

SRI KANCHI MAHASWAMI VIDYA MANDIR

QUESTION BANK 2019-20

Class: 8

Lesson -1How, When and Where

I. Very short answer:

1. What is the problem with the periodisation of Indian history that James Mill offers?
2. Name the events for which specific dates can be determined.
3. What was an important aspect of the histories written by the British historians in India?
4. Who was James Mill?
5. What was Mill's opinion about the Asian societies?
6. What evil practices, according to James Mill, dominated the Indian social life before the British came to India?
7. How did paintings project Governor- General?
8. Why do many historians refer to modern period as colonial?
9. Mention one important source used by historians in writing about the last 230 years of Indian history.
10. What is done under census?
11. Who was the first Governor General of India?
12. Why do we divide history into different periods?
13. What is History?
14. By what criteria do we choose a set of dates as important?
15. Which period in Indian history is described as colonial period?
16. Define colonization.
17. Who are calligraphists?
18. Who was the last Viceroy of British India?
19. What events are generally recorded in the history books?
20. How were records preserved during the British rule?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What are official records?
2. Why did the British preserve official documents?
3. How will the information historians get from old newspapers be different from that found in police reports?
4. How did James Mill view India?
5. Historians divide Indian history into ancient, medieval and modern. But this division too has its problems. What are these problems?
6. What did the British do to preserve important official documents and letters?
7. What do official records not tell? How do we come to know about them?
8. How did the British conquer India and establish their rule?
9. Why do we continue to associate history with a string of dates?
10. How do we write history?
11. How did Historians divide the Indian History?
12. What are the other sources of describing histories?
13. How will the information historians get from old newspapers be different from that found in police reports?
14. Explain the words:

Nation, Sovereignty, Presidency

15. Why did surveys become a common practice under the colonial administration in India?
16. Why were the revenue surveys conducted by the British?
17. What types of surveys were conducted by the colonial administration in India?
18. Name the sources that need to be studied for more understanding.
19. What kind of documents is available at the National Archives?
20. Write a note on Records.

III Answer in Detail:

1. How do the official records of the British administration help historians to write about the last 250 years of Indian history?
2. How did surveys become important under the colonial administration?
3. What is time-span in connection with historical events?
4. How important are the dates? Give some examples.
5. By which criteria do we choose a set of dates as important? Give examples.
6. What is the problem with the periodization of Indian history that James Mill offers?

Lesson- 2 From Trade to Territory

I. Very short answer:

1. Who was the ruler of England in 1600?
2. What caused huge loss of revenue in Bengal?
3. Why did the Company want a puppet ruler?
4. What was the main reason for the defeat of Sirajuddaulah at Plassey?
5. Why did the Battle of Plassey become famous?
6. Whom did the Company install in place of Mir Jafar?
7. How did the Company purchase Indian goods?
8. Who were called 'nabobs'?
9. Who were the Residents?
10. What purpose did the Residents serve?
11. Name the two rulers under whose leadership Mysore became powerful.
12. Why did Tipu Sultan develop a close relationship with the French in India?
13. What happened in the Battle of Seringapatam?
14. What was the result of the second Anglo-Maratha war?
15. What was the objective behind the Company's new policy of 'paramountcy'?
16. What was the result of Rani Channamma's anti-British resistance movement?
17. What was Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse?
18. Name the Kingdoms which were annexed on the basis of 'Doctrine of Lapse'.
19. What constituted the Mughal army?
20. Why was Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India, tried after he returned to England?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Give an account of different European trading companies besides the British East India Company that entered the Eastern markets.
2. When did the East India Company acquire a charter from the England ruler? What did this mean?
3. What was the result of the failure of royal charter in Eastern markets?
4. What were the grievances of the Company regarding the Nawabs of Bengal?
5. Write a note on Tipu Sultan—The 'Tiger of Mysore'.

6. What administrative reformations were brought in the sphere of justice?
7. What attracted European trading companies to India?
8. Explain the system of 'subsidiary alliance'.
9. Why were the trading companies like East India Company forced to fortify their settlements?
10. Give the major features of the first factory.
11. What happened after the defeat at Plassey? Why did the company fail to take over the administration?
12. How did Robert Clive commit suicide?
13. Define a. Puppet b. Negotiation c. Confederacy
14. What were the methods used by the British to annex Indian kingdoms?
15. What was the outcome of Battle of Buxar?
16. How did steam technology help the company?
17. Briefly explain about Lord Dalhousie.
18. What did the company mean by puppet ruler?
19. Why was Robert Clive cross-examined by the British Parliament?
20. What powers were enjoyed by the Residents appointed by the Company?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Give an account of the Battle of Plassey.
2. Who introduced the policy of 'paramounty'? What did it mean? What sort of resistance did the Company face?
3. How did the East India Company begin trade in Bengal?
4. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the East India Company?
5. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?
6. In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?
7. Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.
8. Write a short note on three Anglo Maratha wars.
9. Explain the major features of the Doctrine of Lapse.
10. What was the problem with the pandits in interpreting local laws? How was it solved?

Lesson- 3 Ruling the Countryside

I. Very short answers:

1. Why were Bengal artisans deserting villages?
2. Name the Governor-General of India when the Permanent Settlement was introduced.
3. What did the Permanent Settlement actually mean?
4. What problems did zamindars face under the Permanent Settlement?
5. Who was William Morris?
6. Who created Kalamkari print?
7. What is common in the two prints—a Kalamkari print and a Morris cotton print?
8. What is indigo?
9. Why did cloth dyers prefer indigo to woad?
10. Where did the French begin cultivating indigo?
11. Where did the English cultivate indigo?
12. What did nij cultivation require?
13. What was big problem for the planters?
14. What role did women play in the cultivation of indigo?
15. What did indigo workers do in waist- deep water?
16. Who were the gomasthas?
17. Who were the lathiyals?

