



**केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन**



**आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, ग्वालियर**

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN  
ZONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAINING  
GWALIOR**

**कार्यपत्रक सामग्री कक्षा-8<sup>th</sup> सामाजिक विज्ञान**

**WORKSHEETS MATERIAL FOR CLASS 8<sup>th</sup>  
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**‘EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN SOCIAL  
SCIENCE’**

**(WORKSHOP FROM 27.08.2024 TO 31.08.2024)**

**FOR TGT SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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# UNIT- 01 HISTORY

## WORK SHEET-01

### LESSON-01 HOW, WHERE AND WHEN

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 25min

MAX MARK: 20

Choose the Correct Option.

[5×1]

1. Historian at present don't write about the following-

- a. How people earn their livelihood.      b. What was produced  
c. How maker came up      d. Kings and battle

2. The persons who are specialised in the art of beautiful writing known as:

- a. Cartographer      b. Scribe      c. Calligraphists      d. Geologist

3. Who was the first Governor-General of India in 1773?

- a. Lord Warren Hastings.      b. Lord Dalhousie  
c. Lord Wellesley.      d. Lord Mountbatten

4. Name the period of dominance of European powers on other nations where people were not given basic rights such as liberty, freedom, equality, etc.

- a. National      b. colonial      c. Liberal      d. Imperial

5. The name of his book 'History of British India,' James Mill divided the Indian history into \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ periods.

- a. Hindu. Muslim and Christian      b. Hindu, Muslim and British  
c. Hindu, Muslim and. Buddhist      d. Hindu, Muslim and Jainism

Fill in the blanks.

[5×1]

6. In the earlier years of the nineteenth century, the documents were carefully \_\_\_\_\_ and beautifully written by the \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The colonial government gave much importance to the practice of \_\_\_\_\_.

8. A History of British India' is a massive \_\_\_\_\_ work.

9. Old \_\_\_\_\_ help us understand how markets for new products were created.

10. Historians have usually divided Indian History into Ancient, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Short Answer Type Question

[2×3]

11. What was the importance of survey during British period?

12. What is History? Why and how do we periodise a time in History?

Long Answer Type Question

[4×1]

13. Explain the sources of the history of modern India?

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

## WORK SHEET-01

### LESSON-02 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORIES

NAME OF STUDENTS-----

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30min

MAX MARK: 25

#### Choose the right option. [5×1]

1. British army fighting in Burma, Afghanistan and Egypt required the use of:

- (A) Muskets (B) Matchlocks (C) Cavalry (D) Infantry  
[A] A, B. [B] B, C [C] D A, [D] A, D

2. The Maratha chiefs were held together in a confederacy under the Peshwa, the members were:

- (A) Sindhia (B) Holkar (C) Bhonsle (D) Gaikwad  
(a) B, C A, (b) B, C, D, (c) A, C, D (d) A, B, C, D

3. Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese explorer discovered the sea route to India in:

- (a) 1498 (b) 1497 (c) 1499. (d) 1496

4. Two sons of Tipu Sultan were taken as hostages by Cornwallis after the:

- (a) First Mysore War (b) Second Mysore War (c) Third Mysore War. (d) Fourth Mysore War

5. The three powerful Nawabs of Bengal were:

- (A) Murshid Quli Khan (B) Ali Vardi Khan  
(C) Siraj-ud-Daulah (D) Mir Jafar  
(a) A, B C (b) B, C, D (c) A, C, D. (d) A, B, D

#### Fill in the blanks. [5×1]

6 ..... was the last of the powerful Mughal rulers.

7. The ..... had established their presence in the western coast of .....

8. Aurangzeb's ..... had granted the company, the right to trade duty-free.

9. In 1756, ..... became the Nawab of Bengal..

10. After the defeat at Plassey, Siraj-ud-daulah was ..... and .....

#### State whether True or False: [5×1]

11. The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century. (true/False)

12. The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India. (true/False)

13. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab. (true/False)

14. The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories conquered. (true/False)

15. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab. (true/False)

#### Short Answer Question. [2×3]

16. Besides East India company, which other European companies came into India?

17. Describe the reasons that created conflicts between Tipu Sultan and the Company.

#### Long Answer Type Question [1×4]

18. Explain the Doctrine of Lapse.

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.



## WORK SHEET-01

### CH-03 RULING IN THE COUNTRY SIDE

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30min

MAX MARK: 25

#### 1. Multiple Choice Questions\*

5

1. Who were the primary rulers of rural areas during the colonial period?  
a) Zamindars.                      b) Taluqdars                      c) Village headmen.                      d) British officials
2. What was the main role of the Patwari?  
a) Tax collector                      b) Village administrator                      c) Record keeper.                      d) All of the above
3. Who were the Intermediaries appointed by British officials for collecting taxes  
A. Zanindars.                      B. Taluqdars                      C. Patwaries                      D. Village head man
4. What was the main feature of the MAHALWARI system introduced by the Britishers  
A. Direct revenue collection from peasants'  
B. In direct revenue collection from Through Intermediaries boundaries  
C revenue collection based on individual land holdings  
D. revenue collection based on Village boundaries.
- 5 How did the British East India revenue policy affect Rural peasants.  
A They led to increased prosperity  
B) They resulted in reduced taxation  
C) They caused widespread indebtedness  
D) They promote Agricultural growth

#### 2. Fill in the Blanks\*

3

1. The British introduced the system of \_\_\_\_\_ to collect revenue from rural areas. (Mahalwari Ryotwari)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was responsible for maintaining law and order in rural areas (land lords, Patwari)
3. The Zamindars were-----of the British East India company (Intermediaries, ruler)

#### 3. True or False\*

5

1. The British abolished the Zamindari system. (True/False)
2. The Patwari was responsible for collecting taxes. (True/False)
3. The British East India company introduced the zamindari system to collect revenue directly from peasants.
4. The permanent settlement Of 1793 led to the abolition of the zamindari system
5. The zamindaries were the primary beneficiaries of the British Agriculture policies

#### 4. Short Answer Type Questions-

4

- a) Why did the British want to grow the 'indigo plant' in India?
- b) What were the benefits reaped by the East India company as the Diwan of Bengal?

