

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
MIDDLE SECTION – CLASS VIII
SOCIAL SCIENCE - ANNUAL EXAM WORKSHEET – FEBRUARY 2025

(GEOGRAPHY) CH -5 INDUSTRIES

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ activities or manufacturing change raw materials into products of more value to people.
a) Primary b) secondary c) Tertiary
2. Vegetable oil and leather industries are the examples of _____ based industries.
a) forest b) agro c) marine
3. Investment of capital is higher and the technology used is superior in _____ scale industries.
a) large b) small c) cottage
4. _____ is an example of public sector industries.
a) Maruti Udyog Limited b) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited c) Sudha Dairy
5. The _____ are the end product and the income earned from it.
a) Processes b) outputs c) inputs
6. One of the major industrial regions of the world .
a) Central Europe b) South America c) Western Asia
7. The raw materials are put in the blast furnace where it undergoes _____ .
a) smelting b) boiling c) burning
8. _____ is the important steel producing centre of Jharkhand.
a) West Bengal b) Jamshedpur c) Odisha
9. The development of the iron and steel industry opened the doors of rapid _____ development in India.
a) Industrial b) agricultural c) technical
10. Which industry serves as the foundation for all others?
a) Cotton textile industry b) Leather industry c) Iron and steel industry
11. Industry is an economic activity concerned with the _____ .
a) Production of goods b) Extraction of minerals or Provision of services c) All of the above

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Basket weaving falls in the category of _____ industry.
2. Cottage or household industries are _____ scale industries.
3. _____ sector industries are owned by producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.
4. TISCO was started in 1907 at _____.
5. _____ is an example of Joint sector industry.
6. Iron and steel industry is known as feeder industry whose products are used as _____ for other industries
7. _____ are mined with steel equipment.
8. _____ often leads to the development and growth of towns and cities.
9. _____ sector industries are owned and operated by individuals or group of individuals.
10. _____ is an important steel city of the United States of America.

III. Name the following.

1. It was started in 1907 at Sakchi, near the confluence of the rivers Subarnarekha and kharkai in Jharkhand - _____
2. World's best routes of shipping iron-ore cheaply - _____
3. Important steel city of Tamil Nadu - _____
4. The major hub of information technology industries located in India - _____
5. Gas leaked from a pesticide factory plant in Bhopal, India - _____

IV Give two examples of the following industries:

- a) Marine based industries _____
- b) Mineral based industries _____

- c) Forest based industries _____
d) Agro based industries _____

V. Case Based Study:

Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services. Thus, we have iron and steel industry (production of goods), coal mining industry (extraction of coal) and tourism industry (service provider). Industries can be classified on the basis of raw materials, size and ownership. Raw Materials: Industries may be agro based, mineral based, marine based and forest based depending on the type of raw materials they use. Agro based industries use plant and animal -based products as their raw materials. Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries are examples of agro-based industries. Mineral based industries are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials. The products of these industries feed other industries. Iron made from iron ore is the product of mineral based industry. This is used as raw material for the manufacture of a number of other products, such as heavy machinery, building materials and railway coaches. Marine based industries use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials. Industries processing sea food or manufacturing fish oil are some examples. Forest based industries utilize forest produce as raw materials. The industries associated with forests are pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture and buildings.

1. Give 2 examples of Agro based industries.

2. What are the raw materials used by Marine based industries?

3. What does the term industry refer to?

VI. Assertion and Reasoning:

1. Assertion: Manufactured product acquire utility and its value get increased.

Reason: Raw material is transformed into more useful and valuable articles by industrial process.

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

2. Assertion: Little capital and transport expenditure required for cottage industries.

Reason: The goods are produced for self-consumption only.

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

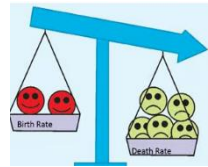
(GEOGRAPHY) CH - 6 HUMAN RESOURCES

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. When a person enters a country, it is known as -----.
- a) Immigration b) Emigration c) Integration
- 2. Number of people living in unit area of the earth's surface.
- a) population change b) population composition c) population density
- 3. Rapid increase in world population
- a) Population growth b) Population explosion c) Population change
- 4. When death rate is more than birth rate, population _____.
- a) increases b) stays the same c) decreases
- 5. Which of the following is not the region where very few people live?
- a) High altitudes areas b) Plains c) High mountains

6. What does the following image indicate?

- a) Decrease in population
- b) Increase in population
- c) Balanced population



7. Identify the incorrect statement.

- a) Population composition refers to the structure of population.
- b) Sudan has gained in population by emigration.
- c) People always prefer to live on plains than plateaus.

