of

Delhi, which was once

a supreme city in the

world)

1. Why has Mir Taqi Mir called Delhi a supreme city?

2. Why Delhi was an important centre of Sufi culture during Shah Jahan's time. Explain briefly.

[2 + 2 = 4 ]

Marks (4)

Q 37 Discuss briefly the different causes of decline of the small cities during the British rule. Marks (4)

Q 38 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Ghalib lamented the changes that were occurring and wrote sadly about the past that was lost. He wrote:

What can I write? The life of Delhi depends on the Fort, Chandni Chowk, the daily gatherings at the Jamuna Bridge and the Annual Gulfaroshan. When all these ... things are no longer there, how can Delhi live? Yes, there was once a city of this name in the dominions of India.

1. Who was Mirza Ghalib?

2. How did the city of Delhi change after the revolt of 1857? [1 + 3 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 39 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

This is how Viceroy Hardinge explained the choice of Delhi as capital:

The change would strike the imagination of the people of India ... and would be accepted by all as the assertion of an unfaltering determination to maintain British rule in India.



The architect Herbert Baker believed:

The New Capital must be the sculptural monument of the good government and unity which India, for the first time in its history, has enjoyed under British rule. British rule in India is not a mere veneer of government and culture. It is a new civilisation in growth, a blend of the best elements of East and West ... It is to this great fact that the architecture of Delhi should bear testimony.

1. Who was Herbert Baker?
2. What were Baker's views regarding the British rule in India?
3. When was it decided to make Delhi the capital of India? [1 + 2 + 1 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 40 What change did the colonial rule bring about in the medieval city of Delhi?

Marks (5)

### Most Important Questions

Q 1 Describe the following terms: Dargah, Khanqah, Idgah, and Cul-de-sac.

Q 2 Explain in brief that Delhi became the capital of how many rulers?

Q 3 Chandni Chowk has always been an important street in the past as well as today. Discuss the importance of this street.

Q 4 As Delhi has been a capital of many rulers but the most splendid of them was Shahjahanabad built by Shahjahan. Justify the statement.

Q 5 What do understand by Delhi renaissance?

Q 6 Write a note on civil-lines and cantonments. What purpose did they serve?

Q 7 In what ways current capital of India, New Delhi is different from past Mughal capital, Shahjahanabad.

Q 8 What was the reason that all the important government buildings in New Delhi, constructed by the British, were constructed on a hill?

Q 9 What did the Britishers do to remove the marks of Mughal beauty and glory in Delhi after the 1857 war and why?

Q 10 Why did Britishers plan to build a new capital, New Delhi?

Q 11 Why was Viceroy Lytton, held a Durbar in Delhi inspite of Calcutta being a capital of India at that time?

Q 12 Write a short note on the 'Water Systems' of Mughal's Delhi.

Q 13 What changes took place in old city of Shahjahanabad or Old Delhi?

Q 14 In what ways today's colonial bungalow is different from ancient time haveli?

Q 15 Even though the 'havelis' were mark of Mughal aristocracy but were replaced by colonial bungalows in British rule. Why?

Q 16 Write a note on 'Lahore Gate Improvement Scheme'.

Q 17 What was the new style of living that emerged in 1936?

# History: Our Pasts - III (Part 2) For Class 8

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## 1. Weavers, Iron Smelter & Factory Owners

Q 1 What was the symbol of Industrialization in Britain?

Mark (1)

Q 2 From where did Britain import raw materials of cotton for its industries?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What made Britain as the foremost Industrial nation in the nineteenth century?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Where was the *Patola* weave popular in India?

Mark (1)

Q 5 In which country was the *Patola* weave popular outside India?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Where was the Chintz produced in India?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Where was the cloth with *bandanna* pattern produced in India?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Which invention revolutionized the Cotton weaving in England?

Mark (1)

Q 9 When did the Dutch settlements come up in Cochin?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What were the two important weaving patterns in Dacca in Eastern Bengal in 18<sup>th</sup> century?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What is the meaning of *Aurang*?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Where was the first cotton mill set up in India?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Who were the Agarias?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What does TISCO stand for?

Mark (1)

Q 15 When was the TISCO established?

Mark (1)

Q 16 Who invented the Spinning jenny?

Mark (1)

Q 17 Which country was known as the “Workshop of the world” ? And why?

Mark (1)

Q 18 Which country in the world became British businessmen’s market during the industrial revolution?

Mark (1)

Q 19 What do you understand by “Piece goods”?

Mark (1)

Q 20 What was the main geographical feature of Bengal for emerging as one of important textile producing regions in India?

Mark (1)

Q 21 Write the names of some important weaving communities in India.

Mark (1)

Q 22 From where is the word Wootz derived?

Mark (1)

Q 23 Which the European scientist was fascinated by Indian Wootz?

Mark (1)

Q 24 Why did the Meiji regime consider industrialization as important in Japan?

Mark (1)

Q 25 When did the European trading companies begin buying Indian textiles?

Mark (1)

Q 26 Who were the weavers?

Mark (1)

Q 27 Write the names of the towns that emerged as important new centres of weaving in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Mark (1)

Q 28 Why did the swords and armour-making industry in India disappear?

Mark (1)

Q 29 Who gave the clue about the availability of the iron ore to Dorabji Tata?

Mark (1)

Q 30 Write with examples about the connection between the Indian textiles and the national movement.

Mark (1)

Q 31 What do you understand by the term “Calico”?

Marks (2)

Q 32 Write about the popularity of the printed Indian cotton cloths in England and Europe.

Marks (2)

Q 33 What were the two important initial technological innovations in the cotton textiles in England to compete with Indian textiles?

Marks (2)

Q 34 Explain the methods through which the European trading companies purchase Indian cotton and silk.

Marks (2)

Q 35 What happened to the weavers and spinners who lost their livelihood?

Marks (2)

Q 36 What were the factors that enabled Bombay to become an important centre for cotton textiles?

Marks (2)

Q 37 Why was the sword of Tipu Sultan so special? Explain its features.

Marks (2)

Q 38 The history of industrialization in Japan and India gives us a contrasting picture- Explain the statement.

Marks (2)

Q 39 What does the account of Francis Buchanan tell us about the technique of Wootz steel?

Marks (2)

Q 40 What was the condition of the cotton textiles production before the arrival of the British in India?

Marks (3)

Q 41 “Handloom weaving did not completely die in India”, despite the decline of Indian textiles- Explain.

Marks (3)

Q 42 Write about the growth of cotton mills in India.

Marks (3)

Q 43 What were the problems faced by the Indian textile Industry in the first few decades? Marks (3)

Q 44 Why did the craft of Iron smelting in India decline by the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century? Marks (3)

Q 45 What were the efforts taken by the Meiji regime to industrialize Japan?

Marks (3)

Q 46 Read the source and answer the questions given below:

One widowed spinner wrote in 1828 to a Bengali newspaper, detailing her plight:

To the Editor,

I am a spinner. After having suffered a great deal, I am writing this letter. Please publish this in your paper ... When my age was ... 22, I became a widow with three daughters. My husband left nothing at the time of his death ... When we were on the verge of starvation God showed me a way by which we could save ourselves. I began to spin on *takli* and *charkha*...

Now for 3 years, we two women, mother-in-law and me, are in want of food. The weavers do not call at the house for buying yarn. Not only this, if the yarn is sent to market it is still not sold even at one-fourth the old prices.

I do not know how it happened. I asked many about it. They say that Bilati 2 yarn is being imported on a large scale. The weavers buy that yarn and weave ... People cannot use the cloth out of this yarn even for two months; it rots away.

1. Name the source from which this passage is extracted.

2. Why were the spinners in such a bad situation?

[1 + 3 + 4]

Marks (4)

Q 47 Read the source and answer the questions given below:

In 1823 the Company government in India received a petition from 2,000 weavers stating:

Our ancestors and we used to receive advances from the Company and maintain ourselves and our respective families by weaving Company's superior assortments. Owing to our misfortune, the *aurangs* have been abolished ever since because of which we and our families are distressed for want of the means of livelihood. We are weavers and do not know any other business. We must starve for food, if the Board of Trade do not cast a look of kindness towards us and give orders for clothes.

1. Explains the term 'aurangs'.

2. Why were the weavers in India thrown out of employment? [1+3=4]

Marks (4)

Q 48 Read the source and answer the questions given below:

According to a report of the Geological Survey of India:

Iron smelting was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra, in which slag heaps are not found. For the primitive iron smelter finds no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposits that no European ironmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration.

1. What do you understand by slag heaps?

2. Why did the process of iron smelting decline by the late nineteenth century? [1 + 3 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 49 How can we trace out the history of Indian textiles in the words of other languages?

OR

Textile words tell the history of Indian textiles - Explain with examples.

Marks (4)

Q 50 Why was the Calico Act enacted in England?

Marks (4)

Q 51 Explain briefly many stages of the production of textiles.

Marks (4)

Q 52 What were reasons for the decline of Indian textiles?

Marks (4)

Q 53 How did the decline of Indian textiles affect weavers in India?

Marks (4)

Q 54 "TISCO was set up at an opportune time" - Explain the statement with examples.

Marks (4)

Q 55 How did the British textile industry manage to overtake the famous textile industry of India? Marks (5)

## 2. Civilising the Native, Educating the Nation

Q 1 Why did the British make efforts to reform the educational system of India? Mark (1)

Q 2 Who was William Jones?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Who helped William Jones establish Asiatic Society of Bengal?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Who established *madrasa* at Calcutta?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Who were the Orientalists?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Who made the statement - “a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia”?

Mark (1)

Q 7 When were the universities in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras established?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Which report marked the beginning of examinations in the Vernacular languages?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Who laid the foundation of Santiniketan?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Which report laid down the provisions for the establishment of university education in India?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What was the objective of establishing Madrasa at Calcutta?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What do you mean by vernacular?

Mark (1)

Q 13 How different were the views of Mahatma Gandhi and Tagore regarding education?

Marks (2)

Q 14 Who was William Adam? What work was assigned to him by the Company?

Marks (2)

Q 15 What steps were taken by the Company to improve the system of vernacular education after 1854?

Marks (2)

Q 16 What was the attitude of Jones and Colebrooke towards India?

Marks (2)

Q 17 Why was a madrasa set up in Calcutta in 1781?

Marks (2)

Q 18 What were the views of the people who criticized the Orientalists?

Marks (2)

Q 19 What plea did the missionaries give against the practical education?

Marks (2)

Q 20 What was Mahatma Gandhi's view over the medium of education?

Marks (2)

Q 21 What was the controversy between Orientalists and Anglicists scholar?

Marks (2)

Q 22 Give the three remarks given by Adam in his report on vernacular education in India.

Marks (3)

Q 23 What were the responsibilities given to pundits?

Marks (3)

Q 24 What efforts did the government take to streamline the working of *pathshalas*?

Marks (3)

Q 25 Discuss the work of Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Marks (3)

Q 26 What was Macaulay's minute? How is it important in the history of Indian education?

Marks (3)

Q 27 What was the practical use of promoting English education according to the Wood's Dispatch?

Marks (3)

Q 28 Write a note on Santiniketan. Marks (3)

Q 29 What led to the introduction of the Education Act of 1870? What was its result? Marks (3)

Q 30 Discuss Wood's Dispatch and its provisions. Marks (3)

Q 31 Evaluate the report of Adam and its importance in Indian Education. Marks (3)

Q 32 What were the views of Mahatma Gandhi about the colonial education? Marks (3)

Q 33 Read the source given and answer the questions given below:

Wood's Despatch of 1854 marked the final triumph of those who opposed Oriental learning. It stated:

We must emphatically declare that the education which we desire to see extended in India is that which has for its object the diffusion of the improved arts, services, philosophy, and literature of Europe, in short, European knowledge.