#### 5. Long Answer Type Question-

3

Explain Mahalwari system.

REMARKS-

TEACHER'S SIGN

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH-04 TRIBAL DIKUS AND THE VISION OF GOLDEN AGE

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 25min

MAX MARK: 20

#### 1.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION-

5

1. What did the tribal communities consider as their "golden age"?
  - A. The period of British law
  - B. The era of tribal autonomy and self governance
  - C. The time of colonial exploitation
  - D. The face of modernization and Industrialization
2. Who were the "Dikus" in the context of tribal communities ?
  - A. Tribal leaders and elders
  - B. British officials and colonial administrator
  - C. Outsiders Including money lenders and traders
  - D. Missionaries and social reformers
3. What was the impact of arrival of dikus on tribal communities ?
  - A. Return to their ancestral Land and self governance
  - B. It resulted cultural exchange and enrichment
  - C. it Caused displacement, exploitation and marginalisation
  - D. It had no significant impact
4. British official saw these settled tribal groups as more civilised than hunter- gatherers.
  - A. Gonds
  - B. Santhals
  - C. Konds
  - D. Both a and b
5. The British wanted tribal groups to settle down and become.
  - A. Miners
  - B. Tea Planters
  - C. Peasant cultivators
  - D. Herders

#### 2.Match the following :

5

##### Column A

##### Column B

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. Bodos   | a. Central India |
| 2. Nagas   | b. Asam          |
| 3. Baigas  | c. Jharkhand     |
| 4. Mundas  | d. Punjab        |
| 5. Gujjars | e. Nagaland      |

#### 4. Short Answer Type Questions-

6

- a) Who were evil outsiders and the cause of misery for tribals?
- b) Why tribal see markets and commerce as the reason for poverty and Debt?
- c) Who was Birsa Munda?

#### 5. Long Answer Type Questions-

4

How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?

REMARKS-

TEACHER'S SIGN

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH – 5 (WHEN PEOPLE REBEL 1857 AND AFTER)

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 10min

MAX MARK: 05

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following was a major cause of the Rebellion of 1857?

- a) Introduction of the Enfield rifle
- b) Abolition of the Zamindari system
- c) Imposition of heavy taxes
- d) All of the above

2. Who was the leader of the Rebellion in Meerut?

- a) Mangal Pandey
- b) Rani Lakshmibai
- c) Bahadur Shah II
- d) Tantia Tope

3. A few reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857 are given below. Suggest the one that is not considered as a reason for the failure.

- a) The Hindus and Muslims fought together even though the British tried to keep them divided.
- b) They used outdated weapons
- c) The leaders were neither organized and united, and properly trained.
- d) The educated class of the Indians were loyal to the British due to their selfish intentions.

**Direction:** For question 4 and 5 given below. In each question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Mark as per the codes provided below.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

4. **Assertion (A):** The British tried their best to win back the loyalty of the people.

**Reason(R):** They announced rewards for loyal landlords, they would be allowed to continue to enjoy traditional rights over their lands.

5. **Assertion (A):** The British could not carry on ruling the land with the same policies after repressing the revolt of 1857.

**Reason(R):** Soldiers were recruited from Gorkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.

REMARK

TEACHER'S SIGN

## WORK SHEET-02

### CH – 5 (WHEN PEOPLE REBEL 1857 AND AFTER)

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30min

MAX MARK: 20

Fill in the blanks:

5

- \_\_\_\_\_ was a soldier from Bareilly.
- The Revolt of 1857 began from\_\_\_\_\_.
- In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversation to \_\_\_\_\_ easier.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the last Mugal emperor of India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the last Governor General of India.

True or false

5

- 1.The Rebellion of 1857 was a successful movement that led to the overthrow of British rule in India. (    )
2. The Enfield rifle was introduced by the British East India Company in 1857. (    )
3. The Rebellion was limited to the northern parts of India only. (    )
4. On 8 April 1857, a young soldier was Mangal Pandey was hanged to death for attending his officers in Barrackpore . (    )
5. Rani Lakshmibai was defeated and killed in April 1857. (    )

Short Answer Questions

- 1.What were the three causes of the Rebellion of 1857? (3)
- 2.Write a short note on the role of Rani Lakshmibai in the Rebellion of 1857. (3)
- 3.What was the significance of the Proclamation of 1858? (4)

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN

**WORK SHEET-03**

**CH – 5 (WHEN PEOPLE REBEL 1857 AND AFTER)**

**NAME OF STUDENTS.....**

**ROLL NO.....**

**TIME: 30min**

**MAX MARK: 15**

**Long Answer Questions**

1. Discuss the impact of the Rebellion of 1857 on the British East India Company's rule in India. (5)

ANS.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Analyze the role of the Indian princes and zamindars in the Rebellion. (5)

ANS.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Describe the events leading to the outbreak of the Rebellion in Meerut. (5)

ANS.....

.....

.....

.....

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

## WORK SHEET-04

### CH – 5 (WHEN PEOPLE REBEL 1857 AND AFTER)

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 20min

MAX MARK: 15

#### Map Skills

5

1. Locate the following places on a map of India: **Meerut, Delhi, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow.**
2. Identify the regions that were **most affected by the Rebellion During 1857.**



#### Critical Thinking Questions

1. Why do you think the Rebellion of 1857 failed to achieve its objectives? (5)
2. What were the long-term consequences of the Rebellion for India and the British Empire? (5)

REMARKS.

TEACHER'S SIGN

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH – 06 CIVILISING THE ‘NATIVE’ EDUCATION THE NATION.

