

Subject :- Social Science

Class - VIII

History

Chapter - 1 WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**
(1) a (2) a (3) d (4) b (5) b
- B. Fill in the blanks.**
(1) James Mill (2) Colonization (3) Record room
(4) Dadabhai Naoroji (5) Scottish Economist (6) 250
- C. State True or False.**
(1) T (2) T (3) F (4) F (5) F
- D. Match the following.**
(1) d (2) a (3) b (4) c
- E. Distinguish between.**
- (1) Survey means examine and record features of an area or its inhabitants.
Census is an official count of the number of people living in a country. It gives a detailed record of their caste, occupation, religion etc.
- (2) Archives are the collection of historical documents and records of a government, family or organisation preserved in chronological order.
Record rooms are rooms attached to all government institutions like law courts, secretariats etc. where important documents and letters were stored.
- F. Short answer questions.**
- (1) James Mill said that India needed to be conquered and civilised by the British to ensure the enlightenment and happiness of the Indian people.
- (2) In written record in modern period, we have diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims and travellers, autobiographies
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of important personalities. As printing spread, newspapers were published and issues were debated in public. Leaders and reformers wrote to spread their ideas. Poets and novelists wrote to express their feelings. Many Indians wrote books to bring awareness about the exploitative rule of the British.

- (3) Historians divided Indian history into 'ancient', 'medieval' and 'modern' periods.
- (4) Renaissance means 'rebirth' and gave rise to the scientific method of enquiry i.e., learning by questioning, observation and experimentation. It encouraged people to think for themselves and questioned old beliefs and superstitions.
- (5) The British built several monuments during their rule in India. Some of them were built to mark important events of their time. For example Gateway of India, the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Parliament House and the Victoria Memorial.

G. Long Answer Questions

1)

- Study of history marked by periods rather than specific periods. Makes us capture the common features of time
- They reflect our ideas about the past
- Also reflect the significant changes that occur from one period to the next
- Ex- British established their rule over India gradually over a period of time
- Events that occurred over a period cannot be dated specially, hence periodization becomes important to study our history

2) James Mill, the Scottish Economist & a political philosopher writes in his book "A History of British India" classified Indian history into three different periods namely

- Hindu - Ancient Indian History
- Muslim - Medieval Indian History
- British - Modern Indian History

According to him before the advent of British in India, Indians were ruled by Hindu & Muslim rulers.

3)

- Surveys :- British believed that country had to be properly known before it could be administered efficiently. In 19th century surveys were conducted in the villages, to know about revenue , topography , soil quality ,the flora /fauna , local cropping pattern. Census operations were held every after 10 yrs, nothing information on caste, religion and occupation. Botanical ,zoological, archaeological, anthropological and forest survey were also conducted.
- Official Records:- One of the source was official records of British administration plans , instructions , policy decisions ,agreements were clearly written . This produced an administrative culture of Memos & reports. Tehsildar ,collectorate, commissioner provincial secretariats, law –courts all had their record rooms.
- Written Records :- Diaries of people , accounts of pilgrims /travellers, autobiographies of important personalities. As printing spread , newspaper were published & issues were debated in public. Leaders, poet's, novelists spread their feeling by writing.
- Historical Building:- Britisher built several monuments during their rule. Some were built to mark important event of their time. Rashtrapati Bhawan , Parliament house in Delhi and Victoria memorial in Kolkata. Respects the architectural style & important sources of information about Britishers.

Chapter-2 Colonial Rule in India

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

(1) Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (2) Lord Dalhousie
(3) Tipu Sultan (4) 1651
(5) Calcutta (6) Haider Ali, Mysore

C. State True or False.

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

D. Match the following.

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

E. Distinguish between.

(1) The British had to fight several wars with Marathas in order to

establish their dominance. The war began in 1775 and came to end in 1818. The Marathas were subdued in a series of wars. At the end of this war, British had complete control over the territories, south of the Vindhya.

Tipu Sultan transformed Mysore into a powerful kingdom and enjoyed close ties with the French. The company resorted to direct military confrontation when it saw a threat to its political or economic interests and four wars were fought between the British and the rulers of Mysore. The Mysore war was started in 1767 and end in 1799.