1. How can you interpret the above mentioned statement of Charles Wood?

2. Why did the British encourage the spread of European learning? [1 + 3 = 4] Marks (4)

Q 34 Read the source given and answer the questions given below:

Emphasising the need to teach English, Macaulay declared:

All parties seem to be agreed on one point, that the dialects commonly spoken among the natives ... of India, contain neither literary nor scientific information, and are, moreover, so poor and rude that, until they are enriched from some other quarter, it will not be easy to translate any valuable work into them ...

1. Why did the British officials criticise the Indian learning?

2. What did the Act of 1835 aim at? [2 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 35 Read the source given and answer the questions given below:

Mahatma Gandhi wrote:

By education I mean an all-round 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 a useful handicraft and enabling it to produce from the moment it begins its training ... I hold that the highest development of the mind and the soul is possible under such a system of education. Only every handicraft has to be taught not merely mechanically as is done today but scientifically, i.e., the child should know the why and the wherefore of every process.

1. What was Mahatma Gandhi's opinion on education?

2. According to Mahatma Gandhi, "Literacy in itself is not education". Explain. [2 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 36 What were the main beliefs of the Orientalists like William Jones and Henry Colebrook?

Marks (5)



### 3. Women, Caste & Reforms

Q 1 Name any two social evils to which women in Indian society were subjugated.

Mark (1)

Q 2 Name any two religious communities in India that allowed men to marry more than one wife in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is the literal meaning of the word “*Sati*”?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What formed the basis for the division of Indian society?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Who was the founder of the Arya Samaj?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What did Raja Ram Mohan Roy do to oppose the caste system?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Who was the founder of the Ramakrishna Mission?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Name the countries where the lower caste people went for plantation work.

Mark (1)

Q 9 How many “*Varnas*” are there? Name them.

Mark (1)

Q 10 What was the occupation of Madigas?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Explain the term “*Sati*”?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What works were done by the “untouchable” people?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Name the leaders who lent their support for the equality and freedom of women.

Mark (1)

Q 14 Name one social reformer who used the religious texts to argue in favour of widow remarriage.

Mark (1)

Q 15 When was the Child Marriage Restraint Act Passed? Mark (1)

Q 16 Why did the poor leave their villages and go to cities in the nineteenth century?

Mark (1)

Q 17 Who gave the Statement “*government of the people, by the people, for the people, Shall not perish from the earth*”?

Mark (1)

Q 18 Describe Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain’s role in the development of women education.

Mark (1)

Q 19 Who set up schools for tribal groups and “lower” Caste children in India for the first time?

Mark (1)

Q 20 How did the poor lower caste people see availability of the job opportunity in cities?

Mark (1)

Q 21 Who were the Madigas?

Mark (1)

Q 22 What was the response of the nationalist leaders to the demands for female suffrage?

Mark (1)

Q 23 What was the main feature of Child Marriage Restraint Act?

Mark (1)

Q 24 Which occupations were assigned to each Varna?

Marks (2)

Q 25 What was the reaction of Hindu nationalists and orthodox Muslims towards the improved social condition of women?

Marks (2)

Q 26 What were the activities carried out by women to improve their social conditions?

Marks (2)

Q 27 How did Muslim women manage to get education?

Marks (2)

Q 28 Who wrote the book *Gulamgiri* and to whom it was dedicated?

Marks (2)

Q 29 When was the Singh Sabha Movement started? What were its activities?

Marks (2)

Q 30 Who started temple entry movement and what was the aim of the movement?

Marks (2)

Q 31 What was the Non-Brahman movement? What were the arguments of its leaders?

Marks (2)

Q 32 How did the orthodox Hindus face the challenges of the Non-Brahman Movements?

Marks (2)

Q 33 When was the Prarthana Samaj established? And what were its activities?

Marks (2)

Q 34 Write a note about the role of Raja Rammohun Roy in reforming Hindu society.

Marks (2)

Q 35 Who was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and what were his Childhood experiences of the caste discriminations in Indian Hindu society?

Marks (2)

Q 36 Who were “the untouchable”? What was their social condition in the Indian Society?

Marks (3)

Q 37 Who were the social reformers? Name any popular Indian Social reformer.

Marks (3)

Q 38 What kind of works did the cities provide to the poor who migrated from the villages?

Marks (3)

Q 39 Why did E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker criticize the Hindu religious scriptures?

Marks (3)

Q 40 When was the Brahmo Samaj established and what were its ideologies?

Marks (3)

Q 41 When was the Veda Samaj founded? And what were its ideologies?

Marks (3)

Q 42 Who is the founder of the Aligarh Movement? What were its objectives?

Marks (3)

Q 43 Write the names and roles of social reformers from the Muslim community who fought for the education of their women.

Marks (3)

Q 44 Write about the emergence of the lower Caste movements during the Second-half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

Marks (3)

Q 45 Who was the founder of the Self Respect Movement? What were his major arguments?

Marks (3)

Q 46 Read the source given and answer the following question:

Tarabai Shinde wrote:

Isn't a woman's life as dear to her as yours is to you? It's as if women are meant to be made of something different from men altogether, made from dust from earth or rock or rusted iron whereas you and your lives are made from the purest gold. ... You're asking me what I mean. I mean once a woman's husband has died ... what's in store for her? The barber comes to shave all the curls and hair off her head, just to cool your eyes. ... She is shut out from going to weddings, receptions and other auspicious occasions that married women go to. And why all these restrictions? Because her husband has died. She is unlucky: ill fate is written on her forehead. Her face is not to be seen, it's a bad omen.

1. This source is taken from which literary evidence?
2. Why were restrictions imposed on widows?
3. How did a widow suffer after her husband's death? [1 + 1 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 47 Read the source given and answer the following question:

In 1927, Ambedkar said:

We now want to go to the Tank only to prove that like others, we are also human beings ... Hindu society should be reorganised on two main principles – equality and absence of casteism.

1. Which section of the society was represented by Ambedkar?
2. Where did Ambedkar go for higher studies?
3. Which principles did he suggest to reorganise the Hindu society?
4. When did he start the Temple Entry Movement?

Marks (4)

Q 48 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it:

“When did you ever afford them a fair opportunity of exhibiting their natural capacity? How then can you accuse them of want of understanding? If, after instruction in knowledge and wisdom, a person cannot comprehend or retain what has been taught him, we may consider him as deficient; but if you do not educate women how can you see them as inferior.” (4 Marks)

1. Which social reformer began a campaign against the practice of Sati?
2. In which year was sati banned?
3. What practice was adopted by various reformers to criticize the practice of Sati?
4. What was the status of women in the nineteenth century? Marks (4)

Q 49 Who started the Young Bengal Movement? What were its ideologies? Marks (4)

Q 50 What were the reasons for the debates and discussions about social customs and practices from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century? Marks (4)

Q 51 Explain with examples the social reformers' efforts to improve the social condition of the widows. Marks (4)

Q 52 How did people react to the establishment of schools for girls in India? Marks (4)

Q 53 How did women write about their suppressed position in the society? Explain with example. Marks (4)

Q 54 Write about the efforts of the upper caste people to eradicate the caste system. Marks (4)

Q 55 What were the major arguments of Jyotirao Phule on the Caste System? Marks (4)

Q 56 Outline the widow remarriage reform movement in India. Marks (5)

## 4. The Changing World of Visual Arts

Q 1 What was the main theme of Western paintings?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Who painted *Nala* and *Damayanti*?

Mark (1)

Q 3 How did the European artists depict India in their paintings?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Why did the European portrait painters come to India?

Mark (1)

Q 5 How were Indians portrayed in the European Paintings?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Why were the paintings on Indian themes displayed in Britain?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Who were residents?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What are history paintings?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Which art studio was the first to print life like images of Bengali personalities and mythological pictures?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What were the two things brought by the European artists in the arena of paintings in India?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What were the advantages of oil paintings?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Give a description of Gothic architectural style.

Mark (1)

Q 13 Who was Francis Hayman?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What was the role of British residents in the Indian courts?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Why did the British start making history paintings that depicted their victory over India?

Mark (1)

- Q 16 Mention two art forms that European artists brought with them. Marks (2)
- Q 17 Explain the imperial art “history painting”? Marks (2)
- Q 18 How did Tipu Sultan encourage local traditions?  
Marks (2)
- Q 19 How were Indians portrayed in the paintings by European painters?  
Marks (2)
- Q 20 Which new art style developed in Bengal in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?  
Marks (2)
- Q 21 What happened to the court painters in the eighteenth century?  
Marks (2)
- Q 22 What were Company paintings?  
Marks (2)
- Q 23 Explain the term ‘Perspective’ in paintings? Which local artists adopted this technique?  
Marks (2)
- Q 24 Discuss the role of Tipu Sultan in the development of paintings.  
Marks (2)
- Q 25 Give a description of the painting styles of Thomas and William Daniell.  
Marks (3)
- Q 26 What was the objective of the European painters behind making a contrast between the Indian and the European life style?  
Marks (3)
- Q 27 Why did portraits become an important aspect of the paintings in colonial era?  
Marks (3)
- Q 28 Who was Okakura Kakuzo? Discuss his role in preserving the Japanese painting styles.  
Marks (3)
- Q 29 On what grounds did Abanindranath Tagore criticise the paintings of Raja Ravi Verma?  
Marks (3)
- Q 30 Why are some painters considered as nationalist painters?  
Marks (3)
- Q 31 Why did the Indian rulers commission the artist for making their portraits?  
Marks (3)

Q 32 This picture is of 'Krishna Sandhan' by Raja Ravi Verma. Answer the following questions related to the picture:



1. What was Ravi Verma's style of painting? 2
2. What did he do to popularise his work? 2

Marks (4)

Q 33 This is Jatugriha Daha painted by Nandalal Bose. Answer the following questions related to this picture:



1. Who was the teacher of Nandalal? 1
2. What is the theme of the painting shown above? 1
3. What is the difference between this painting and the Ajanta paintings? 2

Marks (4)

Q 34 Answer the following questions related to this picture:



1. The British followed which style of architecture in Calcutta?
2. What are the main features of Gothic style?
3. What did the British want their buildings to express?
4. Victoria Terminus in Bombay is built in which style of architecture?

Marks (4)

Q 35 What were the characteristics of the Kalighat paintings?

Marks (4)

Q 36 How were the Indians and Europeans portrayed in the paintings produced by the Europeans? Marks (4)

Q 37 Discuss the new art style that developed in Bengal in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Marks (4)

Q 38 What were the main contributions of Imperial Art?

Marks (5)

## 5. The Making of the National Movement: 1870-1947

Q 1 What is the literal meaning of “Sarvajanik”?

Mark (1)

Q 2 When was the Indian National Congress established?

Mark (1)

Q 3 How many delegates attended the meeting of the Indian National Congress?

Mark (1)

Q 4 When was the All Indian Muslim League formed and by whom?

Mark (1)

Q 5 When did the Congress split?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Which group dominated the Congress after its split in 1907?

Mark (1)

Q 7 When did the moderates and the Radicals of the Congress reunite?

Mark (1)

Q 8 When did Gandhi come to India from South Africa?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Who was responsible for the Jallianwalla Bagh incident?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Which was the first All-India struggle during the Indian national movement?

Mark (1)

Q 11 When did the Jallianwalla Bagh incident take place?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Who were the early important leaders of the Indian National Congress?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Who was Dadabhai Naoroji?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Who is a “publicist”?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Why did the All India Muslim League support the partition of Bengal in 1905?

Mark (1)



Q 16 What was the Lucknow Pact?

