

Class - VIII

LESSON – 11(Colonialism and Urban Change)

Q.1.Distinguish between:

- 1.White towns and Black towns.(Refer to pg.no.84)
- 2.Urbanisation in the pre-British era and British rule.(Refer to pg.no.83)

Q.2.SHORT ANSWERS

1.What is De-urbanisation?

Ans.Migration of the people away from towns and cities to rural areas is called De-urbanisation.

Under colonial rule many court towns,port towns and commercial towns declined leading to de-urbanisation.

2.What were the factors responsible for decline of old cities?

Ans.The factors responsible for decline of old cities were:

- 1.loss of royal patronage coupled with unfair competition from British goods caused the migration of traders and craftsman to rural areas.
- 2.Flow of trade moved to new cities.
- 3.Famous pilgrimage towns lost their importance under colonial rule.

3.Name some colonial port towns.

Ans.Allahabad,Surat ,Decca ,Calcutta etc.

4.Who is known as the father of local self government in India?

Ans.Viceroy Lord Ripon

5.Mention the first railway ,road ,post and telegraph and shipping services started in India.

Ans.The first railway was started in 1853 between Bombay and Thane.

The construction of Grand Trunk Road began in 1839, which got completed in 1850.

The first telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra was opened in 1854.

Steam ships were introduced in India in 1826.

Q.3.Long Answers

1.List some features of new urban centres during British rule.

Ans. Some features of new urban centres during British rule are:

1. Towns and cities were linked through transport and communication systems.2.The new towns were divided into two parts Black and White towns.3.The Europeans lived in a distance away from cantonments.

4.The settlements for Indians were totally neglected.

2.Describe the growth of Municipalities in British India.

Ans.(Pg.84)

3.Explain the military cantonments during the British rule.

Ans.Soldiers lived in military camps called cantonments.Under the Cantonments Act 1924, a provision was made for providing various types of sanitation and other services in cantonment areas.They had their own local administrative bodies known as Cantonment Boards .

4. Explain the means of transport that developed during the British rule.

Ans. The first railway was started in 1853 between Bombay and Thane.

The construction of Grand Trunk Road began in 1839, which got completed in 1850.

The first telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra was opened in 1854.

Steam ships were introduced in India in 1826.**(pg.84 and 85)**

5.How communication system developed during the British rule?

Ans.General post office , Calcutta was commissioned by British government to ease administration of the postal and telegraph network of the province of Bengal. The first telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra was opened in 1854.Postal charges depended on the distance a letter was to travel.

6.Describe the emergence of new towns in colonial period.

Ans.PG. NO.83(Emergence of new towns)

7.Give a detailed account of Delhi under British rule.

Ans.Case study on pg. no.86

Lesson- 12 (Changes in arts: Painting, Literature and Architecture)

Q.1.Distinguish between:

1History paintings (pg. no.92)and Landscape paintings(pg no.93).

2.Court artists and European Artists.

Q.2.SHORT ANSWERS

1.Why performing arts got due respect during colonial rule?

Ans.With the coming of the britishers classical dance and music were treated with great respect in west. The performing arts became truly nationalist in character.The classical dance forms travelled even beyond India's borders and brought togetherness in diverse communities within India.

2.Name some musical forms developed in India.

Ans.Like classical dance forms there are gharanas of music.Hindustani(North Indian)and carnatic(South Indian)with same fundamental concepts are important traditions of Indian music.Rabindra sangeet and Rabindra Nritya were started in Shantiniketan .

3.Mention techniques of painting used by painters.

Ans.Painting (pg. no.92)

4.Name some important newspapers of 19th century India.

Ans.Sambad Kaumudi and Mirat ul Akbar(Raja Ram Mohan Roy).Kesari (Lokmanya Tilak) Shome Prakash (by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar).

5.What is Jyotibha Phule's book Gulamgiri about?

Ans.It focused mainly upon conditions of lower castes in India.

6.Name some important Indian writers and works from colonial era.

Ans.Gulam giri by Jyotibha Phule, Stri Purush Tulana by Trabai,Meghnad badh Kabya by Madhusudhan Dutt,The Untouchable by Mulk Raj Anand.

7.Name any two renowned painters of 19th century.

Ans.Amrita Sher-Gill,Jamini Roy.

8.How do we know that Tipu Sultan encouraged local artistic traditions?

Ans. Tipu Sultan encouraged local artistic traditions and made the artist paint his palace walls in rich Indian traditional art.

Q.3.Long Answers

1.When and why was the printing press introduced in India? Elaborate on its role in the freedom struggle.

Ans.(pg. no. 92)

2.Give an account of the colonial architecture in Chennai.