(2) Battle of Plassey was fought between Siraj-ud-Daulah and Robert Clive in 1757. Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated, imprisoned and later killed. The Battle of Plassey became famous because it marked the first major transformation of a small trading company into a supreme political power.

Battle of Buxar was fought between Mir Qasim and British at Buxar in 1764. The Indian army was defeated by the highly skilled armed forces of British in this battle and Mir Jafar was reinstalled. This led to the signing of Treaty of Allahabad in 1765.

F. Short answer questions.

(1) Queen Elizabeth was the queen of England. She was born on 7 September, 1533.

(2) (a) Bengal (b) Awadh (c) Kittur, Punjab, Sindh

(3) Portuguese were the first to trade with India.

(4) Reasons of defeat of Indian states:

- Indian states that emerged after the breakup of the Mughal Empire were small and weak.
- Indian rulers failed to give a stable and efficient government of the people.
- These states were fighting amongst each other, whereas the British were united under one command.

(5) According to the Policy of Paramountcy, the company claimed that its authority was paramount or Supreme, hence its power was greater than that of Indian states. Lord Hastings devised it.

G. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. (a) BATTLE OF PLASSEY :-

- After death of Alivardi Khan in 1756 Siraj ud Daulah become nawab of Bengal , company tried to throw him with help of his rivals.
- However attempt was unsuccessful, rather asked pay trade duties, stop fortification, & interfering in the political affair of his empire.

- Company refused nawab attacked English factory, locked ware houses as company official came to know they sent force headed by Robert Clive.
- English company & Siraj ud Daulah met in Plassey defeated nawab ,reason one of his commander Mir Jafar did not fight the battle as promised by comp if nawab gets defeat he would be crowned as nawab of Bengal.
- Battle becomes famous as company came into supreme power.

(b) BATTLE OF BUXAR:-

- After the battle of Plassey company still unwilling to take responsibility of administration, only focused on expansion of trade
- Soon company discovered nawab had to maintain dignity, appearance, sovereignty in front of subject ,they were not always helpful as company wanted them to be
- Mir Jafar protested comp. deposed his son- in –law Mir Quasim become nawab in place of him
- Qasim was not happy , joined hands with Siraj ud Daulah ,Nawab of Awad & Shah Alam II challenged the British at Buxar
- Despite of large no. Of soldiers ,high skilled army Indian got defeat in 1764
- Mir Jafar was reinstated signed the treaty, pay 5, 00,000 every month to company

(c) TRADE WAR :-

- Indian products like cotton, silk , pepper ,cloves etc. had big market in Europe
- This led a high competition European companies caused a great fall in profit
- Led a long chain of battle between European & Indian ruler to establish themselves
- In course of time Portuguese and Dutch ousted from the Indian trade
- English ,French become key player dominating Indians /Europeans , violent battle in 17th & 18th century secure market known as “ Trade War “

2. As one of his commander Mir Jafar refused to fight the war because he was promised to be crown as nawab of Bengal, if he refuses Siraj ud Daulah. Daulah was defeated ,imprisoned and later killed. It marked history as first transformation of company into supreme political power.

3. Robert Clive set up the dual system of administration or diarchy in Bengal in system company acquired the real powers, while responsibility of administration rested upon the hands of Bengal's nawab. Under this system comp. Got Diwani –revenue ,Nizamat – civil administrative function of Bengal from 2 different sources (Diwani from Mughal & Nizamat from Bengal). Nominated Deputy Subahdar to control nizamat , police and judicial power. This led Britishers great advantage having power without responsibility.
4. Mir Jafar died and English realized their mistake of depending on puppet rulers. Decided to become Nawab themselves to collect vast revenue of Bengal. Sign treaty of Allahabad & become virtual ruler of Bengal ,Orissa and Bihar. Now revenue from India finance expenses of company & now able to purchase silk ,cotton, textile ,maintain troop etc. Treaty of Allahabad marked the end of nawab's authority in Bengal & led the establishment of dual government
5. British expanded its control over many parts of country through subsidiary alliances. Awadh was forced into alliances after the battle of Buxar to give half of his kingdom to company if failing to pay money for his protection, but soon after death of nawab. Hyderabad Nizam Mulk Asaf Jah was also forced to sign treaty & hand over his territory to British as penalty. The Marathas , Mysore and Rajputs also entered into subsidiary alliances.