Mark (1)

Q 17 When did All-India Muslim League move a resolution demanding “Independent States” for Muslims?

Mark (1)

Q 18 When did the struggle against British rule become a mass movement?

Mark (1)

Q 19 Why did Indians oppose the Simon Commission?

Mark (1)

Q 20 How did the Russian revolution inspire Indian nationalists?

Mark (1)

Q 21 Write names of political associations during 1870s and 1880s. What was common among the founders of these associations?

Marks (2)

Q 22 What do we mean by separate electorates and when did the All India Muslim League achieve it?

Marks (2)

Q 23 Why did Gandhi call off the Non-cooperation movement?

Marks (2)

Q 24 Why and by whom was the Khilafat agitation launched?

Marks (2)

25 What were the methods used by the moderates to spread public awareness about exploitative rule of the British?

Marks (2)

Q 26 How did Gandhi spend his first year in India? And what were the earliest interventions of Gandhi in India?

Marks (2)

Q 27 Before coming to India, Gandhi was a respected leader and known internationally.’ Explain.

OR

Write briefly about Gandhi’s fight against the racial discrimination.

Marks (2)

Q 28 What were the intentions of the moderates of the Congress in their demand for the Indianisation?

Marks (2)

Q 29 What were the motives of the British in Partitioning Bengal in 1905?

Marks (2)

Q 30 Who were the popular radicals in the Congress? Why did they criticize the political methods of the moderates?

Marks (3)

Q 31 What was the Rowlatt Act? Why did the Indians oppose it?

Marks (3)

Q 32 Write about the importance of Gandhi's Salt March.

Marks (3)

Q 33 Write briefly about Gandhi's Quit India Movement and its course?

Marks (3)

Q 34 The League began viewing the Muslims as a separate "nation" from the Hindus. Explain?

Marks (3)

Q 35 When did the Muslim League announce the "Direct Action Day"? And what were its consequences?

Marks (3)

Q 36 Read the source below and answer the questions: Baji Mohammed, President of the Nabrangpur Congress, Orissa in the 1930s, reports: On August 25, 1942 ... nineteen people died on the spot in police firing at Paparandi in Nabrangpur. Many died thereafter from their wounds. Over 300 were injured. More than a thousand were jailed in Koraput district. Several were shot or executed. Veer Lakhani Nayak (a legendary tribal leader who defied the British) was hanged. Nayak, Baji tells us, was not worried about being executed, only sad that he would not live to see freedom's dawn. Baji Mohammad mobilised 20,000 people to join the national struggle. He offered satyagraha many times over. He participated in protests against the Second World War and in the Quit India movement, and served long jail terms.

1. Who was Veer Lakhani Nayak?
2. What was his role in the national movement?
3. Who was Baji Mohammed? [1+2+1 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 37 Why did the dissatisfaction of Indians with British rule intensify in the 1870s and 1880s?

Marks (4)

Q 38 The Congress in the first twenty years was "moderate" in its approach. Explain. What were the major demands of the moderates?

OR

What were the major demands of the moderates in the Indian National Movement?

Marks (4)

Q 39 What were the economic issues raised by the early Congress?

Marks (4)

Q 40 How did Indians react to the British's decision to the partition of Bengal in 1905?

Marks (4)

Q 41 Why did the Swadeshi movement emerge? What were its various programmes?

Marks (4)

Q 42 'Certain business groups began to support the Congress actively in the 1920s' - Explain.

OR

How did the First World War alter the economic and political situation in India?

Marks (4)

Q 43 Write briefly about the course of Non-Cooperation Movement.

Marks (4)

Q 44 How did the people interpret and respond to Gandhi's call for Non-Cooperation movement?

Marks (4)

Q 45 1. Read the source below and answer the questions:

A newspaper, The Indian Mirror, wrote in January 1886:

The First National Congress at Bombay ... is the nucleus of a future Parliament for our country and will lead to the good of inconceivable magnitude for our countrymen.

1. What were the aims and objectives of Congress in the first twenty years?
2. How did the Moderates in Congress develop public awareness about the unjust nature of the British rule?

[2+2=4]

Marks (4)

Q 46 Read the source below and answer the questions: What did Mahatma Gandhi mean by ahimsa (non-violence)? How could ahimsa become the basis of struggle? This is what Gandhiji said: 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.

1. What is an important lesson of non-violence?
2. What is the eternal law of suffering?
3. What was the cause for which Mahatma Gandhi fought in South Africa?
4. When did he return to India from South Africa?

Marks (4)

Q 47 Outline the early years of Mahatma Gandhi's activism.

Marks (5)

## 6. India After Independence

Q 1 What does 'equality before the law' guarantee?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Who was Potti Srivamulu? Why did he go on hunger strike?

Mark (1)

Q 3 When was Planning Commission setup in India?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Who framed the Constitution of India?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Which practice was described as 'slur or blot' on the 'fair name of India'?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Which country has recognised 'Sinhala language' as its national language?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What was the role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the formation of Constitution?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What promise did the Congress make in 1920s?

Mark (1)

Q 9 When and where was NAM formed?

Mark (1)

Q 10 When did India adopt its Constitution?

Mark (1)

Q 11 State the two problems faced by India after independence.

Mark (1)

Q 12 To whom did Indian Constitution grant special privileges?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What do you understand by the term "mixed economy"?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What led to the armed conflict among the people in Sri Lanka?

Mark (1)

Q 15 What is Union List? Explain with the help of an example. Mark (1)

Q 16 What was the objective behind the formation of NAM?

Mark (1)

Q 17 What privileges were granted to the poor and the disadvantaged Indians under the new Constitution?

Marks (2)

Q 18 When was Planning Commission set up? What is its role?

Marks (2)

Q 19 Who was Mira Behn? What was her opinion on Second Five-Year Plan?

Marks (2)

Q 20 What apprehensions did the people across the nation have about the future of India and how did they prove it false?

Marks (2)

Q 21 What fear did the leaders have in organizing states on linguistic lines?

Marks (2)

Q 22 What are the subjects defined under the three lists?

Marks (2)

Q 23 What was the role of Dr B.R. Ambedkar in framing the Constitution of India?

Marks (2)

Q 24 Deep divisions still persist among the higher and the lower castes. Explain briefly.

Marks (2)

Q 25 What challenge did India face after independence?

Marks (2)

Q 26 Discuss the social and religious condition of untouchables in India after 63 years of independence.

Marks (3)

Q 27 Why was the adoption of universal adult franchise considered a revolutionary step?

Marks (3)

Q 28 How was the conflict between the Central government and State government resolved?

Marks (3)

Q 29 What led to the formation of States Reorganization Commission? Discuss its role.

Marks (3)

Q 30 What were the main features of the Second five-year plan?

Marks (3)

Q 31 What were the developments that led to the formation of Non-Alignment Movement?

Marks (3)

Q 32 This is a picture of Potti Sriramulu. Answer the following questions related to him:



1. Who was Potti Sriramulu? Why did he become famous?
2. What was his demand?
3. When was the Andhra State formed? [1+2+1 =4]

Marks (4)

Q 33 Read the source and answer the questions below:

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was a great supporter of the planning process. In a letter of 22 December 1952, he said that:  
... behind the First Five Year Plan lies the conception of India's unity and of a mighty co-operative effort of all the peoples of India ... We have to remember always that it is not merely the governmental machinery that counts in all this, but even more so the enthusiasm and co-operation of the people. Our people must have the sensation of partnership in a mighty enterprise, of being fellow-travelers towards the next goal that they and we have set before us. The Plan may be, and has to be, based on the calculations of economists, statisticians and the like, but figures and statistics, very important as they are, do not give life to the scheme. That breath of life comes in other ways, and it is for us now to make this Plan, which is enshrined in cold print, something living, vital and dynamic, which captures the imagination of the people.

1. What was necessary to make the First Five Year Plan a success?
2. Why was the second Five Year Plan criticised by some?
3. What was the objective of the First Five Year Plan? [1+2+1 = 4] Marks (4)

Q 34 What was the political condition of India at the time of independence? Marks (4)

Q 35 What were the major issues discussed in the Constituent Assembly? Marks (4)

Q 36 Read the source and answer the questions below:

Nehru wrote in a letter to the Chief Ministers of states:

... we have a Muslim minority who are so large in numbers that they cannot, even if they want, go anywhere else. That is a basic fact about which there can be no argument. Whatever the provocation from Pakistan and whatever the indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims there, we have got to deal with this minority in a civilized manner. We must give them security and the rights of citizens in a democratic State.

1. In the above mentioned source, Nehru is talking about which basic fact?
2. What did Nehru demand from the Chief Ministers of states? [2+2 = 4] Marks (4)

Q 37 What were the main features adopted by the Indian Constitution? Marks (5)

# Geography: Resource And Development For Class 8

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## 1. Resources

Q 1 What do you understand by resources?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Technology is which type of resource?

Mark (1)

Q 3 How can people make the best use of nature and create more resources?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What do you understand by Patent?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What do you understand by human resource development?

Mark (1)

Q 6 How can a person contribute in resource conservation?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What do you understand by stock of resource?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What do you understand by resource conservation?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What are the two major types of resources?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What do you understand by human made resources? Give two examples.

Mark (1)

Q 11 Why human resources are important?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Why are human beings considered as an important resource?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What makes a substance a resource?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth? Mark (1)

Q 15 Is water a renewable or non renewable resource?

Marks (2)

Q 16 What do you understand by the term energy conservation?

Marks (2)

Q 17 Define sustainable development?

Marks (2)

Q 18 What are the negative features of resource development?

Marks (2)

Q 19 How do we conserve electricity?

Marks (2)

Q 20 How can you contribute towards water conservation?

Marks (2)

Q 21 What are the two physical factors that affect the distribution of natural resources.

Marks (2)

Q 22 What do you understand by natural resources? Give two examples.

Marks (2)

Q 23 What do you understand by sustainable development?

Marks (2)

Q 24 Give two main characteristics of resources.

Marks (2)

Q 25 Classify the natural resources on the basis of origin.

Marks (2)

Q 26 List the each five resources you use at home and in class room?

Marks (2)

Q 27 How can a substance become a resource?

Marks (3)

Q 28 Differentiate between Ubiquitous and Localised resources.

Marks (3)

Q 29 What are our duties to maintain and preserve the resources?

Marks (3)



Q 30 What role does technology plays in making the resources more valuable?

Marks (3)

Q 31 Give any three steps for resource conservation.

Marks (3)

Q 32 Why is resource conservation necessary?

Marks (3)

Q 33 Mention the factors on which distribution of resources depend?

Marks (4)

Q 34 What do you understand by human resource?

Marks (4)

Q 35 Explain how sustainable development helps in environmental sustainability.

Marks (4)

Q 36 Differentiate between Actual and Potential resources.

Marks (5)

Q 37 Classify the natural resources on the basis of stock.

Marks (5)

Q 38 Give the classification of natural resources on different basis.

Marks (5)

Q 39 What are the different principles of sustainable development?

Marks (5)

#### Most Important Questions

Q 1 What do you understand by resource?

Q 2 Give two examples of natural resource.

Q 3 Give two examples of human resource.

Q 4 What do you understand by Patent?

Q 5 What do understand by stock of resource?

Q 6 Give any two physical factors that affect the distribution of natural resources

Q 7 What are the major types of resources?

Q 8 What do you understand by natural resources? Give two examples.