Ans.Case study (pg.no.97)

3.Describe the different types of artists and paintings in colonial times.

Ans.1. Landscape Painting

2.History Painting

3.History Painting

Refer pg.no.92 and 93

4. Why did British make buildings in India? Give details of their architecture.

Ans. Refer pg. no. 95 and 96 under New Architecture

5. How western education contributed to the growth of literary activities in colonial India?

Ans. 1. The introduction of English language and modern education had a remarkable influence on lives of Indian people. 2. Exposed to western ideas, many Indians stood against social evils that prevailed in the country that time. 3. Intellectuals insisted upon the use of English as a medium of education in India to expose Indians to western ideas and liberal thinking.

Class 8 - History

Chapter 13 THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT -1 (FA IV)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

(1) Dr. Satya Pal, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew

(2) Tilak, Mrs. Annie Besant (3) W.C. Banerjee

(4) Hindu, Muslim

(5) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal (6) General Dyer

C. State True or False.

(1) T (2) T (3) F (4) T (5) T (6) T (7) T

D. Match the following.

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

E. Distinguish between.

- (1) Some of the moderates were Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhle etc. They believed in peaceful methods of expressing themselves in society.

Some of the extremists were Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak etc. They believed that Britishers would only understand through harsh and extreme ways.

- (2) Muslim League was formed in 1906. The British played an important role in the formation of Muslim League. It was formed to prevent the rise of any feeling of hostility among Muslims of India towards their communities.

Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 by a retired English servant A.O. Hume. He wanted Indians to form an All-India Association that would inform the British government about the problems and demands of Indian people.

F. Short answer questions.

- (1) It was an open challenge to the British authority when people boycotted the British goods and burnt them in bonfires. This not only hit hard the British economy, but also gave a great inspiration to the national movement.
- (2) The official reason given for the partition was that Bengal with a population of 78 million had become too big to be administered.
- (3) The Morley-Minto reforms were introduced in 1909, by Lord Minto, viceroy of India and Lord Morley Britain's Secretary of State of India. The real purpose of the reform was to confuse the moderates, check the growth of unity among Indians and to separate Hindus and Muslims.
- (4) The Wahabi and Kuka movements were two important revolts. The Wahabi carried raids into British territories. Kuka tried to capture the British territory. Their revolts were finally suppressed by the British. But these movements helped in igniting the fire of nationalism among Indians.
- (5) Indian Press and literature played an important role in uniting people. Bazar Patrika, Kesari, The Bengali etc. were the newspaper which aroused national awakening among Indians.

- (6) In Calcutta Session of 1906, under the leadership of Dadabhai Naoroji, Congress adopted Swaraj as the Goal of Indian people. But here a bit of politics was played by the Moderates. They laid down the resolution in a different form and made it 'self government' means that obtaining the self governing British Colonies. Thus the whole meaning of Swaraj of the extremists was changed. The extremists were defeated in this politics. Congress was now bound to split.
- (7) General Dyer was the military commander of Amritsar.
- (8) Important announcements made at the durbar were:
- (i) The Partition of Bengal was cancelled.
 - (ii) The capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.

G. Long Answer Questions

(1)

When 1st world war broke out 1914, leaders felt that a mass movement

- Necessary to form the government
- Efforts were being made since 1907 to unite two wings of Congress
- Succeeded in Lucknow session of Cong. Where Congress and Muslim league signed the pact in 1916.
- This was briefly followed by a Home Rule. Movement was headed by Tilak and Annie Besant .
- For strengthen future because of self government & highlighted the necessity of involving general public for attaining goal of Independence.

(2)

- Gov. Passed act in 1919 popularly known as Montagu- Chelmsford reform in which central legislative council was made bicameral ,

consisting of 2 houses imperial legislative assembly and the council of state.

- Elect members by forming majority in both houses, no significant change was made in the power of houses.
- System of dual Gov. was introduced in the provinces.
- State subject was divided into two list.
A- Important subject like finance, police were in the reserved list
B- Relatively less important subject like education, public health
- Were the responsibility of ministers who worked with legislature but real power remained with British officials

(3)

- Indian politics can be attributed to the deteriorating economic condition of India under British rule.
- Terrible famine and plague caused havoc
- Suffering from great hardship and by this time partition of Bengal
- Act and Indian universities act added as fuel to fire.
- The most important factor in rise of extremism were Lal , Bal , Pal .
- Lala laj pat rai inspired Indians with new national spirit .
- Bal ganga dhar tilak laid a great stress on suffering & sacrifices of people
- Bipin Chandra Pal stood for complete freedom .