18. When was the diwani of Bengal granted to the East India Company?
19. What do you mean by Vat?
20. Define the term Bigha.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How did the Bengal economy fall into a deep crisis?
2. What were the consequences of the economic crisis that gripped Bengal?
3. Give a brief description of the Mahalwari System.
4. What was the Munro system? Or what was Ryotwari system?
5. By the end of the 18th century, the demand for Indian indigo grew further. What were the reasons behind it?
6. How did indigo trade attract foreign traders?
7. How was indigo cultivated under the ryoti system?
8. Why did the indigo cultivators decide to rebel? How did they show their anger?
9. Why was the Indigo Commission set up by the government? What were its findings and suggestions?
10. Describe the main features of the Permanent Settlement.
11. How was the Mahalwari System different from the permanent settlement?
12. Give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.
13. Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?
14. When the company became Diwan, what was its result?
15. What did the company do to increase its revenue income?
16. Describe the position of Bengal economy during the Diwani of the Company.
17. How did the British try to produce crops of European requirement in India?
18. SOURCE-BASED QUESTION

Question.1. Read the following extract (Source 1) taken from NCERT textbook and answer the questions that follow:

Colebrook on Bengal ryots

In many villages of Bengal, some of the powerful ryots did not cultivate, but instead gave out their lands to others (the under-tenants), taking from

them very high rents. In 1806, H.T. Colebrook described the conditions of these under-tenants in Bengal:

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

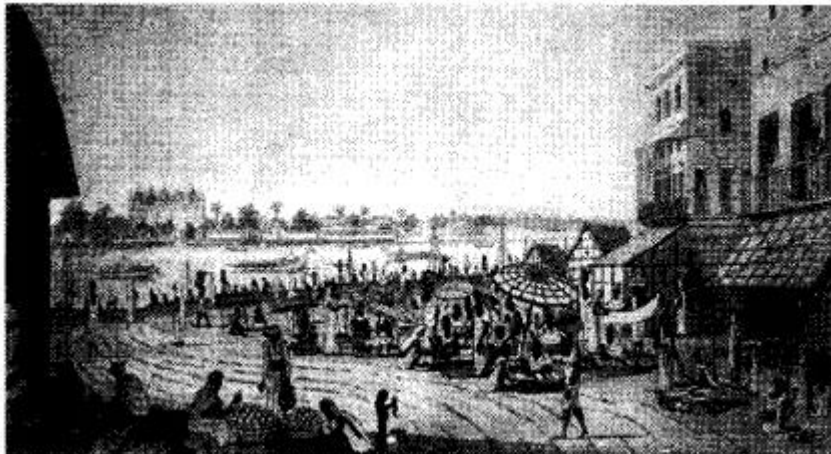
Questions:

- (i) Who were the under-tenants?

(ii) How did H.T. Colebrook describe the conditions of these under-tenants in Bengal?

19. PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

Question.1.Observe the given picture taken from NCERT textbook and answer the questions that follow:



Questions:

(i) What do you see in the above picture?

(ii) Who came here and for what purpose?

20. Define the term slaves.

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What were the terms of the Permanent Settlement? What problems did it pose?
2. What was nij cultivation? What were the problems with it? Or Why were planters reluctant to expand the area under nij cultivation till the late 19th century?
3. Describe different stages of the production of indigo.
4. What were the circumstances which led to the eventual collapse of indigo production in Bengal?
5. What did the Company do to improve agriculture?
6. Explain the Mahalwari revenue system.
7. Explain the Munroe system and the problems in the Ryotwari Munroe system.
8. Give an account of the Blue Rebellion.
9. What happened after the Blue Rebellion?
10. What methods did the company adopt to expand area under Indigo Cultivation?

Lesson- 4 Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

I. Very short answers:

1. Mention different types of activities of the tribal people.
2. Why did the British want tribal groups to settle down and become peasant cultivators?
3. Why did the British introduce land settlements?
4. Why were some forests classified as Reserved Forests?
5. What problem did the British face after they stopped the tribal people from living inside forests?
6. Why did the Forest Department establish forest villages?
7. How did the tribal groups view the market and the traders?
8. Who was Birsa?
9. What did people say about him?
10. What problems did Birsa set out to resolve?
11. Who were the outsiders being referred to as dikus?
12. On what charges was Birsa convicted?
13. When did Birsa die and how?

14. When and where was the forest Satyagraha staged?
15. Name the tribals associated with the following occupations:
a. Shepherds b. Cattle herders' c. Goat herders.
16. Where is Jhum cultivation practiced these days in India?
17. Where did Khondas live?
18. Which tribe practiced settled agriculture?
19. Define fallow land.
20. Who are pastoralists?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What were the main activities of the Khonds living in the forests of Orissa?
2. How did traders and moneylenders exploit the tribal people?
3. How did the British officials view settled tribal groups and those who moved about from place to place?
4. Describe land settlements introduced by the British.
5. Why was the British effort to settle jhum cultivators not very successful?
6. What problem did the British face after they brought changes in forest laws?
7. How did they solve this problem?
8. Give a brief history of the revolts by different tribal groups in the country.
9. In what ways was the Birsa movement significant?
10. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?
11. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?
12. What accounts for the anger of the tribals against the dikus?
13. What were the features of tribal society?
14. Why were the forests classified as Reserved Forests?
15. Why was the Forest department established by the British?
16. How was silk production encouraged among the Santhals?
17. Enumerate the popular revolts of the tribal people during 19th and 20th centuries.
18. Who were the tribals? Mention the various names of tribal groups in India.
19. How did the traders and moneylenders become important in tribal society?
20. What is Sal and Mahua?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. How did different tribal groups live? Describe in brief.
2. Give a brief life sketch of Birsa Munda.
3. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?
4. Describe the problems of tribal workers in plantation and in coal mines.
5. Describe the lives of silk growers in the 18th century.
6. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?
7. Briefly explain the land settlements introduced by the British.
8. How did Birsa resume his movement after his release in 1897?

