

**FA - II**  
**Class - VIII**  
**Social Science**

**CIVICS**

**LESSON – 2 (VISION OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION)**

**A. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN:**

1.

| <b>Right to freedom</b>  | <b>Right to freedom of religion</b>  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>1.</b> The constitution of India contains the right to freedom given in Articles 19,20,21 and 22.</p>  | <p><b>1.</b> Right to freedom of religion covered in Articles 25,26,27 and 28.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.</b> The main objective is to guarantee individual rights that were considered vital by the frames of the constitution.</p>  | <p><b>2.</b> The objective of this right is to sustain the principles of secularism in India.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.</b> It includes the following rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Freedom of speech and expression.</li><li>- Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.</li><li>-Freedom to form associations.</li><li>-Freedom to reside in any part of the territory of India.</li></ul> | <p><b>3.</b> According to the constitution, all religions are equal before the state and no religion shall get preference over others.</p> |

2.

| <b>Fundamental Rights</b>   | <b>Fundamental Duties</b>  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Fundamental Rights are defined as basic human freedom which every Indian citizen has the right to enjoy for a proper and harmonious development of personality.</li><li>2. The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Right to equality</li><li>2. Right to freedom of religion</li></ol></li><li>3. Right against exploitation</li><li>4. Right to constitutional remedies</li><li>5. Cultural and Educational rights</li><li>6. Right to freedom</li></ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It is defined as the basic responsibility of every Indian citizens towards their nation .</li><li>2. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are as follows:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To abide by the constitution</li><li>2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired out national struggle for freedom.</li></ol></li><li>3. To maintain unity and sovereignty of India.</li><li>4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.</li><li>5. To protect and improve the national environment</li></ol> |

**B. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**1. What is the Preamble?**

**Ans.**

1. The word preamble highlights some of the fundamental values and guiding principles on which the constitution of India is based.
2. It is not a part of the constitution of India as it is not enforceable in a court of law.
3. It just provides a key to the understanding and interpretation of the constitution.

**2. What do you mean by the term 'SOVEREIGN'? Is India a Sovereign country.**

**Ans.** The word sovereign means supreme or independent.

Yes India is a sovereign country. It is externally free from the control of any foreign power and internally, it has a free government which is directly elected by the people and makes laws that govern the people.

**3. What is the significance of the term 'equality' in the preamble?**

**Ans.**

1. Our constitution ensures equal status and equality of opportunities for all individuals in the society.
2. Equality is the removal of discrimination among individuals on the basis of religion, caste, birth etc.
3. All citizens are equal before law and enjoy equal protection by the laws of the land.

**4. What do you mean by the term Fundamental Rights?**

**Ans.**

1. Fundamental Rights are defined as basic human freedom which every Indian citizen has the right to enjoy for a proper and harmonious development of personality.
2. These rights universally apply to all citizens irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed or sex. They are enforceable by the courts, subject to certain restriction.
3. Some of the fundamental rights are :Right to equality, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of religion etc.

**5. Name the fundamental right that prohibits 'begar' and 'forced labour'.**

**Ans.**

1. The fundamental right that prohibits 'begar' and 'forced labour' is the Right against exploitation.
2. The right against exploitation, given in articles 23 and 24, provides two provisions namely the abolition of trafficking in human beings, beggar and abolition of employment of children below the age of 14 years.

**6. What is the meaning of ‘Right to constitutional remedies’?**

**Ans.**

1. This allows citizens to move the court if they believe that any of their fundamental rights have been violated by the state, citizens or any authority for justice.
2. The courts can enforce the fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution.
3. Had this right not been there, all other rights would have been meaningless.

**C. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**1. “India is both a democracy and a republic”.Justify the statement.**

**Ans.**

1. India is a democratic country. The people of India elect their government at all levels by a system of Universal Adult Franchise .Every Indian citizen who is 18 years of age or above and not debarred by law, is entitled to vote. Every citizen enjoys this right without any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed ,colour , sex etc.
2. India is a republic i.e. A form of government with an elected head of state. The president of India is elected by an electoral college for a term of five years. The post of the President of India is not hereditary.

In this way we can state the India is both democracy and a republic.

**2. Why is it important to promote Fraternity in India?**

**Ans.**

1. India is a land of diverse people. With in the country there are large number of groups having different cultures, traditions and languages.
2. To ensure that they can all live in harmony as one nation, it is important to develop the sense of brotherhood among them.
3. The principle of common citizenship is directed towards strengthening this sense of unity and integrity of the nation.
4. Fraternity is also implemented by giving equal rights to all.