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 20min

MAX MARK: 15

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was the primary goal of the British education system in India during the 19th century?
  - a) To promote Indian culture and traditions
  - b) To create a class of Indians educated in Western ways
  - c) To spread Christianity
  - d) To improve economic conditions of Indians
2. Who was the key figure behind the introduction of Western education in India?
  - a) Lord Macaulay.
  - b) Lord Bentinck
  - c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
  - d) Mahatma Gandhi
3. Complete the following sentence. Mahatma Gandhi felt that the \_\_\_\_\_ ought to be the medium of teaching.
  - a) Sanskrit.
  - b) Arabic
  - c) Indian languages.
  - d) English
4. Name the poet who reacted against the introduction of Western education in India?
  - a) Bishnu Dey.
  - b) Amiya Chakravarthi
  - c) Rabindranath Tagore.
  - d) Bose
5. Who as a part of the Scottish missionary toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar in the 1830s?
  - a) William Carry.
  - b) Andrew Fuller.
  - c) Francois Solvyn.
  - d) William Adam

#### Short Answer Questions

1. What were the key features of the Western education system introduced in India? (3)
2. How did the British education system affect Indian society and culture? (3)
3. What role did Indian reformers play in promoting education during this period? (4)

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN

**WORK SHEET-02**

**CH – 06 CIVILISING THE ‘NATIVE’ EDUCATION THE NATION.**

**NAME OF STUDENTS.....**

**ROLL NO.....**

**TIME: 20min**

**MAX MARK: 15**

1.Discuss the impact of Western education on Indian society and culture. (5)

Ans.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2.Analyze the reasons behind the introduction of Western education in India. (5)

Ans.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3.Describe the contributions of Indian reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in promoting education. (5)

Ans.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER’S SIGN**



## WORK SHEET-03

### CH – 06 CIVILISING THE ‘NATIVE’ EDUCATION THE NATION.

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 20min

MAX MARK: 10

**Fill in the Blanks:**

**2**

1. The British government introduced the \_\_\_\_\_ Act in 1835 to promote Western education in India.
2. Lord Macaulay believed that Western education would create a class of Indians who were \_\_\_\_\_ to British interests.

**True or False:**

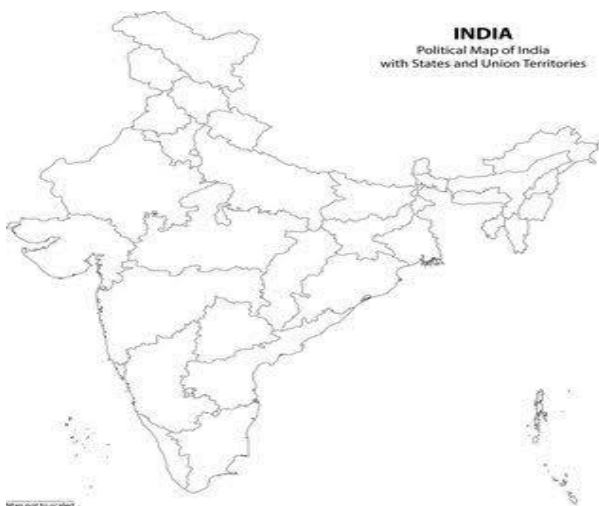
**3**

1. The British education system aimed to promote Indian languages and culture. (      )
2. Lord Macaulay was a strong supporter of vernacular education. (      )
3. The Western education system introduced in India was based on the British education system. (      )

**Map Skills:**

**5**

1. Locate the following places on a map of India: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Delhi.
2. Identify the regions where Western education was first introduced in India.



**REMARKS**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH – 07 WOMEN CASTE AND REFORM

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 40 min

MAX MARK: 30

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

(1\*6=6)

1.1..... where often treated was untouchables.

- a) Shudra    b) Brahman    c) teacher    d) traders

1.2. The idea of widows remarriage was advocated by.

- a) Dayanand sarawati    b) Jyoti Rao phule    c) Periyar    d) Pandit Ramabai

1.3. The Satyashodhak samaj association was founded by.

- a) Mumtaz Ali    b) periyar    c) Dayanand Saraswati    d) Pandita Ramabai

1.4. Widow remarriage act was passed in the year of...

- a) 1826    b) 1856    c) 1876    d) 1886

1.5. Brahmo Samaj was founded by

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Rai    b) Swami Vivekanand    c) M.C. Mukherjee    d) Ravindra Nath Tagore

1.6. Self respect movement was led by...

- a) Periyar    b) Ambedkar    c) Jyoti Rao Phule    d) Raja ram Mohan Roy

#### TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

(1\*5=5)

2.1. Begums of Bhopal played a notable role in promotion of education among women.

True / False

2.2. Rammohun roy was well versed in sanskriti , persian and several other Indian and European languages.

True / False

2.3. Social reformers had to discard the ancient texts in order to argue for reform in social practice. True /

False

2.4. Reformers got full support from all section of the people of the country. True / False

2.5. The child marriage restraint Act was passed in 1829. True / False

#### 3.FILL IN THE BLANKS.

( 1\*5=5)

3.1 ... .. was a book written by Jyotirao phule.

3.2 In... .. (Year), Sati was banned.

3.3.....founded a widows home at poona.

3.4 Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the... .. in 1875,and also supported widow marriage.

3.5 ... .. is Dalit leader.

#### 4. Short Answer Question

(2\*3=6)

4.1 what do you mean by “Sati”.

4.2 write the short note.