(4)

- In the revolt of 1857 Indian suffered a cursing defeat at the hands of British.
- Cause of revolt was common throwing British out of India, because Indians were ill – treated & did not get high profile job in government
- British exploited Indians wealth to pursue their self interest
- Spread of western education made Indian aware of freedom struggles inspired them in other countries to fight for their rights.
- British introduced a uniform system of governance across the country, bringing Indians under same rule of law.

(5)

- Indianization of higher grades of service and expansion of legislative council & its power.
- Maximum no. of Indians in administrative and government post .
- Swaraj (self –rule within British empire , also sought withdraw of Arms act .
- Demanded reduction of land revenue imposed on landlords / peasants and more money for irrigation.
- Asked government aid for Indian industry & withdrawal of ban on free trade .

(6)

- End of the 1st world war the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) was defeated by British. This led to the abolition of title of sultan as Khilafa.
- Muslims were enraged by this humiliating treatment towards their head.
- Mohammad Ali & Shaukat Ali started khilafat movement in 1919 to put pressure on the British Gov. To give better treatment to Turkey
- Mahatma Gandhi supported the movement & made efforts for common cause for Hindu ,Muslim to unite them also made it a part of cooperation movement

(7)

(a) Swadeshi and Boycott movement

- Literary means one's own country aimed at promotion of indigenous industries
- Revolutionaries advocated boycott of foreign goods.
- Use home made goods encourage Indian Industries.
- Provide with more job opportunities.
- Extremist also used swadeshi as most effective weapon for injuring British interest in India

(b) Calcutta session :

- 1906 the session was presided by Dada bhai Naoroji .

- In this Congress was compelled by extremist to adopt resolution e.g. on national education ,self governance
- Moderates laid down resolution in different form obtaining self governance from British colonies

(c)

- Debate & disagreement between moderates and extremist brought split which came to Surat session of Congress in 1907
- But in long run did not prove useful to either party . As moderates leader lost touch with younger generation of nationalist .
- Taking advantage of this British played game of ‘Divide and Rule ‘ ,suppressing militants nationalists which tried to win over moderate opinion .

(d)

- 13th April 1919 Indians gathered at Jallainwala Bagh in Amritsar (Punjab) .
- For peaceful protest against the arrest of Dr.Satya Pal & Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew
- Gen. Dyer blocked the exit & order his solders’ to open fire at innocent people
- Thousands of people died Dyer declared, it was done to produce moral effect on public

Class 8 - Geography
Chapter - 6 Manufacturing Industries (FA IV)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

- (1) Agro based industries
- (2) Small scale industries
- (3) Co-operative sector
- (4) Iron ore, coal, limestone, manganese
- (5) Jamshedji Tata, Singhbhum

C. State True or False.

- (1) T (2) F (3) T (4) F (5) T

D. Match the following.

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

E. Distinguish between.

- (1) Small scale industry invests small amount of money and has low level of technology with very few workers. Cottage industry is an example of small scale industry.

Large scale industries invest huge amount of money and have superior quality of technology as they produce large variety and number of goods. Automobile industry is an example of large scale industry.

- (2) Joint sector industries are owned and operated by the government or state and the individuals or a group of individuals. Maruti Udyog Limited is an example of joint sector industries.

Co-operative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. Amul is an example of co-operative sector industries.

- (3) In Ahmedabad, there is easy availability of raw material and the climate is ideal for processing cotton. The flat terrain and easy availability of land suitable for establishment of the mills.

Cotton textile industry in Osaka relies heavily on imported raw material. It has warm and humid climate which is suitable for spinning and weaving.

F. Short answer questions.

- (1) The processing of raw materials into finished products such as, cotton into cloth, wood pulp into paper is called manufacturing and the industry in which manufacturing done is called manufacturing industry.
- (2) Industries that derive their raw material from plants, agricultural crops and animals are termed as agro-based industries.
- (3) Industries which owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both are called co-operative sector industries.
- (4) Four major industrial region of the world are Eastern–North America, Western and Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia.
- (5) Ahmedabad is called the ‘Manchester of India’ as most of the cotton mills are concentrated here.
- (6) Silicon Valley is located in California.

G. Long Answer Question

(1)

Industries are classified on the basis money invested, people employed and volume of production

- Small scale industries:-Invests small amount of money, low level of technology /few workers.
- Cottage Industries :-Industries where creation of production ,services is home based rather than factory based .These cottage industries Are often unique and distinctive separate from mass production.
- Large Scale Industries :-Super technology, invest high amount money ,huge production with big no. of employee

(2)

Basic Industries :-

- Industries which produces raw material for various industries
- Products is used by other factories.
- E.g. Iron & Steel Industries

Consumer Goods Industries:-

- Industries produces good for regular /daily consumption

- Ex: Tea ,coffee edible oil , T.V.etc.