**3. Why is it important to separate religion from state?**

**Ans.** It is important to separate religion from state for the following reasons:

1. If any state has the majority of a particular religious group, then it naturally promotes the interest of that group.
2. In this situation if a religious majority group has to access the powers and financial resources of the state, they can use the powers to discriminate other minority groups.
3. This tyranny of majority could result in the discrimination, coercion and sometimes even lead to riots, differences and violence.
4. Sometimes majority could easily prevent minority religious groups from practicing their religions.
5. Another reason is to protect the freedom of individuals to exit from their religion and adopt another religion or have the freedom to interpret religious teachings differently.

**4. List the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens.**

**Ans.** The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens:

1. Right to equality
2. Right to freedom of religion
3. Right against exploitation
4. Right to constitutional remedies
5. Cultural and Educational rights
6. Right to freedom

**5. List the freedom of the Indian citizens under the right to freedom.**

**Ans.** The constitution of India contains the right to freedom given in articles 19,20,21 and 22 with the view of guaranteeing individual rights that were considered vital by the framers of the constitution. The right to freedom in Article 19 guarantees the following:

1. Freedom of speech and expression
2. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms
3. Freedom to form association or unions.
4. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.

**6. Briefly discuss the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens.**

**Ans.** The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are as follows:

1. To abide by the constitution

2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
  3. To maintain unity and sovereignty of India.
  4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
  5. To protect and improve the national environment
- 7. Our constitution has special provisions for the weaker sections of society. Why?**

**Ans.**

1. Our constitution has made provisions for the weaker section of society ,to help them attain the same level of quality as other members of the society but a lot more needs to be done.
2. Many people are not even aware of their rights because of illiteracy and poverty. They are exploited because they belong to backward castes.
3. Indian women are given equal political, social and economic status . A number of women's movement and group's such as Self Employed Women's Association(SEWA) etc. raised anew consciousness and public debate on the issue of women's status, domestic violence.
4. Despite the passing of the law in October 2006 which prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in roadside cafes, hotels and as maids in domestic services etc ,the graving reality is that child labour continues to exist.
5. To advance and prosper, we must just remove illiteracy and then poverty will be reduced. Only education can lead to equal opportunities for all.

### **CIVICS LESSON -3** **(PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT)**

**Distinguish between:**

1.
  - i. The lok sabha is also known as house of the people or lower house. The lok sabha can have upto 552 members. It has a term of 5years.the head of the lok sabha is the prime Minister of a country.
  - ii. The Rajya sabha is also known as the council of states or upper house.the Rajya sabha is a permanent house.It can never be dissolved.But each individual have a term of 6 years.

2.

- i. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha usually begin their day with the question hour. During this period the ministry answers the questions sent in advance by various MPs. Debates over the queries and replies help to reveal flaws in the government policies.
- ii. Zero hour denotes the time immediately following the questions hour in both houses of parliament. Debates over issues of public interest are held during this period.

### **Short answer questions**

1. Who is the head of Indian Union? What are his powers?

Ans. President is the head of the Indian Union with whom all the executive powers rest and in whose name it is to be exercised.

2. How is parliament session summoned and closed?

Ans. The parliament session is summoned and closed by the president.

3. What is Lok Sabha?

Ans. The Lok Sabha is also known as the House of the People or Lower House. It is more powerful of the two houses and can precede or overrule the Rajya Sabha in certain matters. Almost all of its members are directly elected by citizens of India.

4. Write the structure of the parliament?

Ans. The union legislature in India is called the parliament. It consists of the President of India and two houses of parliament – The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

5. What is a bill?

Ans. A law is introduced in the form of a bill which on approval becomes a law. A bill is considered a money bill if it is concerned with income or expenditure of the government.

### **Long answer question:**

1. **Write the functions of parliament?**

\*The Parliament performs a variety of functions. Let us study them in detail.

#### **Financial Powers.**

\* Every year, the government has to place its budget before the parliament.

\* Besides the budget, the government introduces a finance bill.

#### **Electoral Functions.**

\* The members of parliament perform certain electoral functions.

\* Besides this all the members of Parliament also elect the Vice President of India.

## Law Making

- \*The Parliament alone makes law on subject of national importance, which are mentioned in the list called the Union list.
- \*The Parliament can also make laws on the subjects mentioned in the concurrent list.