- a) Rammohan Roy    b) Dayanand Saraswati

#### 5. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(2X4=8)

5.1 What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement.

5.2. What were the different reason people had for not sending girls to school.

REMARKS

TEACHER’S SIGN

# WORK SHEET-01

## CH – 08 THE MAKING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT 1870 TO 1947

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

**ROLL NO.....**

**TIME: 40 min**

**MAX MARK: 30**

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

6

A. The struggle for partition of Bengal came to be known as.

- a) Khilafat movement  
b) Swadeshi movement  
c) Salt movement  
d) Quit India movement

B. The Vernacular press Act was enacted in

- a) 1840      b) 1875      c) 1878      d) 1890

C.The fight for Purna Swaraj was fought under the president ship of

- a) Mahatma Gandhi  
b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
c). Rajagopalachari  
d) Sardar Vallabhbhai patel

D.Freedom is our birthright\*slogan was given by

- a) Lala lajpat Rai  
c) Laxmi Sehgal
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
d) Mahatma Gandhi

E..... and Muslim league signed a Historic pact of Lucknow in 1916.

- a) Communist party                      b) British Empire  
b) Congress party                        d) Socialist party

F. Jalianwala massacre took place in the year... ..

- a) 1919                      b) 1921                      c) 1924                      d) 1917

### True/False Questions:

5

- A. The Simon Commission had two Indian representatives. True or False:  
B. Subhash Chandra Bose was not a Moderate leader. True or False:  
C. After the partition of Bengal the Swadeshi movement started. True/False:  
D. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in Amritsar. True/False:  
E. In 1930 Gandhiji led a march to break the salt law. True /False:

**Fill in the blanks:**

5

- A.... authored the book poverty and un-British Rule.  
B..... used to edit the marathi newspaper  
C. In August.....the quit Indian movement started.  
D. The.....leader did not believe in extreme action.  
E.....was the first Indian governor general.

### Short Answer Type:

**2\*3**

- A. Who were called “Lal-Bal-Pal.?”  
B. Who was A. O. Hume?  
C. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the Salt law.

**Long Answer Type:**

**2\*4**

- A. What Economic impact did the First world War have on India?  
B. When did the Non-Cooperation movement strengthen?

## REMARKS

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

## UNIT- 02 GEOGRAPHY

### WORK SHEET-01

#### CH-01 RESOURCES

NAME OF STUDENTS-----

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 35min

MAX MARK: 25

#### A. Multiple Choice Questions (3 Mark)

1. Careful use of resources and giving time to renew them, is known as
  - a) Technological skills
  - b) Depletion
  - c) Development level
  - d) Conservation
2. Resources drawn from which of the following are called nature resources?
  - a) Man-made
  - b) Neutral
  - c) Natural
  - d) Nursery
3. Fossil fuels are known as:
  - a) Renewable resources
  - b) Potential resources
  - c) Non-renewable resources
  - d) Man-made resources

#### B. Fill in the blanks. (3 Mark)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are examples for human made resources.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ helps in transferring the physical material into valuable resources.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ resources are those whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present.

#### C. True and False (3 Mark)

7. Human beings are special resources.
8. On the basis of distribution, resources can be classified as abiotic or biotic.
9. Human resources refer to the number and abilities of the people.

#### D. Short Answer Type Questions (3×2 = 6Mark)

10. Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?
11. What is resource conservation?
12. Why are human resources important?

#### E. Long Answer Type Questions (2×5 =10Mark)

13. What is sustainable development?
14. Differentiate between Natural Resources and Human-made Resources.

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH-02 LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION & WILDLIFE RESOURCES

NAME OF STUDENTS-----

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 35min

MAX MARK: 25

#### A. Multiple Choice Questions (3 Mark)

1. Kaziranga National Park is situated in:

- a) West Bengal
- b) Manipur
- c) Assam
- d) Odisha

2. Dudhwa Tiger Park is situated in:

- a) West Bengal
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Assam
- d) Odisha

3. Bharatpur Sanctuary is a famous:

- a) Bird Sanctuary
- b) Tiger Park
- c) National Park
- d) Zoo

#### B. True and False (3 Mark)

- 4. Water availability per person in India is declining.
- 5. Ganga–Brahmaputra plain of India is an overpopulated region.
- 6. Human interference and change of climate can maintain the ecosystem.

#### C. Fill in the Blanks (3 Mark)

- 7. An organic material which determines the fertility of soil is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. One of the major threats to the environment is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. Water is a vital \_\_\_\_\_ natural resource.

#### D. Short Answer Type Questions (3×2 = 6 Mark)

- 10. Write any two reasons for land degradation today.
- 11. Suggest three ways to conserve water.
- 12. Define weathering.

#### E. Long Answer Type Questions (2×5 = 10 Mark)

- 13. What do you understand by natural resources? Mention the different types of natural resources.
- 14. Explain briefly the various factors responsible for soil formation.

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH-03 AGRICULTURE

NAME OF STUDENTS-----

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 20min

MAX MARK: 15

#### Case 1

**Read the following paragraph and give the answers.**

East Asia, particularly China and Japan, experiences high population density due to a combination of favourable climate, extensive economic opportunities, and historical development of densely populated urban areas. In contrast, Australia has a low population density primarily because of its harsh climate, vast arid regions, and relatively small population concentrated in coastal cities. The differences in climate, economic opportunities, and historical development have led to these contrasting population densities.

1. What is population density? 1
2. What are the reasons behind the high population density in East Asia? 1
3. Short listed the factors for low population density in Australia. 2

#### Case 2

**Read the following paragraph and give the answers.**

Urbanisation significantly impacts global population distribution by concentrating populations in urban areas due to economic opportunities, better services, and infrastructure. This trend leads to higher population densities in cities and suburban areas while rural areas may see population decline. The implications for future growth include increased pressure on urban infrastructure, environmental challenges, and the need for sustainable development practices to manage the growing urban populations effectively.

- A. Why are the people migrating? 2
- B. Discuss the impact of urbanisation on global population distribution. 2
- C. What are the implications of urbanisation for future growth? 2

#### Case 3

**The main four stages of demographic transition model are:**

Pre-Transition: High birth and death rates, leading to a stable population.

Early Transition: Death rates decline due to improvements in healthcare and sanitation, while birth rates remain high, causing rapid population growth.

Late Transition: Birth rates start to decline, leading to a slower rate of population growth.