- Q 9 Give two main characteristics of resources.
- Q 10 Differentiate between Actual and Potential resources.
- Q 11 Differentiate between Ubiquitous and Localised resources.
- Q 12 Classify the natural resources on the bases of level of development.
- Q 13 Classify the natural resources on the bases of origin.
- Q 14 Classify the natural resources on the bases of stock.
- Q 15 Classify the resources on the basis of distribution.
- Q 16 Give the classification of natural resources on different basis.
- Q 17 What do you understand by resource conservation?
- Q 18 What do you understand by sustainable development?
- Q 19 What are our duties to maintain and preserve the resources?
- Q 20 Give any three steps for resource conservation.
- Q 21 What are the different principles of sustainable development?
- Q 22 Why is resource conservation necessary?
- Q 23 What do you understand by human resource development?
- Q 24 What do you understand by human resource?
- Q 25 What do you understand by human made resources? Give two examples.
- Q 26 Why human resources are important?
- Q 27 What role technology plays in making the resources more valuable?
- Q 28 Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

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

Q 1 What is a biosphere reserve?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Classify forest on the basis of latitude.

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is vanamohatsava?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What do you understand by the term CPR?

Mark (1)

Q 5 How much water is wasted by the dripping tap?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Define natural vegetation.

Mark (1)

Q 7 What does 'land use' refer to?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Why is conservation of land resources required?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Define weathering.

Mark (1)

Q 10 Define soil erosion.

Mark (1)

Q 11 What is the role of parent rocks in the soil formation?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What is soil?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Where can we find water market in India?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What is 'Biosphere'?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Which bird is considered as an environment cleanser? Marks (2)

Q 16 Why is the number of vultures reducing in the Indian sub-continent?

Marks (2)

Q 17 Name the factor that determines the size of the trees?

Marks (2)

Q 18 Name the animals threatened due to poaching.

Marks (2)

Q 19 What are the main factors responsible for water shortage?

Marks (2)

Q 20 Name the human factors which determine the land use pattern.

Marks (2)

Q 21 Where are landslides common? What are the causes of a landslide?

Marks (2)

Q 22 Why do people in different parts of the world lead a different life?

Marks (2)

Q 23 What are the major threats due to expansion of agriculture and construction activities?

Marks (2)

Q 24 Why do we need conservation of natural vegetation and wildlife? Give two reasons.

Marks (2)

Q 25 What are the two determining factors of land use?

Marks (2)

Q 26 What are the two types of land on the basis of ownership?

Marks (2)

Q 27 Write any two reasons for land degradation.

Marks (2)

Q 28 Why do we call earth a 'blue planet'?

Marks (2)

Q 29 Name some of the countries facing water shortage.

Marks (3)

Q 30 What do you understand by CITES?

Marks (3)

Q 31 Name some agricultural activities that can reduce wastage of water.

Marks (3)

Q 32 What do you understand by Water cycle?

Marks (3)

Q 33 The vast changes in the land use pattern is associated with the cultural change. Justify?

Marks (3)

Q 34 What are the various uses of water?

Marks (3)

Q 35 Write any three methods of water conservation.

Marks (3)

Q 36 Why all available water on earth is not usable?

Marks (3)

Q 37 What are the main reasons for the water problems?

Marks (3)

Q 38 Mention some of the uses of plants.

Marks (4)

Q 39 How much water is available for human use?

Marks (4)

Q 40 Mention the physical factors which determine the land use pattern.

Marks (4)

Q 41 Mention the important mitigation techniques for landslides.

Marks (4)

Q 42 Distinguish between the evergreen and deciduous forest?

Marks (5)

Q 43 Identify the areas which would be uninhabited. Marks (5)

Q 44 Distinguish between the national park and the zoological park? Marks (5)

Q 45 Suggest some measures to conserve natural vegetation and wildlife. Marks (5)

Q 46 Suggest any three measures to stop soil erosion. Marks (5)

Q 47 Mention the various factors responsible for soil formation. Marks (5)

- Q 1 What do you understand by natural resource? Mention the different types of natural resource.
- Q 2 Give the classification of land resource on the basis of ownership.
- Q 3 What is the percentage of total land cover on the earth?
- Q 4 Why do we call land resource as the most unevenly used resource?
- Q 5 Give examples of any two densely populated regions.
- Q 6 Give two examples of sparsely populated regions.
- Q 7 What are the main factors that influence the distribution of population on the land surface?
- Q 8 What do you understand by the term Land –use?
- Q 9 Mention the important physical factors that determine the land use in a region.
- Q 10 Mention the important human factors that determine the land use in a region
- Q 11 What are the main factors responsible for the land degradation?
- Q 12 What are the main threats related to land resource?
- Q 13 Give important conservation techniques to solve the problem land deterioration.
- Q 14 What do you understand by landslides?
- Q 15 What are the main factors responsible for landslides?
- Q 16 What are the different mitigation techniques for landslides?
- Q 17 Define Soil.
- Q 18 Why do we consider soil as an important resource?
- Q 19 Define weathering.
- Q 20 What are the main factors that influence the formation of the soil?
- Q 21 What are the main factors responsible for soil degradation?
- Q 22 How can we stop soil degradation?
- Q 23 Why do we call earth as ‘water planet’?
- Q 24 Large percentage of earth is covered with water but still water is not available for fulfilling the basic needs. Why?
- Q 25 What do you understand by ‘water cycle’?
- Q 26 What are the main uses of water resource?
- Q 27 What are the main problems related to water resource?
- Q 28 What are the main factors responsible for deterioration of quality and quantity of water resource?

Q 29 Define water conservation.

Q 30 Give the different techniques used to conserve water.

Q 31 Define rainwater harvesting.

Q 32 Define natural vegetation.

Q 33 Give any five endangered species of wildlife.

Q 34 In which sphere of the earth the natural vegetation and wildlife exist?

Q 35 What do you understand by ecosystem?

Q 36 What do you understand by bioserve?

Q 37 Define national parks.

Q 38 How can we conserve natural vegetation and wildlife?

### 3. Mineral and Power Resources

Q 1 Bauxite is found in which states of India?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What are minerals?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Define power resources.

Mark (1)

Q 4 Define conventional power resources.

Mark (1)

Q 5 What are firewoods?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What are the fossil fuels?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What do you understand by the term 'buried sunshine'?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What is 'Black gold'?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Why it is better to use non-conventional sources of energy?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What is nuclear power?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Define biogas.

Mark (1)

Q 12 How tidal energy is used for energy generation?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What are the major types of power resources?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What are the various conventional sources of energy?

Mark (1)



Q 15 Where are the deposits of natural gas found in India?

Mark (1)

Q 16 How is solar energy used for production purposes?

Mark (1)

Q 17 What is recycling?

Mark (1)

Q 18 Match the following from the code given below:-

*Column A*

*Column B*

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| A. Quarry          | (i) Extracting valuable minerals from the earth for commercial reasons |
| B. Mining          | (ii) Deposits of weathered rocks containing minerals in the riverbed   |
| C. Alloy           | (iii) Open pit mines   |
| D. Placer deposits | (iv) A mixture of two or more than two metals                          |

Marks (2)

Q 19 Match the following from the code given below:

*Column A*

*Column B*

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| A. Coal         | (i) Southern California |
| B. Petroleum    | (ii) Norway             |
| C. Water Energy | (iii) Russia            |
| D. Wind Energy  | (iv) Persian Gulf       |

Marks (2)

Q 20 What is 'geothermal energy', in which form does it normally surface and what is its use?

Marks (3)

Q 21 What is the process of Hydel power generation?

Marks (3)

Q 22 What are the various non-conventional energy sources?

Marks (3)

Q 23 Distinguish between the firewood and coal.

Marks (3)

Q 24 What are the methods of mineral extraction from the mines?

Marks (3)

Q 25 Distinguish between Metallic and Non-metallic minerals.

Marks (3)

Q 26 Distinguish between Anthracite and Bituminous coal.

Marks (3)

Q 27 Why are coal, mineral oil and natural gas called fossil fuels?

Marks (3)

Q 28 What are the various uses of minerals?

Marks (3)

Q 29 Why we need conservation of mineral resources?

Marks (3)

Q 30 What are the various ways of mineral conservation?

Marks (3)

Q 31 Give a detail description of mineral extraction.

Marks (3)

Q 32 What are the various types of minerals?

Marks (4)

Q 33 Write a short notes on mineral distribution in Asia and Europe.

Marks (4)

Q 34 Explain the distribution of Iron, Manganese, Limestone and Gold in India.

Marks (4)

Q 35 In the given outline map of India identify and name the five major copper producing states.



Marks (5)

Q 36 In the given outline map of India Identify and name the five major manganese producing states.



Marks (5)

- Q 1 What do you understand by minerals?
- Q 2 On what basis different minerals can be identified?
- Q 3 What is the basic difference between ferrous and non ferrous minerals?
- Q 4 What do you understand by mining? Give two types of mining.
- Q 5 What is the difference between drilling and quarrying?
- Q 6 Name the country which is the largest producer of Iron Ore.
- Q 7 Name the famous gold mine in India.
- Q 8 Why minerals are considered important?
- Q 9 How can we conserve minerals?
- Q 10 Name the leading iron producing states in India.
- Q 11 What do you understand by power resources?
- Q 12 Give the classification of power resources.
- Q 13 Which conventional resource is most commonly used in rural areas?
- Q 14 What are the main disadvantages of hydropower?
- Q 15 Name the important conventional resources, which are also known as fossil fuels.
- Q 16 Which of the power resource is known as Black gold?
- Q 17 Name the leading countries in coal production.
- Q 18 What are the main advantages and disadvantages of coal?
- Q 19 Which are the leading producing countries of petroleum?
- Q 20 What are the advantages of petroleum?
- Q 21 Name any two important non conventional resources.
- Q 22 In which countries geothermal energy is largely produced and utilized?
- Q 23 Which two gases are the important constituents of biogas?
- Q 24 What do you understand by biogas? Q 25 Name the two most important radioactive elements.
- Q 26 What are the disadvantages of solar energy? Q 27 What are the disadvantages of wind energy?
- Q 28 What are the advantages of biogas? Q 29 What are the main uses of thermal energy?
- Q 30 In India which region is known for the generation of tidal energy?

## 4. Agriculture

Q 1 Name two states of India where nomadic herding is practised.

Mark (1)

Q 2 What do you understand by single cropping and multiple cropping?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is other name for shifting cultivation?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Name a crop which is used as both food and fodder.

Mark (1)

Q 5 Which crop is also known as paddy?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Name the two leading producers of Jute.

Mark (1)

Q 7 What do you understand by coarse grains?

Mark (1)

Q 8 On what bases is the division of types of farming done?

Mark (1)

Q 9 How many types of economic activities are involved in the transformation from a jute plant to its finished product? Name them.

Mark (1)

Q 10 What is organic farming?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What is horticulture?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What is the science of commercially breeding fish called?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What is the science of commercial rearing of silk worms called?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What kind of an activity is agriculture? What all does it include?

Mark (1)

Q 15 What are tertiary activities?

Mark (1)

Q 16 What are secondary activities?

Mark (1)

Q 17 What are primary activities?

Mark (1)

Q 18 Where does the word 'agriculture' originate from? What does it mean?

Mark (1)

Q 19 Why are different crops grown in different regions of our country?

Mark (1)

Q 20 Where is mixed farming practised?

Marks (2)

Q 21 Name the animals reared in nomadic herding.

Marks (2)

Q 22 Name some of the common crops of shifting agriculture.

Marks (2)

Q 23 Mention some of the disadvantages of shifting cultivation.

Marks (2)

Q 24 Mention some of the major plantations.

Marks (2)

Q 25 Write a note on agriculture in India?

Marks (2)

Q 26 Who discovered the coffee plant?

Marks (2)

Q 27 Name the Socio-economic factors which determine the agriculture pattern.

Marks (2)

Q 28 Give 1 term for the following:

1. Rearing of animals for sale
2. Growing grapes for wines
3. Growing of flowers
4. Rearing of fishes for commercial purpose

Marks (2)

Q 29 What is shifting cultivation?