## Judicial Functions

- \*The Parliament has the power of removing the President through a process of impeachment.

## Constituent Functions

### Controlling the executive

- \*A very significant function of Parliament is to exercise its control on the council of ministers.

## 2. Explain the composition of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

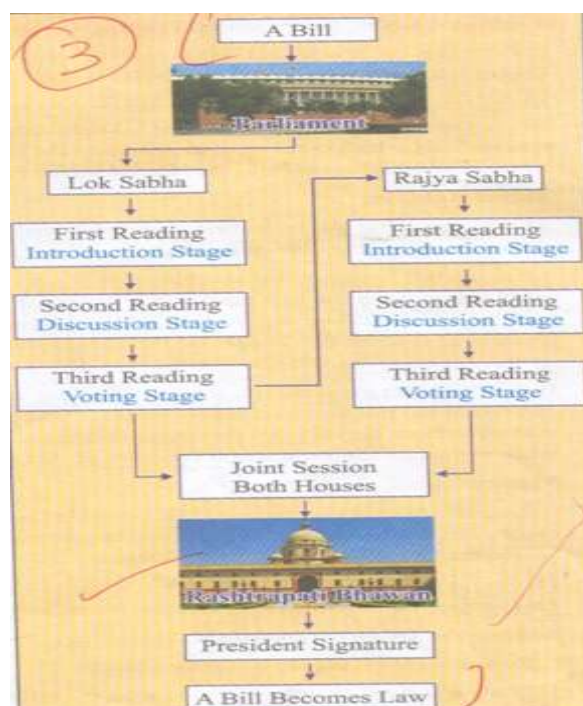
### Lok Sabha

- \*The Lok Sabha is also known as the 'House of the people' or Lower House. Almost all of its members are directly elected by citizens of India.
- \*To be eligible for membership of Lok Sabha, a person must be a citizen of India and must not be less than 25 years of age.
- \*Some seats are reserved for representatives of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

### Rajya Sabha

- \*The Rajya Sabha is also known as the 'Council of States' or the upper house. The Rajya Sabha can have up to 250 members.
- \*The remaining 12 members are nominated by the President of India from among the people who have distinguished themselves in the field of art literature, science and social service.

## 3. How does a bill become a law?





**Refer pg.253**

4. How Parliament elects the national government?

- \* Prime Minister is the focal point of the political System and works as the head of Union Government.
- \* Although President of India is vested with many executive powers, actual powers, actual powers vest with the Prime Minister and his cabinet, making the Prime Minister the real head of the State.
- \* The Prime Minister plays so important role that the council is framed only after the appointment of Prime Minister.
- \* The council of ministers consists of three categories of Ministers Cabinet Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers.
- \* The Cabinet Ministers hold charge of different portfolios or departments of the central government like finance, defence etc..

## **GEOGRAPHY LESSON-2 (NATURAL RESOURCES)**

### **A. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN:**

1.

| <b>Afforestation</b>   | <b>Deforestation</b>   |
|--|--|
| 1. It is the planting of new trees in order a forest.              | 1. Cutting or felling of trees on large scale is called deforestation. |
| 2. It renews the resources which are used up due to deforestation. | 2. It depletes the resources of forest and the habitat of wildlife.    |
| 3. It is the most effective way of conserving soil.                | 3. It leads to soil erosion  |

2.

### **Terrrace Farming**

1. It is one of the most effective way of conserving soil.
2. In this method the hill slopes are cut into steps so that the speed at which the rain water flows down gets reduced.

### **Contour Farming**

1. It checks the flow of water.
2. It is the method in which a farmer ploughs along a slope rather than up and down the slope.

## **B. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

1. **What is a residual soil?**

**Ans.**

1. The soil formed from weathered material that remains at its place of origin is called residual soil.
2. The process of soil formation is very slow. It takes more than a thousand years to form a new layer of thick soil.

2. **What is rain water harvesting?**

**Ans.** It refers to collecting and storing rain water for future use. It is another important method of conserving water. The rain water can be collected in storage tanks especially constructed for the purpose, after which it can be filled in wells and tube wells to recharge the ground water.

3. **Mention three uses of water?**

**Ans.** Three main uses of water are as follows:

1. Water is used for domestic purposes ,drinking,washing,cooking,bathing etc.
2. Water is required in industries for cleaning, cooling the machines.
3. Large water bodies like seas and oceans help in moderating the climate of the coastal regions.