LESSON 3 (COLONIAL ARMY AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION)

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN.

1. Charter Act of 1833

1. It was a significant constitutional instrument defining the scope and authority of East India Company.
2. With this act, the East India company's monopoly ended even in tea and trade with China.

Charter Act of 1853

1. It was probably the beginning of a legislative council.
2. Recruitment to civil services was now based on an open Annual competition exam (excluding Indians)

2. Pitts India Act

The Regulating Act

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. This Act was passed in 1784.2. It was a landmark in the Constitutional history of India.3. It introduced the system of dual Control from England. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. This Act was passed in the year 1773.2. The Regulating Act proved to be an unsatisfactory document as it failed in its objectives.3. It put an end to the arbitrary rule of the company and provided a framework for all future enactments relating to the governing of India. |
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SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Who was the first Governor General of India?

Ans. Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India.

2. What was the Sadar Nizamat Adalat?

Ans It was the highest court of criminal appeal.

3. Why did British government decide to regulate the activities of the East India Company in India?

Ans. 1. The British initially invaded India with an intention of setting up trade relations with the east. But with the passage of time, their powers grew and they felt a need to establish their rule in India with the sole purpose of making huge profits. 2. They exploited peasants, artisans, crafts persons and other people for their own benefits. 3. They demanded high revenues from farmers which made the condition of poor farmers miserable. Therefore the British government decided to regulate the activities of the East India Company in India.

4. Who organized the British civil services in India?

Ans. Lord Cornwallis organized the British civil services in India.

5. When the Company's army was first organized?

Ans. The company's army was first organized in 1757.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Critically evaluate the main provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773.

Ans. . Critical evaluation of the main provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773 are as follows:

- 1.The Governor General had no control over the members of his council.He had only a casting vote.
- 2.The relations of the Supreme Court ,the Governor General and his council were not clear.
- 3.The Governor of Bombay,and Madras Presidencies were not brought under the Governor General's control.They could act by themselves under the guise of emergency.

Under the above circumstances it was necessary to pass another Act to remove these defects.

2. What were the main provisions of Pitt's India Act of 1784?

Ans.The main provisions of Pitt's India Act of 1784 were as follows:

- 1.A board of Control consisting of six members was created.They were appointed by the Crown.
- 2.It separated the political functions from the commercial activities of the company.
- 3.The Court Of Directors as retained without any alteration in its composition.
- 4.The Act also introduced significant changes in the Indian Administration.It reduced the number of the members of the Governor-General's Council from four to three.
- 5.The Governor-General in council was given powers to superintend ,direct and control the affairs of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

3. What did the Charter Act of 1813 and 1833 provide for?

Ans. The Charter Act of 1813 -1. It provided one lakh rupees annually for the promotion of Indian Education. 2.It also extended the Company's charter for another 20 years.3.The company was deprived of its trade monopoly in India except in tea and trade with China.

The Charter Act of 1833- 1.In this Act,The English East India Company's monopoly ended even in tea and in trade with China.2.The Governor- General of Bengal was now called 'The Governor-General of India.'

4. Write short note on:

a) Indian Civil Service

1. Lord Cornwallis laid the foundation of the Indian Civil Services (ICS).
2. The Fort Williams College was set up in Calcutta in 1801 and 'The East India College' was set up later in Haileybury in England to train and teach young civil servants in these areas.
3. After 1853, the recruitment of these officials was made through competitive examinations.
4. At first, almost all the top 1000 members of the ICS known as 'Civilians' were British. Until 1930, the Indians in the service were very few and were not given high posts by the British.

b) Police

1. The effective implementation of judicial reforms required the reorganization of police administration.
2. Earlier, the police duties were assigned to the Zamindars. But soon they were relieved of these duties and a separate police department was created by Lord Cornwallis. The district judge controlled the police.
3. Each district was divided into 'Thanas' or 'Police circles', each of which was about 20 square miles. It was placed under an Indian officer called 'Daroga' who was assisted by many constables.
4. In villages, Kotwals and Chowkidars were responsible for the prevention of crime by checking robberies and theft. Later, the post of District Superintendent of Police was created who looked after the entire district.
5. But only the English were considered fit for higher posts of responsibility.