Lesson-5 When People Rebel 1857 and After

I. Very short answers:

1. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?
2. What was the plea of Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao-II?
3. What was the first step taken by the Company towards ending the Mughal dynasty?

4. Why were the Indian sepoys unhappy with the British rule? Give any one reason.
5. What rumour spread among the sepoys of the Meerut regiment about the new cartridges?
6. What did the ageing Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar do after he was declared the leader of the rebels?
7. Name any two smaller rulers who acknowledged the suzerainty of Bahadur Shah Zafar.
8. Who was Tantia Tope?
9. Who was Ahmadullah Shah? What was his prophesy?
10. Who was Bakht Khan?
11. When did the British recapture Delhi?
12. Why were the powers of the East India Company transferred to the British Crown?
13. Under what condition the ruling chiefs could pass on their kingdoms to their heirs?
14. Why did the British treat Muslims with suspicion and hostility?
15. Under what pretext did the Company take over Awadh?
16. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?
17. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?
18. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?
19. Who were referred to as firangis?
20. What was sati?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?
2. How did the Company plan to bring an end to the Mughal dynasty?
3. How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?
4. What could be the reasons for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?
5. What reforms did the British introduce in the Indian society? How did the people of India respond to them?
6. Why did the chiefs and rulers support the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar in the revolt?
7. How did the British try to win back the loyalty of the people after they recaptured Delhi?
8. What was Subsidiary Alliance?
9. How was the Mughal rule brought to an end by the Company?
10. State the reforms introduced by the British.
11. What was the state of Nawabs and Kings during the mid-eighteenth century?
12. What were the grievances of Indian sepoys?
13. What type of effects adds the policies of East India Company put on the people of India?
14. What did the many ruling families do to protect their interests?
15. What happened in Meerut after hanging of Mangal Pandey in Barrackpore?
16. What happened after the defeat of the Mutineers?
17. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?
18. How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?
19. List the important centres of revolt in North India.
20. Which incident triggered the Sepoy revolt?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion have on the people and the ruling families?
2. Why were the Indian sepoys in the employ of the Company discontented? Give sufficient reasons.
3. In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?
4. How did other Indian soldiers in Meerut participate in the Revolt of 1857? How did the regiments stationed in Delhi respond when they came to know about the arrival of the Meerut sepoys in the city?
5. How did the rebellion spread to other regions of the country?

6. How did the Company suppress the revolt?
7. What measures did the company adopt to reform the Indian society? How did the Indians react to this?
8. How did the rebellion spread to other areas of the country?
9. Describe the aftermath of the failure of the Mutiny.
10. Write a note on Rani of Jhansi.

Lesson - 6 Colonialism and the City

I. Very short answers:

1. Who lived in the 'white' areas in cities such as Madras?
2. Name the two industrial cities in Britain.
3. Name the cities that were de-urbanised in the 19th century.
4. Why were the main streets of Chandni Chowk and Faiz Bazar made broad?
5. Where did British live in the 1870s?
6. Where, did the Indians live in the 1870s?
7. Why was a durbar held in Delhi in 1911?
8. Who visited the durbar?
9. What is Kingsway known now?
10. Why was the Viceroy's Palace higher than Shah Jahan's Jama Masjid?
11. What jobs did the new migrants coming to Delhi take up?
12. What were havelis?
13. What did the Census of 1931 reveal?
14. Why did Machlipatnam lose its importance as a port-town by the late 18th century?
15. Define the term Dargah, Khanqah
16. What are Presidency cities?
17. Define Urbanisation.
18. Why did Viceroy Lytton organize a Durbar in Delhi in 1877?
19. Why was the Viceroy's Palace built higher than Shah Jahan's Jama Masjid?
20. Who was an Amir?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Identify three differences in the city design of New Delhi and Shahjahanabad.
2. What is meant by de-urbanisation?
3. Why did the British choose to hold a grand Durbar in Delhi although it was not a capital?
4. Before 1857, developments in Delhi were somewhat different from those in other colonial cities. How?
5. What happened to Delhi after 1857?
6. How did partition change the lives and occupations of the refugees?
7. Why did the smaller cities and ports decline?
8. How was Delhi made to forget its Mughal past?
9. Why was the Grand Durbar held in Delhi?
10. How was New Delhi to look like?
11. Identify three differences in the city design of New Delhi and Shahjhanabad.
12. What was the effect of Partition in India?
13. How were the skills and occupations of the people, who crossed the border, different?
14. How were the havelis lose their prestige?
15. What were the proposals of Lahore Gate Improvement Scheme?
16. In the 1870s, for what reasons the western walls of Shahjahanabad were broken?
17. Why did more and more people want to live in modern cities?
18. How many Delhi came into existence before NewDelhi?

19. What do you mean by Factory? Give examples.
20. What do you mean by Renaissance?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Discuss the construction plan of New Delhi.
2. What did the Census of 1931 reveal? What attempts were made to decongest the old city?
3. Write a short note on 'havelis'.
4. Describe the main features of the colonial bungalow.
5. How did the partition affect life in Delhi?
6. How did the Old City of Delhi change under British rule?
7. Describe the main features of Shahjahanabad, built by Shah Jahan.