**4. Mention the factors that determine the soil formation?**

The main factors that influence the formation of soil are as follows:

1. Nature of parent rock
2. Climatic conditions
3. Topography
4. Role of organic material
5. Time

**C. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**1. What do you understand by pattern of land use?**

**Ans.**

1. People use land for different purposes such as cultivation, grazing, mining, roads etc. This utilization of land is termed as the land use pattern.
2. Land use varies from area to area. In rural areas, land use includes forestry, farming, grazing etc. In urban areas, it includes housing or industrial settlement.
3. The use of land is determined by many factors such as topography, soil, climate etc. Moreover, the lifestyle of the people, the location of a place and its accessibility with other regions also affect land use.

**2. What is the role of organic matter in soil formation?**

**Ans.**

1. The organic elements include vegetation and animal decay i.e. humus.
2. The organic material helps the soil support new organism. Soil rich in humus is very fertile.
3. Burrowing by animals such as earthworm and ants etc. exposes soil particles to weathering which aids soil formation.

**3. Write a short note on black soil of India?**

**Ans.**

1. Black soil are found mainly in the north western part of the Deccan Plateau.
2. These soil are formed by the weathering of volcanic rocks.
3. They are made up of fine clayey material and have the capacity to hold moisture.

4. Being rich in iron content, these rocks add fertility and black colour to the soil on disintegration.
5. This soil is good for growing cotton and sugarcane

**4. What is soil conservation?**

**Ans.** Soil conservation includes all those measures that protect the soil from erosion and exhaustion. Some methods of soil conservation are:

1. Afforestation
2. Over grazing of animals like sheep and goats must be checked.
3. Terrace farming is most effective in mountainous regions.
4. Contour ploughing also checks the flow of water.
5. Strip cropping and crop rotation also helps in the prevention of soil erosion.

**5. Write a short note on distribution of water resources?**

1. World wide distribution of water resources is highly uneven. The amount of surface water at a location depends mainly on gains from precipitation and loss through evaporation, transpiration and run-off.
2. In regions where precipitation is more than evaporation, there is excess water. It is found in the regions between equator and 20 degree north and south latitudes.
3. In regions between 20 degree and 40 degree north and south latitudes evaporation is more than precipitation. For example the Sahara, Atacama, The Kalahari desert etc. are located in such regions.

## History

### Chapter 4 - Rural Life and Society

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

(1) Commercial    (2) Peasant    (3) Lord Cornwallis  
(4) Warren Hastings    (5) Mahalwari system

**C. State True or False.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

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

**E. Distinguish between.**

- (1) Thomas Munro introduced Ryotwari system with a prime concern of benefit to the people. In this system, revenue was collected directly from the peasants. Peasants were treated as owner of the land and were saved from intermediaries.

In Mahalwari system, the settlements were made with Mahals (group of villages) instead of individual peasants. Local zamindar was responsible on behalf of all peasants. Local zamindars exploited peasants for their personal gains.

- (2) In Nij system, planters bought land from zamindars and employed labourers to cultivate indigo on them. Since the piece of land available for sale or rent was too small, this made the process expensive and less profitable.

In Ryoti system, planters forced the ryots to sign contracts under which they were given loans called 'dadons' at a very high interest to cultivate indigo on a piece of their land. Indigo was purchased at low prices and loans were given in return.

**F. Short answer questions.**

- (1) (i) The Permanent Settlement.  
(ii) Ryotwari System.  
(iii) Mahalwari System.
- (2) Ryotwari system was introduced with a prime concern of benefit to the people. In this system, revenue was collected directly from the peasant. Settlements were not permanent in this system so the government could not increase the land revenue.
- (3) Indigo commission was appointed by British Government to inquire about the problems of Indigo cultivation. Based on its recommendations, government issued a notification in November 1860 that the ryots could not be compelled to grow indigo and that it would ensure that all disputes were settled by legal means.
- (4) Planters of Bengal close down the factories and cultivation virtually wiped out from Bengal by the end of 1860. The Indigo planters of Bengal then moved to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The

Indigo peasants of Bihar revolted on a large scale in Darbhanga and Champaran in 1866–68.

- (5) Many officials of the British East India Company resigned from the company and took up indigo cultivation. The profits made by them encourage many people to move to India from Britain and became Indigo planters.