Marks (2)

Q 30 What are the inputs, processes and outputs of agriculture?

Marks (2)

Q 31 Match the following:

Name	Definition
1. Pisciculture	a. Cultivation of grapes
2. Horticulture	b. Rearing of silk worms
3. Viticulture	c. Breeding of fish
4. Sericulture	d. Growing vegetables, fruits and flowers for commercial use

Marks (2)

Q 32 Match the following:

Crop name	Crop type
1. Rice	a. Fibre crop
2. Coffee	b. Cash crop
3. Jute	c. Food crop
4. Rubber	d. Beverage crop

Marks (2)

Q 33 What is nomadic herding? Which factors govern such type of agriculture?

Marks (2)

Q 34 Explain the process of commercial farming.

Marks (2)

Q 35 Why the need for irrigation is more prominent in India?

Marks (3)

Q 36 Name some agricultural activities that can reduce wastage of water

Marks (3)

Q 37 Name the three types of economic activities.

Marks (3)

Q 38 Distinguish between food crop and cash crop.

Marks (3)

Q 39 Climate plays a vital role in agriculture. Justify?

Marks (3)

Q 40 Mention the physical factors which determine the agriculture pattern?

Marks (3)

Q 41 What is the process of Plantation Farming? Which are the main crops grown in this type of farming?

Marks (3)

Q 42 State the conditions of good growth of wheat. Which countries are the major producers? Marks (3)

Q 43 What is agricultural development? How can it be achieved?

Marks (3)

Q 44 Give any three differences in the agricultural practices of a developing country and a developed country.

Marks (3)

Q 45 Which are the two main beverage crops and what are the conditions that each needs?

Marks (3)

Q 46 Describe, with example, the three types of economic activities.

Marks (3)

Q 47 Describe the various kinds of commercial farming.

Marks (3)

Q 48 Describe the favourable geographical conditions for the growth of rice and write its world's distribution?

Marks (4)

Q 49 Distinguish between the Indian farm and USA farm?

Marks (4)

Q 50 Identify the areas which are associated with the following type of agriculture:

1. Jhumming

2. Milpa

3. Roca

4. Ladang

Marks (4)

Q 51 What is agricultural development? How can it be achieved?

Marks (4)

Q 52 Describe the condition of soil and climate for growing wheat and write its world distribution?

Marks (5)

Q 53 Differentiate between subsistence and commercial farming.

Marks (5)

Q 54 Which are the major food crops? What are the conditions required to grow them?

Marks (5)



- Q 1 Give the broad classification of economic activities.
- Q 2 What do you mean by Tertiary Activities?
- Q 3 What is the difference between primary and secondary activities?
- Q 4 What do you understand by agriculture?
- Q 5 About what percentage of world and India are engaged in agriculture?
- Q 6 What do you mean by horticulture?
- Q 7 What is the difference between Pisciculture and Sericulture?
- Q 8 What do you understand by Viticulture?
- Q 9 Why do we consider agriculture as a farm system?
- Q 10 Give broad classification of agriculture.
- Q 11 What do you mean by subsistence farming?
- Q 12 What do you mean by commercial farming?
- Q 13 Give the classification of subsistence farming.
- Q 14 Give broad classification of commercial farming.
- Q 15 Mention any two major producers of rice in world.
- Q 16 Name some of the plantation crops.
- Q 17 What are the climatic requirements for the cultivation of wheat?
- Q 18 Which crop is known as the 'Golden Fiber'? Mention the climatic conditions required for its growth.
- Q 19 What do you mean by agricultural development?
- Q 20 What are the main characteristics of USA farms?
- Q 21 What are the main characteristics of Farms of India?
- Q 22 Why agricultural development is required?
- Q 23 What are the climatic conditions required for the growth of coarse grains?
- Q 24 Name the largest producer of coffee in the world.
- Q 25 What are the climatic conditions required for Tea cultivation?

## 5. Industries

Q 1 Which are the major industries of the world?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Which are the countries where the textile industry is concentrated?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is 'smelting'?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Why is steel called the backbone of modern industry?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Why is steel so widely used for industrial purposes?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Where were the iron and steel industry located before 1850?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Name the man-made and natural fibres used in the textile industry.

Mark (1)

Q 8 What does the term industry mean?

Mark (1)

Q 9 How do industrial regions develop?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Where do the major industrial areas tend to locate?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Why do industrial accidents usually happen?

Mark (1)

Q 12 On what basis is industry classified?

Mark (1)

Q 13 The cotton for the textile mills in Osaka is imported from which places?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Which are the major hubs of IT industry in the world?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Which place is called the 'Manchester of India'?

Mark (1)

Q 16 Why were the IT jobs in USA outsourced to countries like India?

Mark (1)

Q 17 Where is Silicon Valley located?

Marks (2)

Q 18 Match the following:

Type of company (ownership)	Example
1. Private sector	a. Hindustan Aeronautical Ltd.
2. Public sector	b. Maruti udyog Ltd.
3. Joint sector	c. Poddar & Sons Pvt. Ltd.
4. Co-operative sector	d. Amul (Anand Milk Union Ltd.)

Marks (2)

Q 19 Match the following:

Type of industry	Basis of classification
1. Private sector industry	a. Size
2. Marine industry	b. Ownership
3. Small scale industry	c. Raw material

Marks (2)

Q 20 What is the other name given to the emerging industries? Which industries are included under this classification?

Marks (2)

Q 21 Where was the first textile mill successfully set up in India? What was the reason of its success?

Marks (2)

Q 22 What are the factors that affect the location of industries in an area?

Marks (2)

Q 23 Why could traditional cotton industry not be successful for long?

Marks (2)

Q 24 Why do high technology industries group together?

Marks (2)

Q 25 Write a note on petrochemical industry?

Marks (2)

Q 26 Give few qualities of steel?

Marks (2)

Q 27 Mention the basic inputs for iron & steel industry? Marks (2)

Q 28 Name the industry of Jamshedpur other than iron & steel. Marks (2)

Q 29 Classify the economic activities?

Marks (2)

Q 30 What is a difference between spinning mill and composite mill?

Marks (2)

Q 31 Write a note on IT industry?

Marks (2)

Q 32 Give 2 differences between the Silicon Valley and Bengaluru?

Marks (2)

Q 33 What is the industrial system?

Marks (3)

Q 34 What are the similarities between the Silicon Valley in USA and Bangalore in India?

Marks (3)

Q 35 What are the factors that contribute to the success of Tata Iron and Steel Company?

Marks (3)

Q 36 What are the features that make textile mills a success in Ahmedabad?

Marks (3)

Q 37 What are the inputs, processes and outputs involved in the production of steel?

Marks (3)

Q 38 Give the similarities between Pittsburgh and Jamshedpur.

Marks (3)

Q 39 Compare the cotton textile of Osaka and Ahmadabad?

Marks (3)

Q 40 Mention the factors for healthy IT industry?

Marks (3)

Q 41 Give the full form of the following terms:

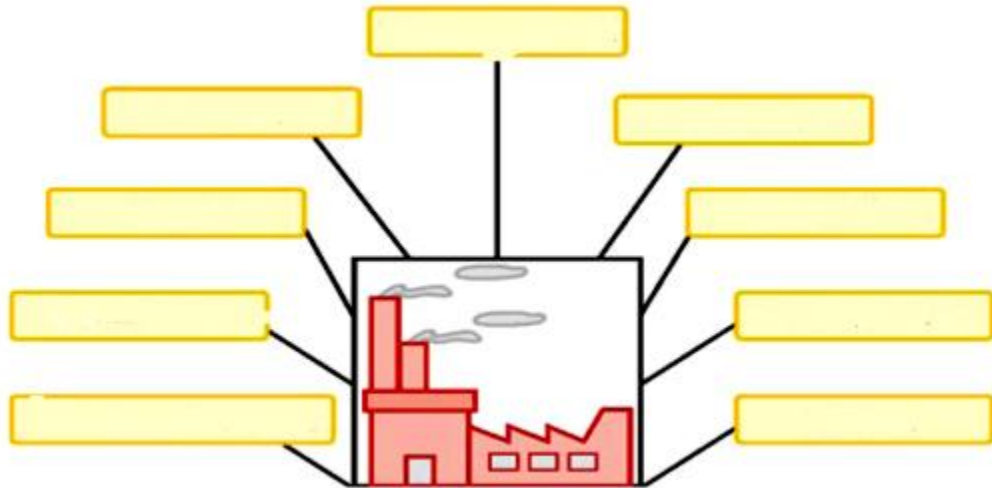
1. BHEL
2. HAL
3. DRDO

Marks (3)

Q 42 Mention any 3 factors which led to the growth of modern industry in India?

Marks (3)

Q 43 Complete the image of locational factors of industries?



Marks (3)

Q 44 On the basis of raw materials, how many types can the industries be classified in? Give examples of each.

Marks (4)

Q 45 What measures can be taken to reduce the risks of industrial accidents?

Marks (4)

Q 46 Explain the favourable factors for the location of steel plant at Jamshedpur.

Marks (5)

Q 47 Mention the major industrial regions of India and show them on the outline map of India.

Marks (5)

Q 48 Give the distribution of Iron and Steel industries in the world.

Marks (5)

Q 49 Give the distribution of cotton textile industry in the World.

Marks (5)

Q 50 Describe the various industries classified on the basis of ownership.

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

- Q 1 Define secondary activities.
- Q 2 Give two examples of industries that are not involved in manufacturing goods.
- Q 3 Classify industries on the basis of raw material.
- Q 4 What do you understand by Joint Sector industries?
- Q 5 Mention the factors that influence the location of industries.
- Q 6 Define industrial disasters. Give any two examples.
- Q 7 How can we avoid the industrial disasters?
- Q 8 What do you understand by industrial regions? Give any two examples of industrial regions in India.
- Q 9 Classify industries on the basis of size.
- Q 10 Name any three countries having developed Iron and Steel industries.
- Q 11 What do you understand by smelting?
- Q 12 What factors are responsible for making Pittsburg a steel city?
- Q 13 Name two cities of India having most developed cotton textile industries.
- Q 14 What factors are responsible for the development of cotton textiles in Ahmedabad?
- Q 15 What do you understand by IT industry?
- Q 16 Why Bangalore is known as Silicon Plateau?
- Q 17 What are the factors responsible for the development of Bangalore as an IT centre?
- Q 18 What are the main factors responsible for the development of TISCO in Jamshedpur?

## 6. Human Resources

Q 1 What is the population composition?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What is the natural growth rate?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is death rate?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What is migration?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What is birth rate?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Why has the world population increased drastically over the past few decades?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What are the criteria on which people all around the world differ from each other?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Which are the factors that affect distribution of population?

Mark (1)

Q 9 When was the Indian Ministry of Human Resource Development created? What is its aim?

Mark (1)

Q 10 On what criteria do the human resources all over the world differ?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What is the working age of people?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What is the general trend of migration?

Marks (3)

Q 13 What does a population pyramid show?

Marks (3)

Q 14 Elucidate the social, cultural and economic impact on population distribution.

Marks (3)

Q 15 Why are the human resources called the ultimate resource? Marks (3)

Q 16 What is the pattern of population distribution? Is population evenly distributed? How?

Marks (4)

Q 17 Which are the geographical factors affecting the distribution of population?

Marks (4)

Q 18 India's population is by and large male dominated. Give reasons in support of this statement.

Marks (5)

Q 19 Briefly explain the age structure composition of the population of India.