5. Explain the judiciary reforms introduced in India.

- Ans.** 1. Civil and Criminal courts were completely reorganized. At the top of the judicial system were the highest civil and criminal courts of appeal, namely 'Sadar Diwani Adalat' (highest court of civil appeal) and 'Sadar Nizamat Adalat' (the highest court of criminal appeal) were functioning at Calcutta.
2. There were four provincial courts of appeal at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad and Patna, each under three European judges assisted by Indian advisers.
 3. District and City courts functioned under a European judge. District judges were appointed

4. Indian judges or Munsiffs were appointed to all the courts at the bottom of the judicial system.

Lord William Bentinck introduced other reforms-1. He abolished courts of civil appeal and provincial courts of civil appeal and provincial courts of the circuit.

2. A law commission was appointed by Bentinck in 1822 to compile a legal code for India. It compiled the Indian penal code = the code of civil procedure. 3. In 1865, the Sadar Diwani and the Sadar Nizamat Adalats were abolished and High Courts were established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

(GEOGRAPHY)

Lesson 1-RESOURCES

A. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN :

1. **Biotic Resources** – 1. All those resources which we obtain from living organisms such as plants and animals are known as biotic resources. 2. The agricultural crops, forest products, fish, animals, birds, coal and petroleum are all biotic resources and petroleum are all biotic resources

Abiotic resources-1. It belongs to the non-living group. They are generally found within the earth's crust. 2. Resources like air, water, land, iron, silver and minerals are examples of some abiotic resources.

2. **Renewable Resources**-1. Those resources that can be replenished or reproduced relatively rapidly and easily. 2. They are also called inexhaustible resources. 3. Examples: soil, water, agricultural crops etc.

Non Renewable resources- 1. Those resources whose rate of formation is extremely slow and once finished cannot be replenished. 2. They are also called as exhaustible resources. 3. Examples: petroleum, coal and natural gas.

B. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Define resources?

Ans. 1. A resource is a source or supply from which benefits are produced.

2. Typically, resources are materials, services, staffs or other assets which are transformed to produce benefit in the process, may be consumed or made available to satisfy needs or wants.

2. Define actual resources?

Ans. 1. Actual resources are those that have been developed and their quantity and quality is determined and are ready to be used.

2.Examples :The iron ore and coal mines in Jharkhand,the petroleum and natural gas obtained from Mumbai high fields etc.

3.It can be further divided into reserve resource and stock resource.

3.What do you mean by potential resources?

Ans. 1.The resources which are yet to be explored and which can only be assessed for their use are called potential resources.

2.Example ,petroleum may exist in many parts of India having sedimentary rocks but until the time it is actually drilled out and put into use ,it remains as a potential resource.

3.These resources could be used in future.

4.What are human made resources?

Ans. 1.Human made resources are those which do not occur naturally and is made or created using technology and skills of humans.

2.Example:Plastic,Money ,Medicine houses ,bridges etc.

3. Technology is also considered as a man made resource.

5.Which two factors help in the development of human resources?

Ans. Knowledge and the skills of people are the two main factors which help in the development of human resources.

C. Long answer questions:

1.Classify and explain the resources on the basis of distribution?

Ans. On the basis of distribution the resources can be classified into:Ubiquitous and localized resources.

1.Ubiquitous resources are those resources which are found everywhere. For example,air,light,water etc.

2.Localised resources are found only in certain parts of the world.These are unevenly distributed across the world and are only found concentrated in certain regions.

For example:copper,iron ore,gold,diamond etc.

2.What do you mean by conservation of resources?

Ans. 1.It includes both protection and rational use of resources.

2.It is necessary to use resources carefully especially non renewable resources as it is exhaustible in nature.