Lesson- 7 Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

I. Very short answers:

1. What kinds of cloth had a large market in Europe?
2. What is jamdani?
3. Who are the Agarias?
4. Give two reasons why Indian textiles were renowned all over the world.
5. Why were printed Indian cotton textiles popular in England?
6. During which period patola weaving was famous?
7. Name the origin of the word calico.
8. Name the important centres of jamdani weaving.
9. Name two places where chintz was produced during the mid-19th century.
10. How did European trading companies purchase cotton and silk textiles in India?
11. Name the household spinning instrument.
12. What did Mahatma Gandhi urge people during the national movement?
13. What became a symbol of nationalism?
14. How did growth of cotton mills in the country prove to be a boon for the poor peasants, artisans and agricultural labourers?
15. How did Indian cotton factories prove to be helpful during the First World War?
16. Why was Tipu's sword so special?
17. Why was the Wootz steel making process completely lost by the mid- 19th century?
18. What were the furnaces made of?
19. Why were bellows used?
20. What were piece goods?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is bandanna?
2. Why did the wool and silk producers in England protest against the import of Indian textiles in the early eighteenth century?
3. What problems did the Indian textile industry face in the early years of its development?
4. What helped TISCO expand steel production during the First World War?
5. How were Indian textiles viewed in the world market?
6. How did the inventions of Spinning Jenny and Steam Engine revolutionise cotton textile weaving in England?
7. Who were the weavers? Name some communities famous for weaving.
8. Handloom production did not completely die in India. Why?
9. Give a brief description of growth of cotton mills in India.

10. Who are the Agarias? Why did they leave their village?
11. Why was the use of chintz banned in England?
12. What was the Calico Act?
13. Name some famous weaving communities of India.
14. Who were Rangrez and Chhipigars?
15. How did the condition of weavers in India get worse by 1830s?
16. Define smelting?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. How do the names of different textiles tell us about their history?
2. How did the development of cotton industries in Britain affect textile producers in India?
3. Why did the Indian iron smelting industry decline in the nineteenth century?
4. Write a few lines on each of the following:
(a) Patola weave (b) Jamdani weave (c) Chintz
5. How did Iron and Steel factories come up in India?
6. Describe the process of cloth making.
7. Give a description of the four regions where textile production was concentrated in the early 19th century.
8. By the early twentieth century, the artisans producing iron and steel faced anew competition.

Lesson- 8 Civilizing the “Native”, Educating the Nation

I. Very short answers:

1. Name the different languages that William Jones studied.
2. Why was Calcutta Madrasa set up?
3. Why was the Hindu College established in Benaras?
4. Name two individuals who sharply attacked the Orientalists.
5. What did Thomas Macaulay urge the British government in India?
6. How were Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa and Benaras Sanskrit College viewed by the British?
7. Name the places where the British established universities.
8. Where were classes held under the system of pathshalas?
9. What type of education was given to the children in pathshalas?
10. Why were classes not held during harvest time?
11. What task was assigned to the pandit by the Company?
12. Name two Indians who reacted against Western education.
13. What do you mean by Tagore’s abode of peace?
14. How did Tagore view his school namely Shantiniketan?
15. What was the so-called ‘cultural mission’ of the British?
16. Define linguist.
17. Name the languages that William Jones learnt.
18. What are Madrasa?
19. What were the Pathshalas?
20. What was Wood’s Despatch?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why did William Jones feel the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law?
2. Why did James Mill and Thomas Macaulay think that European education was essential in India?
3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach children handicrafts?
4. Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that English education had enslaved Indians?

5. Why did many Company officials in India want to promote Indian rather than Western learning?
6. What were the views of other Company officials?
7. Define the term 'vernacular'. Why did the British use this term in colonial countries like India?
8. What measures were taken by the English Education Act of 1835?
9. What measures were taken by the British after issuing of Wood's Despatch?
10. How were the views of Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi on the West different?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What was Wood's Despatch? What were its provisions?
2. What measures were undertaken by the Company to improve the system of vernacular education? Or How were the irregularities of pathshalas checked by the Company?
3. What type of education did Mahatma Gandhi want in India?
4. Write a note on Rabindranath Tagore and his school Shantiniketan.
5. Describe the features of Pathshalas.

Lesson-9 Women, Caste and Reform

I. Very short answers:

1. Who are Reformers?
2. What was Raja Rammohun Roy keen to?
3. What moved Raja Rammohun Roy deeply?
4. Why are social reformers described so?
5. How did reforms bring change in the society?
6. Who founded Arya Samaj?
7. Name the book written by Rashsundari Debi.
8. Why was Paramhans Mandali founded?
9. What did Phule propose to challenge caste discrimination?
10. Who wrote Ghulamgiri?
11. List the prejudices faced by Ambedkar in his childhood.
12. Why did E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker leave Congress?
13. How were the reform movements countered by the orthodox Hindus?
14. Name the association which Raja Rammohun Roy set up.
15. Name the law passed to permit Widow remarriage.
16. Who were the prominent reformers advocating the Widow remarriage?
17. Who are Madigas?
18. When did Ambedkar start temple entry movement?
19. Who founded Youth Bengal and Prarthana Samaj?
20. What social ideas of Mumtaz Ali?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What was the condition of women in the earlier days?
2. How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new laws?
3. What were the different reasons people had for not sending girls to school?
4. What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement?
5. How did the women work themselves for their reforms?
6. What led to increase in demand of labour in the cities?
7. Working conditions in the plantations were hard, still people worked there. Why?
8. What were Jyotirao's claims about Brahmans?