Marks (5)

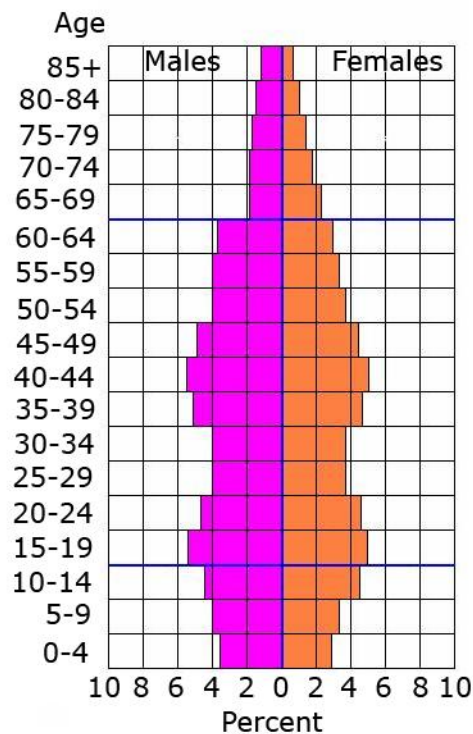
Q 20 Briefly explain the density of population in India.

Marks (5)

Q 21 What would the shape of the population pyramid be, if a country has both high birth rate and death rate?

Marks (5)

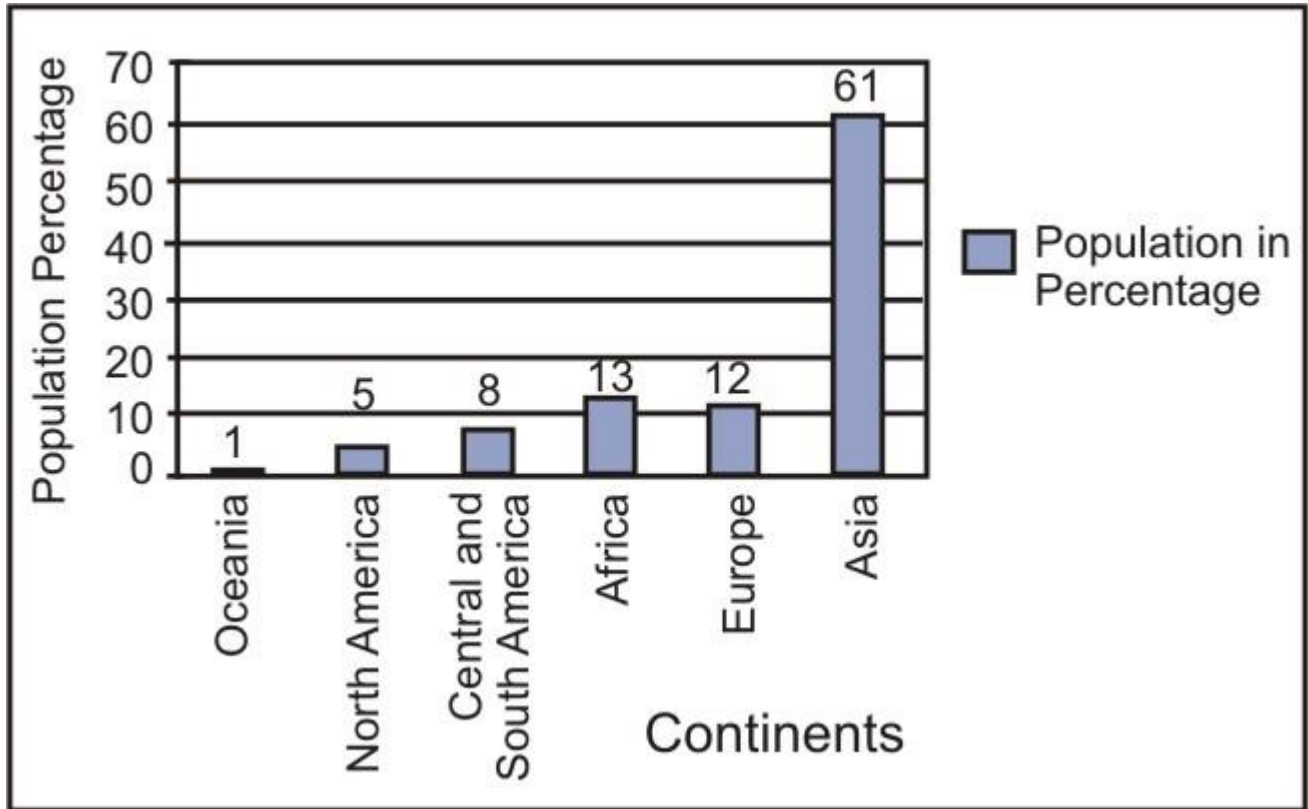
Q 22 Study the following population pyramid and answer the following questions:



- What does the narrow base of the pyramid indicate?
- Looking at the pyramid, the life expectancy of the people seems to be low or high?
- The pyramid extends well beyond 75 years of age. What does it say about the death rate of the country?
- What does the broad middle of the pyramid indicate about the work age people of the country?
- Name a country the population trend of which matches the population pyramid given here.

Marks (5)





1. According to the given graph, answer the following questions.

- Which continent has the lowest share of population?
- Which continent has about 12% of the world population?
- Which two continents have the greatest percentage of population?
- Which two continents have the lowest share of population?
- How much percentage of the world's population does Asia support alone?

Marks (5)

- Q 1 How does nature's bounty become a resource?
- Q 2 What characteristics of human resource make them useful for the nation?
- Q 3 When was Ministry of Human Development formed and what was its aim?
- Q 4 What do you understand by pattern of population distribution?
- Q 5 How can you say that world's population is unevenly distributed?
- Q 6 What is density of population?
- Q 7 Compare the world's population density with that of India?
- Q 8 What are the factors affecting the distribution of population?
- Q 9 How does topography affects the population distribution?
- Q 10 Give examples of the areas where availability of minerals have attracted people for settling?
- Q 11 What are the social factors that attract human settlement?
- Q 12 How does availability of fresh water help in population settlement? Give examples.
- Q 13 What were the reasons for slow and steady growth until 1800?
- Q 14 What do you understand by population change? What are the factors responsible for this change?
- Q 15 How can you say that population exploded until 1999? What were the reasons for this explosion?
- Q 16 What is natural growth rate?
- Q 17 What are the components of population growth? Write in detail.
- Q 18 How will the population decrease in any country ?
- Q 19 Why do people migrate from rural to urban areas?
- Q 20 Why do you think the population in the developing countries is increasing?
- Q 21 What are the implications of having high number of old age population in any country?
- Q 22 What are the characteristics of the population that makes them different from each other?
- Q 23 Why should we study about population composition?
- Q 24 In an age-sex pyramid, if the base is broad and the top is narrow, then what does it depict?

# Civics : Social And Political Life For Class 8

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## 1. The Indian Constitution

Q 1 Is India a "republican form of government"?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What is a constitution?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Define the term 'Fundamental Rights'.

Mark (1)

Q 4 What are the objectives for implementing the fundamental rights according to Dr B.R. Ambedkar?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Which provisions of the constitution was given an immediate effect on the commencement of the Indian Constitution?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is the significance of the Preamble in the Indian Constitution?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Why do we need a Constitution?

Marks (3)

Q 8 Write a short note on the Parliamentary form of Government. Marks (3)

Q 9 What are the federal features of the Constitution of India? Marks (3)

Q 10 Was the term secular always part of Indian Preamble? What do you understand by 'Secular State'? Marks (3)

Q 11 List the Fundamental Rights provided by the Constitution of India. Marks (3)

Q 12 The Constitution prevents tyranny of majority in a democratic society. Discuss it with a suitable example. Marks (3)

Q 13 What is the purpose of the Constitution? Marks (3)

Q 14 Define the term 'Directive Principles of the State Policy'. Marks (3)

Q 15 Bring out three differences between State and Government. Marks (3)

Q 16 Why Preamble is regarded as the soul of our constitution? Marks (3)

Q 17 Mention six freedoms that falls under "Right to Freedom". Marks (3)

Q 18 Write any four fundamental duties mentioned in the Indian constitution? Marks (3)

Q 19 Write the key features of Indian Constitution. Marks (4)

Q 20 The Constitution saves us from ourselves. Explain with example. Marks (4)

Q 21 Explain the concept of separation of powers. Marks (4)

Q 22 Write a short note on Right to Equality. Marks (4)

Q 23 Lay down the key features of the Indian Constitution. Marks (5)

Q 24 Explain briefly the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India.

Marks (5)

### Most Important Questions

Q 1 Define the term Constitution?

Q 2 Why does a democratic country need a constitution?

Q 3 In a democracy, there is always the possibility that the leaders might misuse their authority and the Constitution provides safeguards against their decisions? Explain with an example?

Q 4 Why do people of Nepal want a new constitution?

Q 5 Discuss the role of the members of the Indian Constituent Assembly in forming the Constitution of India?

Q 6 How many members were in the Constituent Assembly of India? When did they frame the Constitution of India?

Q 7 List the key features of the Indian Constitution?

Q 8 What is meant by federal form of government? How many levels of government exist in India?

Q 9 Who was the father of the Indian Constitution? Which caste people did he support in the government services?

Q 10 Write few sentences in your own words about the feature of federalism in the Indian Constitution.

Q 11 What are the features of the Parliamentary form of government of India?

Q 12 Explain the powers of the three organs of the government of India?

Q 13 What are fundamental rights? How did the Constitution of India protect the rights of the citizen?

Q 14 What is meant by the Directive Principles of the State Policy?

Q 15 In each of the following situations, identify the minority. Write one reason why you think it is important to respect the views of the minority in each of these situations.

(a) In an office with 50 employees, 40 are male

(b) In a school, 5% of teachers are Buddhists

(c) In a class of 30 students, 20 belong to rich families

Q 16 How was the Constituent Assembly formed?

Q 17 Explain the struggle for democracy in Nepal?

Q 18 What are the fundamental rights that are mentioned in the constitution of India?

Q 19 What does right to equality mean?

Q 20 The Indian Constitution passes through changes since its adoption. What does it show?



## 2. Understanding Secularism

Q 1 In February 2004, which country has prohibited the wearing of conspicuous religious or political signs by the students?

Mark (1)

Q 2 From where did immigrants come to France in 1960's?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Do you think that Indian secularism is anti religious?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What is the purpose of secularism?

Mark (1)

Q 5 The official recognition by State to a particular religion hurts social harmony. Discuss with examples.

Marks (3)

Q 6 Which Constitutional amendment prohibits the U.S legislature from making the laws in respect of religion?

Marks (3)

Q 7 Disuss the American concept of Secularism.

Marks (3)

Q 8 What is 'Pledge of Allegiance'?

Marks (3)

Q 9 Do you agree, that France's law of banning the students from wearing any conspicuous religious symbols shows the failure of the French Republic's integration policy?

Marks (3)

Q 10 Suppose, secular country like India wants to adopt the state religion then, what would be the consequences?

Marks (3)

Q 11 Which was the most controversial law passed by the government of France in 2004?

Marks (3)

Q 12 On what grounds is the Indian secularism criticised?