**G. Long answer questions.**

- (1) • **Fragmentation of land holdings:** Whenever a peasant or landlord failed to pay his dues, he either mortgaged his land or sold it. As a result, land holdings became smaller and smaller and revenue declined.
- **Impoverishment of peasants:** To pay the high revenues, peasants were forced to borrow money against their property. As the debt on farmers increased, the system of bonded labour or 'begari' became widely prevalent.
  - **Commercialisation of agriculture:** Many landlords shifted from producing food crops to commercial crops, like cotton, jute, groundnut, sugarcane, oil seeds etc. to earn more money.
  - **Absence of land reforms:** The methods of cultivation remained backward as neither the zamindars nor the cultivators took interest in improving land.

- (2)
- Arrival of new zamindars in rural areas caused exploitation to poor farmers in a great extent
  - Peasant had to borrow money from mahajans to pay rent in time
  - Though the company had a fixed income but it was loss in long term
  - Extra revenue went to pocket of zamindars
  - Urban merchants or zamindars had no knowledge and interest in development of agriculture.

The above demerits of permanent settlement did not benefitted anyone

- (3)
- Indigo Rebellion - 1st crop that Britishers forced Indian farmers was Indigo which was to produce a natural blue dye. The European planters compelled the peasant to cultivate Indigo and subjected them to untold cruelty. Forced peasants to produce indigo at uneconomic rates, the planters resorted to illegal beatings and detentions. The anger bursted out in 1859, thousands of peasants refused to cultivate indigo and resisted the physical violence of the planters

(4)

- Disruptions of rural economy - before the Indian villagers were self sufficient, peasants produced whatever was needed by them. Land tax used to be nominal. Indian rulers were quite considerate
- Rise of irresponsible landlords - The commercialisation of agriculture ruined old zamindars, gave rise to landlords, had no knowledge and interest in development in agricultural activities
- Fragmentation of land holdings - Individual property of zamindars got divided into pieces generation after generations. As a result, whole agricultural activity became uneconomical and peasant became poorer and poorer

(5)

- New agrarian policies of the British government - under the system of land settlement i.e. permanent ryotwari, mahalwari, peasants were over burdened with high rates of land revenue. After paying all taxes hardly left with half of their produce which was not sufficient for family. Forced by circumstance, they had to sell produce to get amount to pay the taxes
- Effects of Industrial revolution in England on Indian agriculture - England required material in large quantities from specially India. Indian peasants were forced to cultivate cotton and jute which were needed as raw material by the factories in England
- Plantation Agriculture - Indigo, tea and coffee was cultivated on profit basis. All this plantation were in foreign hands and were developed in commercial lines

(6) For factors of commercialisation of agriculture - Refer answer 4

Impact of commercialisation of agriculture

- New type of food crop, cash crop began to be cultivated which greatly enhanced the profit of cultivators
- As farmers were forced to sell their lands, they could now buy new things and enjoy the fruits of modernisation
- As a result, mixing of rural and urban population the difference between two got narrowed

## History

### Chapter 5 - Colonialism and Tribal Societies (FA II)

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

- (1) a    (2) b    (3) b    (4) a    (5) d    (6) c    (7) b

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

- (1) Khasis                      (2) 17                      (3) Clan  
(4) Khasis                      (5) Jhum Cultivation    (6) Cocoons

**C. State True or False.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

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

**E. Distinguish between.**

- (1) Santhal tribe were primitive and industrious people. They occupied present day Jharkhand to practice farming. They rose to revolt against British rule in 1780 under the leadership of Baba Tilka Manjhi.

Munda Tribe was a prominent tribe in Bihar. The tribals were forced to work as labourers under non-tribals. They rose to revolt against British rule in 1890 under the leadership of Birsa Munda.

- (2) The 'Khonds' living in the forests of Orissa were such a community called Hunter Gatherers. They hunted animals, ate fruits and roots collected from the forest and cooked food with the oil they extracted from the seeds. They sold forest produce in local markets in exchange of grains and other things of their need.

Many tribal group started settling down and cultivating their field instead of moving from place to place, they are called settled cultivators. They gradually got right over the land they lived on. The land belong to the clan were regarded as descendants of the original settlers who had first cleared the land. Therefore all of them had rights on the land.