Post-Transition: Both birth and death rates are low, resulting in a stable or slowly growing population.

Migration affects population change by increasing or decreasing the number of people in a country or region. Immigration adds to the population size, while emigration reduces it. Carrying capacity refers to the maximum number of individuals an environment can sustain based on available resources. If a population exceeds this capacity, it can lead to resource depletion and decreased quality of life, potentially causing population decline or limiting growth.

- A. What are the main stages of the demographic transition model? 1
- B. How does migration influence population change? 2
- C. Explain the concept of "carrying capacity" and its relevance to population change. 2

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH-04 INDUSTRIES

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30min

MAX MARK: 20

#### Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark each)

- Food processing is an example of which type of industry?  
(A) marine (B) agro (C) mineral (D) forest
- Industry owned by one individual is known as  
(A) Private sector industry (B) Joint sector industry  
(C) Co-operative industry (D) Public sector industry
- The example of a co-operative industry is  
(A) Steel Authority of India Ltd (B) Hindustan Aeronautical Ltd  
(C) Sudha Dairy (D) Maruti Udyog Limited
- Sakchi was the old name of  
(A) Jamshedpur (B) Salem (C) Bhadravati (D) Belgavi
- ..... is known as the 'Manchestor of Japan.'  
(A) Tokyo (B) Hiroshima (C) Osaka (D) Aichi
- Assertion (A)-** After Independence, the government took the initiative and set up several iron and steel plants.

**Reason (R )-** Sakchi was only 32 km away from Kalimati station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway line, also provided a large market.

- A is correct but R is wrong
- A is wrong but R is correct
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.6
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

#### Part B. Very Short Answer Type Question. (1 Mark each)

- What is the output of the iron and steel industry.
- Which Indian city is known as "The Manchester of India"?
- Name any two natural fibres.

#### Part C. Short Answer Type Question. (2 Marks each)

- Define the term 'industry'.
- Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of the modern industry and why?
- Why did the cotton textile industry rapidly expand in Mumbai?

#### Part D. Long Answer Type Question. ( 5 Marks)

- Explain classification of industry on the basis of raw material.

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....

# WORK SHEET-01

## CH-05 HUMAN RESOURCE

**NAME OF STUDENTS.....**

**ROLL NO.....**

**TIME: 30min**

**MAX MARK: 20.**

1. Which factor primarily contributes to population growth in a country?

5

- a) High death rate                                      b) High birth rate  
c) Low immigration rate                            d) Low fertility rate

2. Which of the following is a consequence of rapid population growth?

- a) Decreased demand for resources      b) Improved infrastructure  
c) Increased strain on resources and services      d) Lower urbanisation rates

### 3. What is the demographic transition model used to explain?

- a) Changes in cultural practices      b) Patterns of economic development  
c) Changes in population growth and structure over time      d) Patterns of global migration

4. Which region is experiencing the highest population growth rate as of the latest data?

- a) Europe  
b) North America  
c) Sub-Saharan Africa  
d) East Asia

5. What term describes the number of people born per 1,000 people per year?

- a) Death rate                                      b) Birth rate  
c) Migration rate                                d) Fertility rate

## True or False Questions

4

6. Government policies have no significant impact on population distribution. **True/False**

7. A country with a high birth rate and low death rate is likely to experience population growth. **True/False**

8. Decreased life expectancy leads to population growth. **True/False**

9. Migration does not affect population change in a country. **True/False**

### Assertion and Reason Questions

**10.Assertion:** Population pyramids can show the age distribution and growth trends of a population.

**Reason:** Population pyramids display the distribution of various age groups, helping to identify trends such as ageing populations or youthful populations.

- a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation for A.  
b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation for A.  
c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.  
d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

**11.Assertion:** Population decline is always caused by a low birth rate.

**Reason:** Population decline can also result from high death rates or significant emigration. 1

- a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation for A.  
b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation for A.  
c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.  
d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.



**Short Answer Questions:**

**3**

13.Explain how natural disasters can influence population distribution.

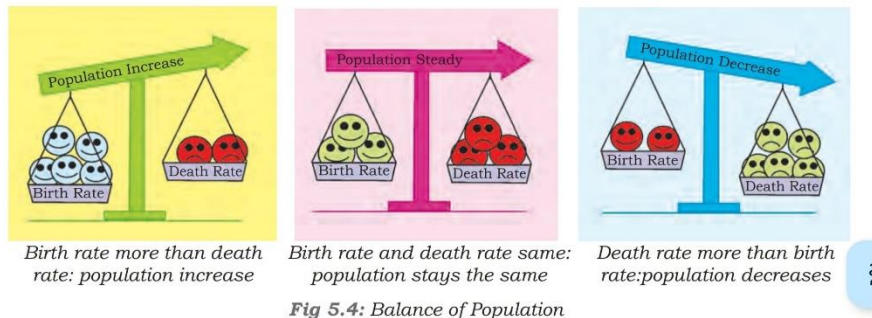
**Long Answer Questions:**

**5**

14.Evaluate the impact of migration on population distribution and growth in both developed and developing countries.

**Picture Based Questions:**

**1**



15.Analyse the above given pictures and evaluate the condition of highest population growth in-

- A. Yellow Picture
- B. Pink Picture
- C. Sky blue Picture
- D. None of the above

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....