9. Why did Phule dedicate his book Gulamgiri to the American movement to free slaves?
10. What was the non-Brahman movement?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Why were Christian missionaries attacked by many people in the country? Would some people have supported them too? If so, for what reasons?
2. In the British period, what new opportunities opened up for people who came from castes that were regarded as “low”?
3. How did Jyotirao the reformer justify his criticism of caste inequality in society?
4. Why were Jyotirao Phule and Ramaswamy Naicker critical of the national movement? Did their criticism help the national struggle in any way?
5. Discuss few examples of educated women and the impact they had on society.

Lesson-10 The Changing World of Visual Arts

I. Very short answers:

1. What is Convention?
2. Define Realism.
3. What was the picturesque?
4. Who brought the technique of oil painting to India?
5. Who were the famous artists of picturesque tradition?
6. What features of the late eighteenth century Calcutta was drawn by Daniells?
7. What is portraiture?
8. How were Indian portraits different from that of the colonial portraits?
9. What did history painting seek to achieve?
10. What did the history paintings celebrate?
11. Define the term Perspective.
12. What are scroll paintings?
13. What new trends came to be seen in the Kalighat paintings after 1840s?
14. How were the Kalighat paintings printed?
15. What is Life study?
16. What were the middle class artists trained in?
17. How was the image of Bharat Mata depicted in the popular prints?
18. Who was the nephew of Rabindranath Tagore?
19. What were Okakura's arguments about Asia?
20. What were the three categories of imperial art?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How is traditional India and British represented by Daniells?
2. What were the features of Johann Zoffany portraits?
3. List the features of Kalighat paintings.
4. What changes were mocked by Kalighat painters?
5. What were the features of the paintings produced by Calcutta Art Studio?
6. Why did the scroll painters and potters come to Kalighat? Why did they begin to paint new themes?
7. Why can we think of Raja Ravi Varma's paintings as national?
8. Why did some artists produce cheap popular prints? What influence would such prints have had on the minds of people who looked at them?

9. Describe new forms of imperial art.
10. Explain the effect of portrait painting becoming popular during colonial period.

III. Answer in Detail:

1. In what way did the British history paintings in India reflect the attitudes of imperial conquerors?
2. Why do you think some artists wanted to develop a national style of art?
3. Why did some artists produce cheap popular prints? What influence would such prints have had on the minds of people who looked at them?
4. Describe the position of imposing oil portraits during the Nawab period.
5. Describe the new buildings and new styles of art.

Lesson- 11 The Making of the National Movement: 1870s-1947

I. Very short answers:

1. What is the literal meaning of sarvajanik?
2. Who was A.O. Hume? What role did he play in the history of India?
3. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the partition of Bengal
4. What was the Swadeshi Movement known as in deltaic Andhra?
5. Name the three leading members of the Radical group.
6. Why did Mahatma Gandhi along with other Indians establish the National Congress in South Africa?
7. Name three places where Gandhiji started local movements.
8. Why did Rabindranath Tagore renounce his knighthood?
9. Who were the leaders of the Khilafat agitation?
10. What does 'Punjab wrongs' refer to?
11. Who was Chitta Ranjan Das?
12. What does RSS stand for?
13. Who was Bhagat Singh? What slogan did he raise?
14. What does HSRA stand for?
15. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to break the Salt Law?
16. On what condition-were the Congress leaders ready to support the British war effort at the time of the Second World War?
17. Did the British accept their condition?
18. Who raised the slogan 'do or die'?
19. Why did the Muslim League announced 16 August 1946 as 'Direct Action Day'?
20. Who did the Indian National Congress wish to speak for?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s?
2. What economic impact did the First World War have on India?
3. How was the politics of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?
4. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?
5. What caused the partition of Bengal in 1905?
6. What were the consequences of the partition of Bengal?
7. What was the Khilafat agitation?
8. How did people participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement during 1921-22?
9. Why was the Simon Commission sent to India? Why did Indians boycott it?
10. What role did Ambabai play in the Indian freedom struggle?
11. Write a brief paragraph on Maulana Azad.
12. Write a brief note on Khan Abdul Ghajfar Khan.

13. What did the Muslim League resolution of 1940 ask for?
14. Define Nationalism, Picket and Mahants.
15. What was the Vernacular press act and Arms Act?
16. Who were the early leaders of the Indian National Congress?
17. Name some Radical leaders.
18. What was the most important feature of the government of India Act of 1935 introduced by the British?
19. What do you understand by the term Swadeshi Movement?
20. Give an account of the happenings of the period of 1922-1929.

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What were the demands of the Congress in its early years?
2. Who were the Moderates? How did they propose to struggle against British rule?
3. Discuss the various forms of the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did the people understand Gandhiji?
4. Discuss those developments of the 1937-47 period that led to the creation of Pakistan.
5. Find out more about the life and work of any two participants or leaders of the national movement and write a short essay about them. You may choose a person not mentioned in this chapter.
6. What was the Rowlatt Act? Give an account of the Rowlatt Satyagraha.
7. Describe Gandhi's march to Dandi.
8. Under what circumstances did Gandhiji initiate the Quit India Movement?
9. How did the British government tried to crush the freedom movement? How did the movement succeeded?
10. Explain the role of women in the freedom struggle.