Marks (3)

Q 13 Define theocratic state? Marks (3)

Q 14 Mention the features of secularism, with reference to the provisions of the Indian Constitution. Marks (4)

Q 15 Explain the three strategies followed by the Indian government to ensure secularism. Marks (4)

Q 16 Why untouchability is regarded as a social evil? Marks (4)

Q 17 What is secularism? Why is it important to keep religion distant from the state? Marks (5)

- Q 1 What is the essence of secularism?
- Q 2 The official recognition by State to a particular religion hurts social harmony. Discuss with examples.
- Q 3 Why State should remain aloof from the religion?
- Q 4 Describe the features of the Indian Constitution which ensure Secularism in India.
- Q 5 What are the vital policies followed by the Indian State to ensure secularism?
- Q 6 What are the approaches follow by the Indian to ensure secularism?
- Q 7 Does Indian Government can do discrimination on the basis of religion? Give the reason for your answer.
- Q 8 In India all festival days are public holidays. Why ?
- Q 9 Which concept of secularism is followed by the U.S. A.?
- Q 10 There is difference in the principle of Secularism followed by India and U.S.A. Do you agree.
- Q 11 How can you differentiate Indian Secularism from the rest of the world?
- Q 12 How does Indian State make positive intervention in religious matters?
- Q 13 Several students in France have been expelled from the school after 2004. Why?
- Q 14 What was the reason behind abolition of the evil practice of untouchability?
- Q 15 What is the status of U.S legislature in the matters of the religion?

### **3. Why do we need a Parliament?**

Q 1 Define Bill.

Mark (1)

Q 2 Which Indian woman became the first Speaker of Indian Lok Sabha?

Mark (1)

Q 3 How many members of Lok Sabha are nominated by President?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What is a coalition government?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What is the take off point for a democracy?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is EVM ?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Who all are nominated by the President of India for Rajya Sabha?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Who presides the meetings of the Lok Sabha?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is the full form of NCPCR?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What are the functions of election in the democratic representative system?

Marks (3)

Q 11 What are starred and unstarred questions that is been asked in the question hour of Lok Sabha?

Marks (3)

Q 12 With reference to the Union Parliament, state any three functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Marks (3)

Q 13 Describe the composition of Indian Parliament.

Marks (3)

Q 14 What qualifications are required to contest the election for the post of President?      Marks (3)

Q 15 Bring out the differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.      Marks (3)

Q 16 What is bi-cameral legislature?      Marks (3)

Q 17 Write a short note on Universal Adult Franchise.      Marks (3)



- Q 18 How Parliament controls the Executive? Marks (3)
- Q 19 What role does the opposition plays in the Parliament? Marks (3)
- Q 20 How do people form and control a government in the democracy? Marks (3)
- Q 21 How Parliament selects the national government? Marks (3)
- Q 22 The Central Secretariat consist of two blocks. Name the offices situated in these two blocks? Marks (3)
- Q 23 Who are the presiding officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? Marks (3)
- Q 24 What are the functions of Rajya Sabha? Marks (3)
- Q 25 What are the functions of Sansad? Marks (4)
- Q 26 Describe any two advantages and two disadvantages of 'coalition' government in India. Marks (4)
- Q 27 State any four functions of the Prime Minister of India. Marks (4)
- Q 28 Give a brief account of the role of the Parliament. Marks (5)

#### Most Important Questions

- Q 1 Why did India opted for the representatives' government?
- Q 2 What do you mean by the 'people's representation'?
- Q 3 Discuss the composition of the Parliament of India?
- Q 4 How is the national government formed by the Parliament?
- Q 5 How does Parliament work?
- Q 6 How does Parliament act as a platform for the different classes of India?
- Q 7 Which Act allowed for some elected representatives in legislature during British period?
- Q 8 Write any two functions of the Parliament of India.
- Q 9 What is the base for a democracy?
- Q 10 Explain the formation of the Government in the democratic way.
- Q 11 Who is the Chairperson of Rajya Sabha and what is it called?
- Q 12 What do you understand by the term 'coalition government'?
- Q 13 What does Parliament consist of and how is it formed?
- Q 14 Who all are nominated by the President of India for Rajya Sabha and why?

#### 4. Understanding Laws

Q 1 What do you understand by 'Rule of Law'?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Who make the laws for the country?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Which act has expanded the meaning of term 'domestic' in terms of law?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Name the lady involved in the incident that marked the rise the Civil Right Movement in US.

Mark (1)

Q 5 What was the Rowlatt Act?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What was the Sedition Act 1870?

Mark (1)

Q 7 When a bill became a law?

Mark (1)

Q 8 When did the Civil Rights Act pass in USA?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Why did Indian nationalists oppose the Rowlatt Act?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Mention the provisions of the Hindu Succession Act 2005.

Mark (1)

Q 11 Name the leaders against whose arrest the people were protesting at Jallianwala Bagh.

Mark (1)

Q 12 List the sources through which public voice reach the government.

Mark (1)

Q 13 Who make and revise old laws of the country every year?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What does the concept equality before law means ?

Marks (3)

Q 15 What were the drawbacks of ancient laws? Marks (3)

Q 16 Why historians disprove the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India?

Marks (3)

Q 17 What is Lawyers collective? Critically examine its functions.

Marks (3)

Q 18 What do you understand by the term 'domestic violence'?

Marks (3)

Q 19 Write a short note on National Commission for Women.

Marks (3)

Q 20 How citizens help the Parliament in formulating the law?

Marks (3)

Q 21 What does the term Parliament means?

Marks (3)

Q 22 Bring out the differences between civil and criminal law.

Marks (3)

Q 23 What is the importance of Constitution?

Marks (3)

Q 24 What is racial segregation?

Marks (3)

Q 25 What is a domestic violence? Describe some of the effects of domestic violence on the victim.

Marks (4)

Q 26 Equality cannot be established merely by law? Explain why? What are the other ways to promote equality?

Marks (4)

Q 27 How did the African-Americans fight against unjust law in the USA?

Marks (4)

Q 28 How do the new laws come about? Discuss with a suitable example.

Marks (5)

Q 29 What are unpopular and controversial laws?

Marks (5)

- Q 1 What was the attitude of the constituent assembly in regard the application of law in free India?
- Q 2 Give one example of the British arbitrariness of law.
- Q 3 What do understand by domestic violence?
- Q 4 What are the sources through which public voice reach the government?
- Q 5 Mention any two different ways in which people lobby at the Parliament?
- Q 6 What do you mean by Controversial law?
- Q 7 State any two reasons why historians disputed the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.
- Q 8 Why do you think that the Sedition Act of 1870 was arbitrary?
- Q 9 How does the new law (Women Protection law-2006) define the various forms of abuse to forestall such individual interpretation?
- Q 10 What is Rowlatt act? Why did the Indian leaders oppose Rowlatt Act in 1919?
- Q 11 What happened after the passing of the black law?
- Q 12 How do the people help the Parliament in law making?

## 5. Judiciary

Q 1 What are the different branches of law?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Who can file PIL?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Which organization filed the PIL in the Supreme Court against government for the food shortage in year 2001?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What is an FIR?

Marks (3)

Q 5 How can the judicial independence be ensured?

Marks (3)

Q 6 What is an integrated judicial system?

Marks (3)

Q 7 What is meant by Judicial Review?

Marks (3)

Q 8 What is 'criminal law'?

Marks (3)

Q 9 Define 'civil law'

Marks (3)

Q 10 "Supreme Court is a Court of Record" what does the statement imply?

Marks (3)

Q 11 What is meant by Supreme Court advisory jurisdiction?

Marks (3)

Q 12 How the police decide which cases they should investigate and which they shouldn't?

Marks (3)

Q 13 The Supreme Court is the final interpreter and guardian of the Constitution". Discuss.

Marks (3)

Q 14 Why has dispensation of Justice become so tardy and expensive in India?

Marks (3)

Q 15 Give the examples of criminal and civil cases.

Marks (3)

Q 16 Give any three criticism of Public Interest Litigation. Marks (3)

Q 17 What is the structure of Courts in India? Marks (3)

Q 18 Write a short note on Article 21 of the Indian constitution.

Marks (3)

Q 19 What are the functions of the District Courts?

Marks (3)

Q 20 PIL has become a significant step in ensuring justice for all. Discuss.

Marks (3)

Q 21 What are the functions of the High Court?

Marks (3)

Q 22 Are the decisions made by Supreme Court is binding on other courts including Supreme Court itself?

Marks (3)

Q 23 What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?

Marks (3)

Q 24 Give a brief description of the functions of Indian judicial system.

Marks (4)

Q 25 Supreme Court came into being on 28 January, 1950. Due to the separation of powers it acts as an independent body. Why do you think that its independence is must?

Marks (4)

Q 26 How High Court acts as the guardian of the fundamental rights?

Marks (4)

Q 27 What are the qualifications and tenure of the judge of the Supreme Court of India?

Marks (4)

Q 1 What is Judicial system?

Q 2 Who enforces 'rule of law' in India?

Q 3 Define independence of judiciary?

Q 4 What is the Role of the Judiciary in India?

Q 5 What is the structure of judiciary in India?

Q 6 What are the functions of the District Courts?

Q 7 What do you mean by the term Apex Court?

Q 8 What do you mean by Unified Judiciary?

Q 9 Why do you think that the introduction of Public interest litigation (PIL) in 1980 is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?

Q 10 Are the decisions made by Supreme Court binding on other courts including Supreme Court itself?

Q 11 Give some examples of criminal cases and some examples of civil cases.

Q 12 Why is the Supreme Court called the Guardian of Constitution?

## 6. Understanding Our Criminal Justice System

Q 1 Who decides that an accused person is guilty or not?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Why is FIR important?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Define bail.

Mark (1)

Q 4 Who is the head of the police administration of a district?

Mark (1)

Q 5 On what factors does the judge decides a case?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Who is a witness?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Which articles of the Indian constitution guarantees personal liberty?

Mark (1)

Q 8 According to Article 22 of the constitution in how much time an accused must be presented before the court?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Who can lodge an FIR?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What does arrest means?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What is the role of the public prosecutor?

Marks (3)

Q 12 What are the non-cognizable offence?

Marks (3)

Q 13 Briefly explain the role of the judge in the criminal justice system?

Marks (3)

Q 14 What does 'fair trial' mean?

Marks (3)

Q 15 What are the two components of the tradition notion of justice? Marks (3)



Q 16 Mention some of the duties performed by the police.

Marks (3)

Q 17 What is 'criminal law'?

Marks (3)

Q 18 Name the key players of our criminal justice system.

Marks (3)

Q 19 What do you understand by the 'FIR'?

Marks (3)

Q 20 Can the police arrest any person without warrant?

Marks (3)

Q 21 Under what circumstances the police decide not to investigate a case even if the FIR has been filled?

Marks (3)

Q 22 Define Criminal Justice.

Marks (3)

Q 23 How did the trial of Shanti was fair trial as mentioned in the text?

Marks (3)

Q 24 State the main objectives of criminal justice system.

Marks (3)

Q 25 Describe the role of the Police in investigating a crime.

Marks (4)

Q 26 Describe the requirements and procedure laid down by the Supreme Court for the arrest, detention and interrogation of any person, under the D.K. Basu guidelines.

Marks (4)

Q 27 What are the Fundamental Rights for accused or arrested person according to the Indian Constitution?

Marks (4)

Q 28 What is capital punishment? Can you recollect the advise of the Supreme Court on capital punishment? Mention any one incidence where such punishment was given.

Marks (5)

Q 1 When we see someone violating the law, what do we do?

Q 2 What is Article 39A of the Indian Constitution?

Q 3 After arrest of a person, who decides whether the accused person is guilty or not?

Q 4 Mention the name of posts who generally play key role in the criminal case?

Q 5 Which article of the Indian Constitution gives every person a Fundamental Right to be defended by a lawyer?

Q 6 What is the role of the police in investigating a crime?

Q 7 What is the role of Public Prosecutor in a criminal case?

Q 8 What is the role of judge?

Q 9 Mention features and points related to FIR?

Q 10 Write down the rights which are guaranteed to every arrested person as Fundamental Rights under article 22 of the Indian Constitution?

Q 11 What is a Fair Trial?

Q 12 What are D.K. Guidelines?