# UNIT- 03 POLITICAL SCIENCE

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH-01 THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 35min

MAX MARK: 25

#### Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. When was the Indian Constitution adopted? 1  
- A) January 1, 1950  
- B) January 26, 1950  
- C) August 15, 1947  
- D) November 26, 1949
2. . Who is known as the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'? 1  
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru  
- B) B.R. Ambedkar  
- C) Mahatma Gandhi  
- D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
3. Which part of the Indian Constitution provides for the Fundamental Rights of citizens? 1  
- A) Part III  
- B) Part IV  
- C) Part V  
- D) Part VI
4. How can the Indian Constitution be amended? 1  
- A) By a simple majority of Parliament  
- B) By a joint session of Parliament  
- C) By a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament  
- D) By a decision of the Supreme Court
5. Which document is considered the supreme law of India? 1  
- A) The Indian Penal Code  
- B) The Indian Constitution  
- C) The Declaration of Independence  
- D) The Directive Principles

#### Fill in the Blanks

5

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ branch of government is responsible for making laws.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ branch of government is responsible for enforcing laws.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ branch of government is responsible for interpreting laws.
4. The President is the head of the \_\_\_\_\_ branch of government.
5. The Constitution begins with the words "We the \_\_\_\_\_."

**True/ False Questions:****5**

- 1.The Indian Constitution was adopted on January 26, 1947. **True/ False**
2. The Indian Constitution provides for a federal system of government. **True/ False**
3. Fundamental Rights are mentioned in Part IV of the Indian Constitution. **True/ False**
4. The Indian Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament. **True/ False**
- 5.The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression. **True/ False**

**Short Answers Type Questions**

1. What is the main purpose of the Constitution? **2**
- 2.What is the significance of the Preamble to the Constitution? **2**
3. What does the system of checks and balances do? **3**
4. What are the three branches of government established by the Constitution? **3**

**REMARK.....****TEACHER SIGN.....**

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH-02 UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 35min

MAX MARK: 25

#### Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. What does secularism primarily mean? 1
  - A) The separation of church and state
  - B) The promotion of a particular religion by the state
  - C) The merging of all religions into one
  - D) The promotion of religious conflict
2. Which of the following is a key feature of secularism in a democratic country? 1
  - A) The government supports one religion over others
  - B) All religions are given equal respect and freedom
  - C) Religious laws replace civil laws
  - D) Only one religion is practiced in public spaces
3. In a secular state, how should the government treat different religions? 1
  - A) By favouring one religion
  - B) By avoiding involvement in religious matters
  - C) By promoting religious practices in government institutions
  - D) By enforcing religious laws
4. Which country is known for its secular constitution? 1
  - A) Saudi Arabia
  - B) India
  - C) Iran
  - D) Vatican City
5. What is an example of secularism in practice? 1
  - A) Government funding for religious schools
  - B) Laws that apply equally to all citizens regardless of their religion
  - C) Religious symbols displayed in government offices
  - D) State-run religious services

#### Fill in the Blanks

1. In a secular state, all religions are given \_\_\_\_\_ treatment by the government. 1
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ state does not support or promote any particular religion. 1
3. Secularism guarantees individuals the freedom to practice any religion or \_\_\_\_\_ religion. 1
4. Secularism aims to prevent the government from becoming \_\_\_\_\_ in religious matters. 1
5. Secularism promotes the idea that religion and \_\_\_\_\_ should be kept separate. 1

### **True/ False Questions**

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. In a secular state, the government supports one particular religion. - <b>True/ False</b>                | <b>1</b> |
| 2. In a secular state, religious laws can replace civil laws. - <b>True/ False</b>                          | <b>1</b> |
| 3. Secularism allows the government to make laws that favour one religion over others. - <b>True/ False</b> | <b>1</b> |
| 4.A secular government can fund religious schools. - <b>True/ False</b>                                     | <b>1</b> |
| 5.In a secular state, only certain religions are allowed to be practiced. - <b>True/ False</b>              | <b>1</b> |

### **Short Answer Type Questions**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Why is secularism important in a democracy?                       | <b>2</b> |
| 2.Give an example of how secularism is practised in a secular state. | <b>2</b> |
| 3.How does secularism help prevent religious discrimination?         | <b>3</b> |
| 4. What does it mean when a state is described as secular?           | <b>3</b> |

**REMARK.....**

**TEACHER SIGN.....**

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH-03 PARLIAMENT AND THE MAKING OF LAWS

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 25min

MAX MARK: 20

#### 1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION: -

5

A. India became independent on -

- a) 15 August 1947      b) 26 January 1950      c) 26 November 1949      d) None of these

B. Representatives to the Indian Parliament are chosen by the

- a) People      b) Prime Minister      c) President      d) None of these

C. The upper house of the Parliament, representing the states is termed as

- a) Lok Sabha      b) Rajya Sabha      c) Parliament House      d) None of these

D. Which body is responsible for the implementation of laws in the country

- a) Judiciary      b) Legislative      (c) Executive      (d) Parliament

E. The tenure of members of Rajya Sabha is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 5 years      b) 7 years      c) 3 years      d) 6 years

#### 2. FILL IN THE BLANKS: -

5

a)..... is the most important symbol of Indian democracy.

b) The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ..... in the Lok Sabha.

c) All the representatives in the Parliament together control and guide the .....

d) The Lok Sabha is usually elected once in every ..... years.

e) There are ..... houses in the parliament.

#### 3. Short answer type questions-

6

a) What is Parliament?

b) What does the Parliament of India consist of?

c) Why are laws required?

#### 4. Long answer type questions-

4

a) How are the representatives elected to the Parliament in India?

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH-04 JUDICIARY

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 25min

MAX MARK: 20

**1. State whether true or false:**

5

- a. The seven North-Eastern states have a common High Court.
- b. Judiciary is not independent.
- c. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India.
- d. There is no need of judiciary in democracy.
- e. Chief Justice of India is elected by people.

**2.Match the following-**

5

- |                  |                                |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Supreme court | a) State level                 |
| B. Article 21    | b) Branch of Law               |
| C. High court    | c) An organ of the government. |
| D. Criminal Law  | d) New Delhi                   |
| E. Judiciary     | e) Right to life               |

**3. Short answer type questions-**

6

- A. What is the structure of courts in India?
- B. What is 'Judicial Review'?
- C. Write difference between criminal law and civil law?

**4. Long Answer Type Questions:**

4

- A. Write about PIL and its role in ensuring access to justice for all.