Lesson- 12 India after Independence

I. Very short answers:

1. When was the Indian Constitution adopted?
2. Which step has been described as revolutionary?
3. On what point did Nathuram Godse disagree with Gandhiji?
4. Name two subjects of the State List.
5. Name two subjects of the Concurrent List.
6. Who was Potti Sriramulu?
7. When did the new state of Andhra Pradesh come into existence?
8. What were the points of focus of the Second Five Year Plan?
9. How was the Bhilai Steel Plant viewed?
10. What was the basic objective of the foreign policy of Independent India?
11. What was the role of the Planning Commission?
12. Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after Independence.
13. Define the term Franchise.
14. When did India achieve independence?
15. What did the States Reorganisation Commission recommend?
16. When was Bombay divided and into which states?
17. When was Punjab divided and into which states?
18. What does Non-alignment mean?
19. Which language was declared as a sole official language of Sri Lanka?
20. Which community is referred to now as Dalits?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What created problems in unifying the people of India after it got independence?
2. What was the label of development of India at the time it got independence?
3. What special privileges were offered for the poorest and most disadvantaged Indians by the constitution?
4. How have powers and functions of the Central and State Governments been divided by the Constitution?
5. Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced. The Problem of the rehabilitation of given below
6. What did Dr. Ambedkar mean when he said that In politics we will have equality, and in social and economic life we will have inequality”?
7. After Independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on Linguistic lines?
8. Who was Mira Behn? Find out more about her life and her ideas.
9. When was Bhilai Steel Plant set up?
10. When did leaders of Asian and African countries meet at Bandung?
11. Write anote on Concurrent list.
12. Write a note on Dr. B.R.Ambedkar.
13. List the founding members of the Non-aligned movement.
14. List the deep divisions that were visible within the country despite progress.
15. What was the role of Planning Commission?
16. What was the debate in the Constituent Assembly over the issue of language?
17. What is India’s foreign policy?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. How was the economic development of India visualized in the early decades after Independence?
2. Find out more about the language divisions in Pakistan that led to the creation of the new nation of Bangladesh. How did Bangladesh achieve independence from Pakistan?
3. Under what circumstances a compromise was made with respect to language?
4. Under what circumstances did the new state of Andhra Pradesh come into being?
5. Give a detailed description of the features of the Indian Constitution.
6. Write in brief the process of state formation.
7. Give an account of the successes and failures of the country during sixty-two years of its independence.

Class 8

Social and Political life

Lesson-1 The Indian Constitution

I. Very short answers:

1. When did the Indian National Congress make the demand for a Constituent Assembly?
2. When did this demand gain momentum?
3. Where was it convened?
4. Why are the rules required in the games?
5. What do you understand by the term ‘constitutive’ rules?
6. Define Constitution.
7. Why was there a people’s struggle in 1990 in Nepal?
10. Name the king who took over as the head of government in Nepal in February 2005.
11. What is meant by tyranny of the majority?
12. How many levels of government are there in India? Name them.
13. What do you mean by arbitrary?

14. What is the difference between state and government?
15. What is meant by fundamental rights?
16. What is the two-fold objective of fundamental rights?
17. What is the meaning of a secular state?
18. What was the main reason for the Maoist uprising in Nepal?
19. Name the two types of domination that can occur in democratic society.
20. List any four freedoms included in the Right to Freedom.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Mention the important purposes of a Constitution.
2. Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?
3. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?
4. What is Universal adult franchise?
5. Mention the powers exercised by different organs of the government.
6. Explain the meaning of human trafficking in the context of Fundamental Rights.
7. Why is Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar known as the father of the Indian Constitution?
8. Mention the challenges before the constituent assembly.
9. List the six fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution.
10. What did the constituent assembly fear?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What is the difference in who exercises Executive Power in the 1990 and Interim Constitutions of Nepal? Keeping this in mind, why do you think Nepal needs a new Constitution today?
2. In each of the following situations, identify the minority. Write one reason why you think it is important to respect the views of the minority in each of these situations.
 - (a) In a school with 30 teachers, 20 of them are male.
 - (b) In a city, 5 per cent of the population are Buddhists.
 - (c) In a factory mess for all employees, 80 per cent are vegetarians.
 - (d) In a class of 50 students, 40 belong to more well-off families.
3. Listed below are the key features of the Indian Constitution. Write two sentences, in your own words, on why you think this feature is important key feature of
 1. Federalism
 2. Separation of Powers
 3. Fundamental Rights
 4. Parliamentary Form of Government
4. Why are Directive Principles of State Policy included in the Indian Constitution?
5. Explain several struggles of Nepalese people for democracy.

Lesson-8 LESSON-2 Understanding Secularism

I. Very short answers:

1. What examples does history provide us on the grounds of religion?
2. What happened in the Jewish state of Israel?
3. How are non-Muslims treated in Saudi Arabia?
4. What does the term 'secularism' refer to?
5. What do you mean by freedom to interpret'?
6. Why cannot government schools celebrate religious festivals?

7. Why is Paramjit allowed to drive in pagri?
8. How is Indian secularism different from that of American secularism.
9. What is meant by 'principled distance'?
10. Which institutions in India are not supposed to display or promote any one religion?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practise infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.
2. List the different types of religious practice that you find in your neighbourhood. This could be different forms of prayer, worship of different gods, sacred sites, different kinds of religious music and singing, etc. Does this indicate freedom of religious practice?
3. Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.
4. Find out some examples of different views within the same religion.
5. What is secularism?
6. What are the three objectives of a secular State?
7. Give two examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution of the people on the grounds of religion.
8. How does India ensure religious freedom for all?
9. What is the meaning of the statement 'freedom to interpret religious teachings differently'?
10. Define the term Coercion and intervene.

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Why is it important to separate religion from the State? Explain with examples.
2. Explain with an example that in Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs.
3. In what different ways does the Indian State work to prevent religious domination?
4. In what way is Indian secularism different from that of other democratic countries?
5. Write any five religions, their place of worship and their holy book.