3. The golden R's of conservation are:**Reduce**:consume less and do not waste.**Reuse**:Use a resource as many times as possible.**Recycle**:Avoid wastage by changing a product into another usable material.**Refuse**:If you don't need a thing,refuse it.

3.What is the importance of resources in country's economy?

Ans. 1.A resource is a source or supply from which benefits are produced.

2.If a country has sufficient amount of resources then it need not depend on other countries for resources which may affect a country's economic growth and can trade these resources to other countries.

3.But if a country has not sufficient amount of resources then it has to buy the resources from other countries and as result ,it's economy will be affected.

4.whether or not the country's reserve of resources actually affect in its economic development is determined largely ,by the quality of public response,rather than the amount of resources.

5.So we should utilize the resources in an appreciated manner.

4.Suggest some measures for conservation of resources?

Ans.Some of the measures for the conservation of resources are as follows:

1.Stop deforestation.

2.Protect wildlife.

3.Save energy and avoid wastage.

4.Use rainwater harvesting in houses or colonies.

5.Educate people to get better human resource.

6.Recycle the wastes for various products example paper, agricultural products.

Civics (Indian Constitution) Chapter - 1

Distinguish between:

1. Federation system and parliamentary form of government

Federation system refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. The Indian constitution is federal in nature. Under federalism, the states are not mere agents of the federal government but draw their authority from the constitution as well.

The Indian constitution has established a parliamentary form of government both at the centre and in the states. Here the members of the cabinet as well as the prime minister are the members of the parliament.

2. Laws and Constitution

The laws are well defined set of rules or guidelines that form the structure of the government, help it to function properly and state the rights and duties of a citizen.

Constitution is a set of rules according to which the government of a country runs. According to the constitution, the legislature, executive and the judiciary are the three organs of the state.

Short Answers

1. What is the importance of constitution?

- i. It generates a degree of truth that is necessary for all kinds of people to live together.
- ii. It explains the functions and processes of different organs of the government.
- iii. It makes a provision for 'Rule of Law'.

2. Define Directive Principles of State Policy.

- i. These are the desirable principles and guidelines in part iv of the constitution.
- ii. These are in the form of instructions/ guidelines to the governments at the centre as well as the states.
- iii. These are not justifiable and are fundamental in governance of the country.

3. What is dowry system? Name the law and its provision against dowry?

- i. In dowry system, daughters were given money or gifts at the time of marriage by their parents.
- ii. This was done as a security for the daughter as she had no claim on her father's property.
- iii. It became a social evil over the years.
- iv. The dowry prohibition act in 1961 is made by government to prohibit it.

4. What is meant by Rule Of Law?

- i. This means all law apply equally to all Indian citizens.
- ii. No one is above the Law.
- iii. Any violation of a law is a punishable offence.

5. Why do we need laws?
- i. To regulate the society.
 - ii. To protect the people.
 - iii. To enforce rights

LONG ANSWERS

1. What do you mean by federalism?

- i. It refers to the existence of more than one level of government in a country.
- ii. They are at the central, state and local levels.
- iii. It does not involve only people sitting in the central and making decisions for everyone.
- iv. It gives the provision of taking decisions of that particular area.
- v. Under this system ,the government can draw the authority from the constitution as well.

2. Explain the key features of our constitution.

- i. Federalism- existence of more than one level of government.
- ii. Parliamentary form of government
- iii. Seperation of powers.
- iv. Fundamental rights.
- v. Directive principles of state policy.
- vi. Secularism

3. How is dissent an important feature of law making?

- i. Dissent means refusal to abide by law.
- ii. When a law is made interest of the people is important.
- iii. Its goal is to bring changes in the atone policies/ laws of the government.
- iv. It takes place under extra ordinary circumstances.
- v. It will be for justifiable reasons.

4. Write a note on Salt Satyagraha launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

- i. It was an agitation launched by Gandhiji against the tax on the sale and production of salt.
- ii. In order to break this law, Gandhiji started from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on 12th March,1930 with his followers.
- iii. On 6th April 1930, he protested against the salt law by making salt himself.
- iv. It highlighted the unjust salt law and it spread to all parts of the country.

v. This was the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement.