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH -05 UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 35min

MAX MARK: 25

- Q1. What factors make certain groups feel marginalized: 1  
A) Social and cultural B) Economic C) Political D) All of these
- Q2. \_\_\_\_\_ is home to more than 60 tribal groups. 1  
A) Rajasthan B) Haryana C) Maharashtra D) Odisha
- Q3. Who are Adivasis? 1  
A) Original Habitants B) Tribals C) Both a and b D) Other than given option
- Q4. In social environment, Marginalisation is due to :- 1  
A) Different Language B) Different Religion C) Minority D) All of these
- Q5.Assertion(A):**Adivasis are invariably portrayed in very stereotypical ways.  
**Reason (R):** This often wrongly leads to people believing that they are exotic, primitive and backward. 1  
a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation for A.  
b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation for A.  
c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.  
d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

Q6. Match the following :

1

A) Adivasis	1)Safeguards and needed to protect them
B) The Sachar Committee	2) Located in minorities area
C) Minorities	3) Located in Adivasi areas
D) Important mining and industrial services	4) Examined social, economic and educational status of Muslims community in India.

Q7. Which of these communities have the most and the least access to basic amenities? Discuss 1

#### I. Access to Basic Amenities, 2008–2009

Religious Community	Pucca House	Electricity	Tap Water
Hindu	65.4	75.2	43.7
Muslim	63.8	67.5	35.8
Christian	69.3	86.2	48.0
Sikh	91.3	96.0	49.3

Source: India Human Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion, Oxford University Press for Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, p. 346, 389, 392.



**Short answer type questions-**

Q 8. In your own city or village, who would you think are the marginalized groups? Discuss. 2

Q9. Would you agree with the statement that economic marginalization and social marginalization are interlinked. Why? 2

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

Q10. Forests play a crucial role in the development of all empires and settled civilizations in India. How? 3

Q11. How can we tackle Marginalization? 3

Q12. 25% of Muslim children in the 6-14 year age group have either never been enrolled in school or have dropped out. This percentage is much higher than that of any other socio-religious community. Do you think special measures are required to address this situation? 4

Q13. List five products and it's usage that we use at home that comes from the forest. 4

**REMARK.....**

**TEACHER SIGN.....**

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH -06 CONFRONTING MARGINALISATION

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 35min

MAX MARK: 25

- Q1) Which article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability? 1  
A) Article 15. B) Article 16. C) Article 17. D) Article 25
- Q2) How does government ensure to end the inequity in the country? 1  
A) Through laws B) Through reservations C) Both A and B D) None of them
- Q3) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was framed in 1  
A) 1993. B) 2000. C) 1996. D) 1989
- Q4) **Assertion (A)** : No one can be discriminated on the basis of caste, religion, sex or gender. 1  
**Reasons (R)**: Article 15 states that a person can't be discriminated on the basis of caste, religion, sex or gender.  
a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
d) Both assertion and reason are false
- Q5) **Assertion (A)** Article 17 of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished. 1  
**Reason (R)** the government provides for free or subsidized hostels for students of Dalit and Adivasi communities.  
a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Q6) Match the following : 2

#### COLUMN A

- (a) Untouchability
- (b) Priest
- (c) Occupation
- (d) Confront
- (e) Manual scavenging

#### COLUMN B

- (i) Face to face
- (ii) Work to earn money
- (iii) Scavenging by hand
- (iv) Temple
- (v) Not touch ability

Short answer type questions-

Q7) What does this image want to say? 2



8. What are the fundamental rights enshrined in Indian constitution? 2

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

9. What are the ways in which marginalized communities tried to overcome the discriminations they faced? 3

10. What is manual scavenging? How is it harmful for people who practice it? 3

11. State the ideas of C.K Janu, an adivasi activist on violation of constitutional rights by the government of various Indian states. 4

12. Why did the Safai Karamchari Andolan file a PIL in 2003? What did they complain about in their petition? What did the Supreme Court do on hearing their case in 2005? 4

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH -07 PUBLIC FACILITY

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 15min

MAX MARK: 15

A. What is a public facility?

1

- a) A place where people can shop
- b) A service provided by the government for the benefit of the public
- c) A private business
- d) A recreational park

B. Which of the following is NOT considered a public facility?

1

- a) Schools
- b) Hospitals
- c) Private clubs
- d) Public libraries

C. Public transportation is important because it:

1

- a) Is expensive for everyone
- b) Reduces traffic congestion
- c) Is available only to certain people
- d) Provides only luxury services

D. See the picture given below and find out which type of problem is facing by people under desired public facilities?

1

- a) Shortage of Schools
- b) Shortage of Hospitals
- c) Shortage of water
- d) Shortage of electricity



E. What is a major cause of water shortage in Chennai?

1

- a) Overuse of water resources
- b) Excessive rainfall
- c) Efficient water management
- d) Low population density

F. Which of the following is a solution to water shortage problems in Chennai?

1

- a) Increasing the number of water-intensive industries
- b) Rainwater harvesting
- c) Building more residential areas

- d) Using water only for recreational purposes
- G. The primary source of water for Chennai is:
- River systems
  - Coastal aquifers
  - Groundwater
  - Imported water

1

### Match the Following

5

#### Column A.

#### Column B

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Rainwater Harvesting.            | a) Leads to increased water supply             |
| 2. Groundwater Depletion.           | b) Causes severe water shortages               |
| 3. Seasonal Variations in Rainfall. | c) A method to capture and store rainwater     |
| 4. Water Scarcity Effects.          | d) Leads to a significant drop in water levels |
| 5. Desalination Plants.             | e) Provides a solution to water scarcity       |

### Reason-Assertion Questions

3

**Assertion (A):** Public facilities are essential for the well-being of the community.

**Reason (R):** Public facilities ensure that everyone has access to basic services regardless of their income.

- Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation for A.
- Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation for A.
- A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- A is incorrect, but R is correct.