## 7. Understanding Marginalisation

Q 1 Define the term 'Adivasi'.

Mark (1)

Q 2 What are the causes of marginalisation of some groups?

Mark (1)

Q 3 In what ways are the Advasis usually portrayed?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What is the percentage of Muslims in total population of India?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Who is a minority group or community?

Mark (1)

Q 6 How many plant species tribal people used as edible material?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Define vulnerable groups.

Mark (1)

Q 8 Name few marginalized group of India.

Mark (1)

Q 9 On what basis the Indian communities are structured?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Where is Niyamgiri located and which community is related to it?

Marks (2)

Q 11 Give the percentage of Muslim community which lives in kutchha houses and percentage of their access to electricity and piped water to the Muslim community.

Marks (2)

Q 12 What is the percentage of tribal groups that live below poverty line in urban and rural India?

Marks (2)

Q 13 According to survey report from which states the 79 per cent of Adivasis were displaced?

Marks (2)

Q 14 How many wildlife sanctuaries and national parks are there in India? Marks (2)

Q 15 How many plant species do Adivasis used as medicines, pesticides and fiber? Marks (2)

Q 16 Which controversy arises in Niyamgiri hills recently? Marks (2)

Q 17 What is Marginalisation?

Marks (2)

Q 18 What do the marginalized groups want today?

Marks (2)

Q 19 Describe the term 'Scheduled Tribes'.

Marks (2)

Q 20 What do you know about livelihood of the Adivasis in pre-colonial period?

Marks (3)

Q 21 What changes do Adivasis faced in the last 200 years ?

Marks (3)

Q 22 Why Muslims are assumed as distinct from mainstream? How are they marginalized?

Marks (3)

Q 23 Why do safeguards in the form of Fundamental Rights are provided to the religious and linguistic minorities?

Marks (3)

Q 24 How did the traditional setup and livelihood means of Adivasis get changed?

Marks (3)

Q 25 What myth does the Sachar Committee Report demystified about the Muslims?

Marks (3)

Q 26 Give some details about habitation of the Adivasis in India.

Marks (5)

Q 27 Describe the socio-religious features of the Adivasi communities.

Marks (5)

Q 28 Who are marginalised groups in India? Discuss.

Marks (5)

Q 29 Mention any one popular tribal group in India and describe any three features of them.

Marks (5)

Q 1 What is meant by socially marginalised?

Q 2 What are the factors that lead to marginalisation?

Q 3 Why do we need safeguards for minorities?

Q 4 Define the term 'minority'?

Q 5 Write in your own words about Muslim and marginalisation?

Q 6 Describe the social and economic conditions of the Muslim community in India?

Q 7 What are the uses of forest lands?

Q 8 Name some important metals that are used in the present day India?

Q 9 Who are Adivasis?

Q 10 Mention geographical location of the Adivasis in India?

## **8. Confronting Marginalisation**

Q 1 Name the poetess who was the wife of Bhakti poet Chokhamela?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Which concept of the society was questioned by Soyrabai in her poem as given in your book?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What does term 'dalit' mean?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Name some religious minorities in India.

Mark (1)

Q 5 How article 15 is crucial for people of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Which fundamental right ensures the cultural and religious freedom of minorities?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Who was Kabir?

Mark (1)

Q 8 In which year the central government passed the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act.

Mark (1)

Q 9 Why does the 1989 Act is important for the Adivasis?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What was the verdict of the Supreme Court on PIL filed by the Safai Karamchari Andolan and other organizations?

Marks (2)

Q 11 How do the marginalized groups fight against the discrimination?

Marks (2)

Q 12 What was the argument of Soyrabai against the concept of purity?

Marks (2)

Q 13 What was the different meaning of untouchability as given by Kabir?

Marks (2)

Q 14 What does Article 15 of the Indian Constitution imply? Marks (2)

Q 15 How does the Central and the State governments implement the thought of the Constitution for dalit or tribal people?

Marks (2)

Q 16 What is reservation?

Marks (2)

Q 17 The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Act 1989 deals with?

Marks (2)

Q 18 What does the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Act 1989 states about women?

Marks (2)

Q 19 How dalits are confronting marginalisation?

Marks (3)

Q 20 How fundamental rights ensure the cultural and religious freedom of minorities?

Marks (3)

Q 21 What thoughts were behind the laws of reservation?

Marks (3)

Q 22 Why was the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Act 1989 framed?

Marks (3)

Q 23 What provisions are made under 'the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Act 1989' for different types of humiliation?

Marks (3)

Q 24 What does the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Act 1989 state about slave labour?

Marks (3)

Q 25 How reservation policy gets implemented?

Marks (5)

Q 26 What did C.K. Janu pointed about the violation of the rights of the tribes?

Marks (5)

Q 27 The writings of Kabir are great blows on concept of Castism and untouchability. How?

Marks (5)

Q 28 What is the significance of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989?

Marks (5)

Q 29 What legal measure has been taken by the Indian Government against the practice of untouchability?

Marks (5)

- Q 1 Explain the meaning of the term 'Dalit'.
- Q 2 List two Fundamental Rights in the Constitution that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals.
- Q 3 Name some religious minorities in India.
- Q 4 What is meant by the terms Assertive and Confront?
- Q 5 How do marginalized groups draw their fundamental rights?
- Q 6 Which constitutional provisions have been given for the abolition of untouchability?
- Q 7 Dalits can 'invoke' or 'draw on' a Fundamental Right (or Rights) in certain unpleasant situations.' Explain the statement.
- Q 8 How Constitution ensures cultural and educational justice for minority groups?
- Q 9 How does the government provide safeguard to the marginalized groups?
- Q 10 What has been done by the government after independence for promoting social justice?
- Q 11 How does the reservation policy work? Explain briefly.
- Q 12 Can you list two different provisions in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.
- Q 13 What do you understand by Manual Scavenging?
- Q 14 Why did Safai Karamchari Andolan file a PIL in 2003?
- Q 15 Why do Adivasi activists, including C.K. Janu, believe that Adivasis can also use this 1989 Act to fight against dispossession?



## 9. Public Facilities

Q 1 What is the important feature of public facilities?

Mark (1)

Q 2 How many children below five years of age die due to water related diseases in India?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Under which article 'right to water' is part of the right to life?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Who provides the public facilities?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Where does government present the budget?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Which is the most important public transport for short distances?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What is the special about Porto Alegre?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Where is Porto Alegre situated?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Which is the world's densest railway route?

Mark (1)

Q 10 How did the drinking water of Mahbubnagar get contaminated?

Marks (2)

Q 11 What does the Indian constitution says about Right to Education and what is the contradiction that prevails in India?

Marks (2)

Q 12 What do you understand by 'public facilities'?

Marks (2)

Q 13 What was the UN statement regarding water?

Marks (2)

Q 14 Which court had given her verdict on PIL by a citizen of Mahbubnagar? What was its decision?

Marks (2)

Q 15 Why do the private companies are not interested in providing the public facilities? Marks (2)

- Q 16 What is budget? Marks (2)
- Q 17 Which alternative government has planned in place of buses and why? Marks (2)
- Q 18 What is the duty of government for public health? Marks (2)
- Q 19 The public facility benefited many people at a time. Discuss it with example. Marks (3)
- Q 20 How does the water supply for Chennai and near by cities is maintained by private suppliers? Marks (3)
- Q 21 What are the inequalities prevailing in use of water in India? Marks (3)
- Q 22 How does the passing on of responsibility of the water supply to private companies backfired? Marks (3)
- Q 23 Discuss one of the successes of government water departments in India. Marks (3)
- Q 24 In which areas do the private companies involve themselves for public facilities and why? Marks (5)
- Q 25 How does the government get money for public facilities? Marks (5)
- Q 26 Do you know about something about 'Sulabh'? Marks (5)
- Q 27 What are public facilities? Can you recollect name of any scheme introduced by government for health care in rural areas?  
Marks (5)

#### Most Important Questions

- Q 1 Do you think water in Chennai is available and affordable by all?
- Q 2 Why Anna Nagar area looks lush and green?
- Q 3 How much money is spent by Subramanian on buying water?
- Q 4 What are the various sources of water for household?
- Q 5 Why does water flow in a trickle during summers in most places of India?
- Q 6 Write the names of three water related diseases?
- Q 7 Under which article of the constitution universal access to water is recognized?
- Q 8 Mention the name of some public facilities essential for everyone.
- Q 9 What are the important characteristics of a public facility?
- Q 10 Who is responsible for providing public facility to the people?
- Q 11 Where does the government get money for public facilities?
- Q 12 What are the sources of water in rural areas?
- Q 13 What is special about Porto Alegre?

## 10. Law and Social Justice

Q 1 What does the Right Against Exploitation state?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What was the name of the company, which was involved in the Bhopal tragedy? Also name the gas that caused the devastation.

Mark (1)

Q 3 Why do we need laws for safeguarding the environment?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What matters are dealt by Social Justice?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Why is the law of minimum wages necessary?

Mark (1)

Q 6 How can the government ensure social justice?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What can the government do to enforce the law of minimum wages?

Mark (1)

Q 8 How does the ship-breaking industry get boost in South Asia?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Who is a consumer?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What is the full form of CNG?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Name the major hazardous industries relocated by the developed countries into the developing countries.

Mark (1)

Q 12 Name major Ship-breaking yard in India and where is it located?

Mark (1)

Q 13 How much compensation did the travel agency paid to the foreign trip tourists after court's order?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Which company owns the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal at present?

Mark (1)

Q 15 What are minimum wages?

Marks (3)

Q 16 When was the Minimum Wages Bill passed in India?

Marks (3)

Q 17 Why is the law to form worker unions/associations necessary?

Marks (3)

Q 18 Why is the worth of an Indian worker perceived to be so low?

Marks (3)

Q 19 How were the victims of the Bhopal Tragedy cheated out of justice?

Marks (3)

Q 20 Are there any laws for producers and consumers? If yes, then what they state?

Marks (3)

Q 21 How did the textile mills in Ahemdabad close due to power looms?

Marks (3)

Q 22 How did the ruling of the courts solved one problem and created another in Delhi?

Marks (3)

Q 23 Which industries are relocated by developed countries and where?

Marks (3)

Q 24 What do you understand by the 'Worker's Union'?

Marks (3)

Q 25 What is the life of thrown out factory workers?

Marks (3)

Q 26 In what ways were the safety laws violated leading up to the Bhopal Gas Tragedy?

Marks (4)

Q 27 State any two Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles mentioned in the constitution to ensure social and economic justice for Indian citizens. Marks (4)

Q 28 Why is the law requiring that the quality of goods meet certain prescribed standards necessary? Marks (4)

Q 29 How can laws ensure that markets work in a manner that is fair? Give examples to support your answer. Marks (4)

Q 30 State some of the features of the trade union

Marks (4)

Q 31 Which tragedy in India is dubbed as "Hiroshima of the Chemical Industry"? Marks (5)

Q 32 What do you mean by law enforcement? Who is responsible for law enforcement? Marks (5)

Q 1 Define Law?

Q 2 Define Justice?

Q 3 What is the importance of law in a market?

Q 4 Why do we need a law on the minimum wages? Explain with an example?

Q 5 Constitution forms the basis of laws. Discuss.

Q 6 How was the Child Labour Prevention Act put into practice?

Q 7 Explain Bhopal gas tragedy?

Q 8 Why did Union Carbide set up its plant in India?

Q 9 Compare between the Union Carbide Company's safety systems in Bhopal with the same in the U.S.

Q 10 Whose interests does the Minimum Wages Act law protect?

Q 11 Who enforces the laws of a country?

Q 12 What is the effect of the enforcement of laws?

Q 13 Why did the government implement the new laws to protect the environment?