(3)

- Land: - Requires constructing building /infrastructure / industries.
- Labour:- Industries are labour intensive which requires ,skilled & unskilled manpower to perform different activity.
- Power: - Need to run machinery, so continuously supply of energy is required.
- Capital :- There should be proper banking and finance facilities around the industries
- Availability of Raw Material :- Industry should be located nearby places where availability of raw material is there .
- Market:- Industry should be set up nearby market so to consume manufactured goods
- Transport Facilities :- Should be well connected with different modes of transport such as road ,railways .

(4)

- As Shachi in Jamshedpur was close to iron ore, coal mines, manganese deposit, also Kolkata Which provided a big market .
- TICO gets coal from Jhariya & Ranigangh, iron ore, limestone, dolomite and Manganese from Orissa and Jharkhand.
- For blasting furnace, quartzite sand comes from Kalamati which is just 10 k.m away
- Subarnrekha and Kharkhai provides fresh water, cheap labour is available from U.P., M.P. Bihar, Orissa etc.
- Thus Gov. Initiatives has provided adequate capital for its fast development

(5)

- The extensive plain around Osaka is suitable for the growth of cotton mills
- It has warm and humid climate which is suitable for processing cotton.
- Easy availability of labour.
- Regular water supply from river Yodo.

(6)

- The I.T. industry deals in the storage, processing & distribution of information.
- This is global industry.
- It includes a series of technological, political and socio-economic events.
- Resources' availability, cost and infrastructure are the main factor responsible for its location.
- Silicon Valley in California and Bangalore in India is the major hub of the I.T. industry.

(7)

- Mild climate throughout the year makes suitable long hours work, state gov. of Karnataka was 1st to launch I.T. policy in 1992.
- Largest no. Of educational institute, I.T. colleges also provides skilled managers for that industry.
- Bangalore has always unique advantage as a city with highest availability of middle and top management talent.

(8)

- It has pleasant climate with an attractive and clean environment.
- Well develop of net-work of roads airport.
- Good access to markets and skilled work force.
- Plenty of space is available for development & future expansion.
- It is closer to some of the most advanced scientific and technological centre in the world .

ECONOMIC PRESENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Short answer questions:

1. Write down the significance of five year plans?

Ans: The five year plans are aimed at providing better infrastructure facilities industrial and agricultural development and better transportation facilities in rural and urban areas. These plans help the government to reduce poverty, unemployment and rising prices of goods.

2. How land reforms increase productivity of agriculture?

Ans: By fixing of ceiling on land holdings, consolidation of land holding, co-operation farming are some land reforms which increase productivity of agriculture.

3. What are the functions of ministry of civil aviation?

Ans: The functions of civil aviation is to make provision for airport facilities, air traffic services, carriage of passengers and goods by air, safe guarding civil aviation operations, regulations of air transport services, licensing of aerodromes, air carriers, pilots and aircraft maintenance engineers.

4. Why government is promoting sanitation?

Ans: Government is promoting sanitation because and hygiene is important for the health and well being of people.

LONG ANSWER:

1. Write down the objectives of five year plans.

- **to promote a rapid growth in standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of resources of the country.**
- **It has the responsibility of making assessment of all resources of the country.**
- **To increase production and offer employment opportunities to all.**

2. Explain railways and roadways development in india.

RAILWAYS:

- **The Indian railways has been a great integrating force from last more than 150 years.**
- **it has played a vital role in the economic industrial and social development of the country.**

ROADWAYS:

- **India has one of the largest road networks in the world aggregating to about 33 lakh kilometers at present.**
- **The central government is responsible for the development and maintenance of the national highways system.**

3. What measures had been taken by government to improve sanitation?

- **Construction of individual house hold latrines provided to all below poverty line.**

- **Provision of sanitation facilities in government and anganwadis in government buildings.**
- **Assistance to production centres of sanitary materials and rural sanitary marts provision of construction of community sanitary complexes.**

4. Write down the efforts taken by government to develop agriculture?

- **Multiple cropping: multiple cropping aims at maximizing production per unit of land and per unit of time by taking three or four crops in a year.**
- **Expansion of irrigation facilities: several minor medium and major irrigation projects have been launched in the country.**
- **Plant protection: government has made efforts to protect the crops from the insects and pests.**
- **Use of high yielding seeds**

5. Explain the changes that had taken place in industrial development?

- **Strengthening the infrastructure: efforts have been made to develop basic infrastructures like power plants transport finance ect**
- **Building up of capital goods industries: heavy investments have been made heavy machine building machine electrical and chemical industries.**
- **Public sector: this sector comprises public utility services like the railways road transport post and telegraph power and irrigation projects departmental undertakings of the central and state govt**
- **It also offers job opportunities to a large number of people.**