## **F. Short answer questions.**

- (1) Tribes are societies bound by ties of kinship, do not follow rigid cast structures but have their own rules and customs.
- (2) In India many tribes existed across the country. They were involved in a variety of activities. Some were involved in agricultural activities, some were herders and other depended on forests for food and shelter. Once the food supply of an area was exhausted, they moved to another area. Most of the tribal people were nomads.
- (3) Baba Tilka Manjhi was the first Santhal leader who took up arms against the British in 1789, around 100 years before

Mangal Pandey. He organised the Santhals to form the Mukti Dal (Liberation group) to fight against the resource grabbing and exploitation.

- (4) Birsa Munda was the great Munda leader, born in the year 1875. He was a strong young man and claimed to be representative of god, who was born to protect the Mundas. After considering his contribution in the struggle for freedom, he is known as 'Dharti Aba'.
- (5) Santhal lived in present day Jharkhand. Their chief occupation was cocoon rearing.
- (6) Changes in forest laws had a considerable impact on tribal lives. The British extended their control over all forests and declared them as the state property. They also started commercialisation of agriculture. This was the reason that large tribal land captured by British planters.
- (7) Because the British were uncomfortable with nomads. They wanted them to settle down and become peasant cultivators, so that they could get a regular revenue source for the state. Their effort was not very successful.

## **G. Long Answer Questions**

- (1) Baba Tilka Manjhi was the 1st Santhal leader who took up arms against the British in 1789. He organised Santhals to form Mukti Dal (Liberation Groups) to fight against

the resources grabbing and exploitation. For e.g. Santhals reared cocoons, the traders dealing in silk sent their agents who gave loans to the tribal people and collect cocoons. They sold at very high prices, the middlemen arranged deals between the exporter and silk growers and made a huge profit. Grower earned very little. Many tribal groups saw the market and the traders as their main enemies. Many villagers, zamindars, tax collectors and their operatives were put to death. The open rebellion Santal Hul, in 1855-57 caught the British administration by surprise. Finally the rebel leader were captured and movement was suppressed.

(2) Munda rebellion is one of the most important uprising against the British rule in India. It was a prominent tribe in Bihar. During the British rule, many non tribal migrated to the traditional tribal area and grabbed the land. Tribals were forced to work as a labour under non tribals. Munda rebellion started in 1890 at Chota Nagpur region led by Birsa Munda. Established Munda Raj in this region. He strongly protested against non tribals occupying tribal lands. He also disliked money lenders, zamindars who ill treated Mundas. He advised Munda farmers not to pay the rent. The entire community revolt under his leadership and attacked British officials

- (3)
- Khond - Living in forests of Orissa. Hunted animals, ate fruits, collected roots, seeds etc. Sometime did odd jobs - carrying loads, building roads, labour in the fields of peasants and farmer
  - Baiga of Madhya Pradesh - who could live on the produce of forests. It was below the dignity of Baiga to become a labour. This pushed them into further poverty and debt
  - Khasi - They were a hill tribe which lived in the region between Garo and Jaintia hills.
  - Kols and Hos - These tribes inhabited the areas near Chota Nagpur ruled by petty cheiftains
  - Santhal - They were the primitive and industrious people who occupied present day Jharkhand to practice farming. They forced to migrate from their lands because of miserable condition caused by zamindar
  - Munda - Prominent tribe in Bihar. These tribals were forced to work as a labour under non tribals system called Bet-Begary (forced labour)

The changes they saw under the British rule

- The tribal chiefs were important people before the arrival of British
- They enjoyed certain amounts of economic power. Had the rights to administer and control their territory
- Under British rule, the functions and power were considerably changed. they lost their administrative power and forced to follow the law made by British e.g. Had to settle

down and become a peasant cultivator, so they could get a regular revenue source for the state

- British extended their control over forest all forest and declared as state property. Also started commercialisation of agriculture

(4)

- a) Kols and Hos uprising - These tribes inhabited in the areas of Chota Nagpur ruled by chieftans. The British occupation of Singhbhum was resented by Raja of Parahat. Hos were his subjects who did not allow British official to enter their territory. The revolt was suppressed in 1837, resulted in lot of bloodshed. The Kols were the 1st to rise in revolt against the gradual expansion of British authority in their area
- b) Khasi uprising - Khasi were a hill tribe which lived in the region between Garo and Jaintia hills. They broke out in an open rebellion in 1783 under the leadership of Ganga Singh (who plundered Ishamati and Tirut Singh cheif of Nunklow). The war continued for 4 years. British burnt Khasi villages. Khasi cheifs gave up by 1832. Tirut Singh forced to surrender and revolt was suppressed

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