Lesson- 3 Why Do We Need a Parliament

I. Very short answers:

1. When did India become independent?
2. Give one reason why you think there should be Universal adult franchise.
3. Which ideas inspired the people during freedom struggle?
4. Write the demands made by the Indian National Congress to the British government during freedom movement.
5. Give one reason why you think there should be universal adult franchise.
6. How does the use of Electronic Voting Machine save environment?
7. What is the basic idea of democracy?
8. Define Parliament.
9. Name the two houses of the Parliament.
10. Who are MPs?
11. Name the two buildings of the Central Secretariat. When were they built?
12. How many members of Rajyasabha are nominated by the President?
13. What is the significant function of the Parliament?
14. For whom are the seats reserved in the Parliament?
15. Write the full form of EVM.
16. Name any two political parties of India.

17. Who presides over the Rajya Sabha?
18. Who selects the ministers from the ruling party?
19. Who is called speaker?
20. What do you mean by Democracy?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why have some seats been reserved in the Parliament?
2. How is National government selected?
3. What is the most important function of the Lok Sabha?
4. Explain coalition government.
5. Write the major features of Rajya Sabha.
6. Who are the people in Parliament?
7. Why do you think the nationalist movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?
8. What is Question Hour? Why is it important?
9. How are MPs elected?
10. What is the strength of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. How does the Parliament control, guide and informs the government?
2. Write the major features of Parliament.
3. Write a note on Lok Sabha.
4. Explain the functions of the government.
5. Why does the Lok Sabha have greater powers in the passage of Money bill?

Lesson- 4 Understanding Laws

I. Very short answers:

1. Define Rule of Law.
2. Give two examples of laws evolved during the colonial period that shows British arbitrariness.
3. What was the Rowlatt Act?
4. Who raised the need for a particular law?
5. Who took the lead in drafting the Domestic Violence Bill?
6. List the different ways in which people criticize unjust laws.
7. Against which law did Rosa Parks protest?
8. What did the Civil Rights Act, 1964 prohibit?
9. Name the two leaders who were arrested for the protest against Rowlatt Act.
10. What do you mean by repressive laws?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Write in your own words what you understand by the term the 'rule of law'. In your response include a fictitious or real example of a violation of the rule of law.
2. State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.
3. Describe the massacre that took place in Jallianwala Bagh
4. What do you understand by Domestic violence? List the two rights that the new la helped achieve for women who are survivors of violence.

5. Write the process adopted in Parliament to make a law for the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence.
6. List two different ways in which people lobbied Parliament for the passing of a new law on Domestic Violence.
7. What is the main aim of a new civil law on Domestic Violence?
8. What is the role of citizens in the making of new laws by Parliament?
9. What is the Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005?
10. What is the meaning of Sedition?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. How do new laws come about?
2. Describe unpopular and controversial laws.
3. Give some examples of unpopular laws.
4. Re-read the storyboard on how a new law on domestic violence got passed. Describe in your own words the different ways in which women's groups worked to make this happen.
5. Give an example of the situation where the Parliament passes laws that turn out to be unpopular and controversial.

Lesson-5 The Judiciary

I. Very short answers:

1. List two reasons why you believe an independent judiciary is essential to democracy.
2. Define judicial review
3. What is the significance of the day when the Supreme Court of India is established?
4. Which key feature of the constitution ensures independence of the judiciary.
5. What do you understand by independent judiciary?
6. What are sub-ordinate courts?
7. What is the meaning of integrated judicial system?
8. What do you understand by appellate system?
9. Name the branches of the legal system.
10. Give an example of civil law cases and criminal law cases.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Explain the structure of courts in India.
2. Describe the evolution of High Courts in India.
3. Between whom the court resolves the disputes?
4. List some provisions that are made to make the judicial system work well.
5. When can a person approach the courts?
6. List three main reasons why, for a poor person, the idea of going to court to get justice often seems remote.
7. What is public interest litigation? What is its main purpose?
8. Mention the advantages of PIL by giving few examples.
9. Explain the meaning of the phrase, "Justice delayed is Justice denied", in context of Indian Judiciary by giving an example.
10. How can you say that different levels of courts in India are connected to each other?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Differentiate between Criminal Law and Civil Law.
2. There are also court judgements that people believe work against the best interest of the common person. Explain the statement with the help of an example.
3. List the reasons why you believe an independent judiciary is essential to democracy.
4. Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring the access to justice for all?
5. List the duties of the government to uphold the right to food.

Lesson-6 Understanding our Criminal Justice System

I. Very short answers:

1. Define the term “Criminal Justice System”.
2. What is the role of the police in the Criminal Justice System?
3. Who is a Prosecutor?
4. Mention the names of people who play a key role in our criminal justice system?
5. What is FIR?
6. What is witness?
7. What is detention?
8. What does cross examine refer to?
9. What does cross examine refer to?
10. What is the role of defence lawyer?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Write a brief note on the criminal procedure in the Criminal Justice System in India.
2. What are the guidelines that the police have to follow during investigation?
3. What is the role of Supreme Court?
4. Why is the Prosecutor called a Public Prosecutor?
5. What is the role of the judge in the Criminal Justice System?
6. What are the procedures that have to be followed if the criminal trial has to be a Fair Trial?
7. Describe the role of court?
8. Explain the role of Police?
9. What is the importance of the Public Prosecutor?
10. According to the Constitution, every individual charged of a crime has to be given a fair trial. What does ‘individual charged of a crime’ refer to?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What are D.K. Basu Guidelines for detention of a person?
2. Explain Article 21 briefly.
3. List the details that are to be mentioned in an FIR.
4. Write in your own words what you understand of the following processes by giving reference of Shanti’s case.
 - a. Open Court
 - b. Basis of Evidence

c. Cross-examination of Prosecution Witnesses.