**Assertion (A):** Public parks are used for recreation and leisure activities.

**Reason (R):** They are maintained by local governments and are free to use.

- Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation for A.
- Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation for A.
- A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- A is incorrect, but R is correct.

**Assertion (A):** Chennai experiences water scarcity during the summer months.

**Reason (R):** The city's water supply relies heavily on seasonal rainfall.

- Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation for A.
- Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation for A.
- A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- A is incorrect, but R is correct.

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....

## WORK SHEET-02

### CH -07 PUBLIC FACILITY

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 40min

MAX MARK: 25

#### True/False Questions

5x1 =5

- A. Public libraries are funded by private donations. True or False:
- B. Access to clean drinking water is considered a public facility. True or False:
- C. Public facilities are only available in urban areas. True/False:
- D. Chennai has an adequate water supply throughout the year. True/False:
- E. Rainwater harvesting is a technique used to combat water shortage in Chennai. True /False:

#### Short Answer Type

6x2 =12

- A. List three examples of public facilities that are essential for daily life.
- B. Explain why public transportation is important for cities.
- C. What role do public hospitals play in a community?
- D. Describe two major impacts of water shortage on daily life in Chennai.
- E. How does the seasonal variation in rainfall contribute to water scarcity in Chennai?
- F. What measures can be taken to address the water shortage problem in Chennai?

#### Long Answer Type

4x4 =16

- A. Discuss the importance of public facilities in ensuring equal access to essential services for all citizens. Include examples such as public education, healthcare, and sanitation.
- B. Analyse the impact of not having adequate public facilities on a community. Consider factors such as health, education, and economic development in your answer.
- C. Discuss the causes and consequences of water shortage in Chennai. Provide examples of how water scarcity affects different sectors such as agriculture, industry, and daily household activities.
- D. Evaluate the effectiveness of current water management practices in Chennai. Suggest improvements or alternative strategies to ensure a sustainable water supply for the city.

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....

## WORK SHEET-01

### CH -08 LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 20min

MAX MARK: 15

- 1.1 What is the primary purpose of minimum wage laws? 1
- a) To provide free education                      b) To ensure fair wages for workers
- c) To control inflation                              d) To reduce taxes
- 1.2. Under which act are minimum wages set and regulated in India? 1
- a) The Industrial Disputes Act                      b) The Minimum Wages Act
- c) The Factories Act                                  d) The Trade Union Act
- 1.3. Who is responsible for setting minimum wages in different states of India? 1
- a) The Central Government                      b) The State Governments
- c) The Supreme Court                              d) The Employers
- 1.4. Minimum wages in India vary according to: 1
- a) The industry    b) The size of the company
- c) The geographical location                      d) Both a and c
- 1.5. What year did the Bhopal Gas Tragedy occur? 1
- a) 1982    b) 1984
- c) 1986    d) 1988
- 1.6. What was the primary cause of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy?
- a) A train accident                                  b) A gas leak from a pesticide plant
- c) An earthquake                                      d) A flood
- 1.7. Which company owned the pesticide plant involved in the Bhopal Gas Tragedy?
- a) Dow Chemical                                      b) Union Carbide Corporation
- c) Monsanto    d) BASF
- 1.8. The gas leak in Bhopal primarily released which toxic substance?
- a) Carbon monoxide                                  b) Methyl isocyanate (MIC)
- c) Sulphur dioxide                                      d) Nitrogen dioxide
- 1.9 What was the chemical gas leaked from Union Carbide plant?
- a) MIC    b) MICA
- c) MI    d) MIS
- 1.10 When was UCIL established?
- a) 1967    b) 1968
- c) 1969    d) 1970

#### 2.True/False Questions

8x1=8

- 2.1. Minimum wages are the same across all states in India. True / False
- 2.2. The Minimum Wages Act applies only to workers in the organized sector. True / False
- 2.3. The government reviews and revises minimum wages periodically. True / False
- 2.4. Employers can pay less than the minimum wage if they have a special agreement with the workers.

- 2.5. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was the result of a natural disaster.  
2.6. The leak from the pesticide plant occurred during the day.  
2.7. Many people were evacuated before the gas leak occurred.  
2.8. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy resulted in thousands of casualties.

True / False  
True / False  
True / False  
True / False

### 3.Reason Assertion

2x1=2

3.1. **Assertion:** Minimum wages are essential for protecting workers' rights and ensuring a decent standard of living.

**Reason:** Minimum wages help to prevent exploitation and provide fair compensation for work.

- a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.  
b) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion.  
c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.  
d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

3.2. **Assertion:** The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is considered one of the worst industrial disasters in history.

**Reason:** The disaster resulted in a significant number of deaths and long-term health impacts.

- a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.  
b) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion.  
c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.  
d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....



## WORK SHEET-02

### CH -08 LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 40min

MAX MARK: 25

#### 1. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

5x2=10

1. Explain how the Minimum Wages Act impacts workers in India.
2. What factors are considered when determining the minimum wage rate in different states?
3. Briefly explain how the Bhopal Gas Tragedy impacted the local population.
4. What were some of the immediate responses to the gas leak by the local and national authorities?
5. How did the Bhopal Gas Tragedy influence environmental protection laws in India?

#### 2. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

5X3=15

1. Discuss the challenges and limitations faced by workers and employers in the context of minimum wage laws in India. How can these challenges be addressed?
2. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Minimum Wages Act in ensuring fair wages for all workers. What improvements could be made to better protect workers' rights?
3. Discuss the long- term environmental and health effects of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy on the affected area and its residents.
4. Analyse the role of corporate responsibility and government regulation in preventing industrial disasters, using the Bhopal Gas Tragedy as a case study.
5. Analyse the role of labour laws in ensuring workers' rights and improving working conditions in India. What are some key challenges in enforcing these laws, and how can they be addressed?

REMARK.....

TEACHER SIGN.....