5. List the fundamental rights that the Constitution and criminal law guarantee to every arrested person.

Lesson- 7 Understanding Marginalization

I. Very short answers:

1. What do you mean by Marginalisation?
2. List two reasons why Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalized.
3. What do you understand by the term minority?
4. Who are Scheduled Castes?
5. Who are Scheduled Tribes?
6. Define backward classes.
7. What is Untouchability?
8. What is Ghettoisation?
9. What does marginalization lead to?
10. Name two communities that are considered to be socially marginalized in India today.
11. What does the term 'Adivasis' literally mean?
12. Which spirits do the tribal people worship?
13. In what stereotypical ways are the Adivasi communities portrayed in India?
14. Why was the Sachar Committee set up?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. List three development indicators which are used to examine the socio-economic status of the Muslim community.
2. Would you agree with the statement that economic and social marginalization are interlinked? Why?
3. Give two reasons to support the statement "Muslims are a marginalized community".
4. Write any three things about the lives of Adivasis in India.
5. List three reasons why groups may be marginalized?
6. Name four Adivasi areas where important mining and industrial centres are located.
7. Name the states where we find numerous Adivasis.
8. List the products that you use at home that come from the forest.
9. Mention reasons why the tribals have been forced to migrate.
10. Why do we need safeguards for minorities?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Briefly describe the Adivasis.
2. How Adivasi are stereotyped?
3. "Forests were crucial to the development of all empires and settled civilisations in India:. Explain the statement.
4. The continuation of life depended heavily on forests. How?
5. Mention the major reasons why the forest lands have been cleared.

Lesson-8 Confronting Marginalization

I. Very short answers:

1. Name the marginal groups.
2. Explain the Safai Karamchari Andolan.
3. Explain Article 15 of the Constitution.
4. Which Fundamental Rights have been drawn upon the minority group?
5. What do you understand by Cultural and educational rights?
6. Why was the 1989 Act framed by the government?
7. What is the meaning of the word “assertive”?
8. List two Fundamental Rights that the practice of manual scavenging violates.
9. Name some manual scavengers who still continue to be considered untouchable.
10. When did the government pass the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Describe Article 17 of the constitution.
2. Define manual scavenging.
3. To protect the manual scavengers from serious health hazards what did the government do?
4. List some schemes made by the government for the benefits of Dalits and Adivasis.
5. List the demands raised by the Dalit groups to the government.
6. What are the health hazards faced by the manual scavengers in India?
7. List two incidents that led to the framing of 1989 Act.
8. Define the term “Policy”
9. How do the government and the Constitution promote social justice? Give an example.
10. What is Reservation policy?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Describe the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
2. Mention the crimes that have been dealt with by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?
3. Define the demands of Adivasis and the 1989 Act.
4. Write a short note on the thoughts of Kabir.
5. Why do Adivasi activists, including C.K. Janu, believe that Adivasis can also use this 1989 Act to fight against dispossession? Is there anything specific in the provisions of the Act that allows her to believe this?

Lesson- 9 Public Facilities

I. Very short answers:

1. Why are most of the private hospitals and private schools located in major cities and not in towns or rural areas?
2. List the various sources of water for household use.
3. List some water-related diseases. How these diseases can be prevented?
4. Give examples of public facilities.
5. Define sanitation.

6. What is an important aspect of Right to Education?
7. Who carry the responsibility of providing public facilities to the people?
8. Why does the government set a minimum price for water?
9. List the various kinds of taxes people pay to the government.
10. For what purposes water is needed in rural areas?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why do you think there are so few cases of private water supply in the world?
2. Do you think the distribution of public facilities in our country is adequate and fair? Give an example of your own to explain.
3. Private educational institutions – schools, colleges, universities, technical and vocational training institutes are coming up in our country in a big way. On the other hand, educational institutes run by the government are becoming relatively less important. What do you think would be the impact of this? Discuss.
4. Is there a general shortage of water for everyone in Chennai? Can you think of two reasons why different people get varying amounts of water?
5. Write about the right to water as defined by the United Nations.
6. How was a textile company polluting the groundwater of Mahbubnagar?
7. What is the main source of revenue for the government?
8. Why do you think the government must assume the overall responsibility for public facilities even when it gets private companies to do part of the job?
9. What do you mean by public facilities?
10. Write a short note on Sulabh.

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Do you think water in Chennai is available and affordable by all? Discuss.
2. How is the sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai affecting the local people? Do you think local people can object to such exploitation of ground water? Can the government do anything in this regard?
3. Where does the government get money for public facilities?
4. Describe how private companies perform.
5. Examine the important characteristics of a public facility.

Lesson- 10 Law and Social, Justice

I. Very short answers:

1. Who is a consumer?
2. Who are producers?
3. Define the term investment.
4. What do you mean by workers' unions?
5. What is Minimum Wages Act?
6. Which law made child labour a punishable offence?
7. Name a hazardous industry that is growing rapidly in South Asia.
8. Why are accidents common to construction sites?
9. List the problems faced by the workers due to the shifting/closure of polluting factories.
10. Write full form of CNG, MIC.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India?
2. Do you think the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice? Discuss.
3. What do we mean when we speak of law enforcement? Who is responsible for enforcement? Why is enforcement so important?
4. How can laws ensure that markets work in a manner that is fair? Give two examples to support your answer.
5. Explain the Right against Exploitation.
6. Why do foreign companies come to India?
7. How can safety laws be enforced by the government?
8. Who is responsible for setting up laws related to environment?
9. What is the major role of the government?
10. Why do we need a law on minimum wages?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Write a paragraph on the various roles of the government that you have read about in this unit.
2. How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception?
3. What do you think the famous cartoonist R.K. Laxman is trying to convey in this cartoon? How does it relate to the 2006 law that you read about on page 125?
4. How does environment acts as a public facility?
5. What are the sources of environmental pollution in your area? Discuss with respect to a. air b. water and c. soil. What are the steps being taken to reduce the pollution? Can you suggest some other measures?