8. Match the following.

Column I	Column II
1. Emigrants	a. Highest density of population
2. Natural growth rate	b. South Africa
3. Diamond mines	c. Difference between birth rate and death rate
4. South Central Asia	d. Leave a country

- a) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a b) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b c) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c d) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Within a country, people migrate from _____ to _____ areas in search of employment.
2. The population pyramid of a country with high birth and death rates are _____ at the base and _____ at the top.
3. The population increase in the world is mainly due to rapid increase in _____.
4. _____ & _____ are the natural causes of population change.
5. Almost three-quarters of the world's people live in two continents, _____ and _____.

III. Name the following.

1. Present Education Minister of India _____
2. A graphical presentation of the age, sex composition of a population. _____
3. A country that has experienced a gain in population due to In- migration _____
4. Full form of PKVY _____.
5. The number of deaths per 1,000 people. _____

IV. Assertion & Reasoning.

1. Assertion (A) - The population change refers to change in the number of people during a specific time. The world population has not been stable.

Reason (R) - The population increase in the world is mainly due to rapid increase in natural death rate.

- a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true, but R is false.
- d. A is false, but R is true.

2. Assertion (A)- Until 1800s world's population grew steadily but slowly.

Reason (R) - Large number of babies were born but they survived because of good medical facilities.

- a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true, but R is false.
- d. A is false, but R is true.

V. Case study.

People are a nation's greatest resource. Nature's bounty becomes significant only when people find it useful. It is people with their demands and abilities that turn them into 'resources'. Hence, human resource is the ultimate resource. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources as per their requirements. Human resources like other resources are not equally distributed over the world. They

differ in their educational levels, age and sex. Their numbers and characteristics also keep changing. The way in which people are spread across the earth surface is known as the pattern of population distribution. More than 90 per cent of the world's population lives in about 30 per cent of the land surface. The distribution of population in the world is extremely uneven. Some areas are very crowded and some are sparsely populated. The crowded areas are south and south east Asia, Europe and north eastern North America. Very few people live in high latitude areas, tropical deserts, high mountains and areas of equatorial forests.

1) Why are people considered an ultimate resource?

2) What is known as the pattern of population distribution?

3) How does the population distribution vary in different parts of the world?

(HISTORY) CH - 5 WHEN PEOPLE REVOLT - 1857 AND AFTER

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. In 1856, Governor General _____ decided that Bahadur shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king.

a) Dalhousie b) Canning c) Wellesley

2. _____ was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.

a) Birjis Qadr b) Tantia Tope c) Nana Saheb

3. In 1801 a subsidiary alliance was imposed on _____

a) Bihar b) Bengal c) Awadh

4. The revolt of 1857 began from _____

a) Meerut b) Delhi c) Kashmir

5. _____ joined the rebel sepoys and fought the British with Rani Lakshmi Bai.

a) Bakht Khan b) Tantia Tope c) Kunwar Singh

6. After the revolt, the Governor-general of India was given the title of _____

a) President b) Viceroy c) Prime Minister

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ was the wife of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

2. _____ was the general of Nana Saheb.

3. The Revolt at Kanpur was led by _____.

4. _____ fought a guerilla war against the British with the support of tribal and peasant leaders.

5. On _____, Mangal Pandey was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.

6. The book 'Majha Pravaas' was written by _____.

7. A massive rebellion that started in _____ threatened the company's very presence in India.

8. Bahadur Shah Zafar and his wife were sent to prison in _____ in October 1858.

9. The _____ was the personal representative of the British Crown.

10. _____ translated the memoirs of Sitaram Pande into English.

11. Rani Lakshimbai was defeated and killed in _____.

12. Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces in _____.

13. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the Rangoon jail in _____.

14. In Delhi a large number of _____ or religious warriors came together to wipe out the white people.

15. The name of the _____ was removed from the coins minted by the company.

16. _____ was one of the last territories to be annexed by the British.

17. Awadh was taken over by the British in the year _____.

18. The _____ were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service.

19. 'Sepoy to Subedar' is an autobiography written by _____.

20. Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt from _____.

III. Match the following.

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
1) Mangal Pandey	a) Jhansi
2) Nana Saheb	b) Awadh
3) Begum Hazrat Mahal	c) Kanpur
4) Rani Lakshmi Bai	d) Barrackpore

- a) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a b) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b c) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c d) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b

IV. Name the following.

1. Led the revolt in Kanpur - _____
2. The leader of the mutiny as proclaimed by the sepoys - _____
3. Led the revolt from Lucknow - _____
4. A soldier from Bareilly took charge of a large force of fighters who came to Delhi - _____

V. Assertion & Reasoning.

1. Assertion (A): The revolt of 1857 was suppressed by the British.

Reason (R): Except for people like the Rani of Jhansi and Tantia Tope, a few feudal lords participated in the revolt.

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

2. Assertion (A): A growing anger against the colonial government was thus bringing together various groups and classes

of Indians into a common struggle for freedom in the first half of the twentieth century.

Reason (R): Diverse groups were all tortured by the British in one way or the other.

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

VI. Case study.

1. On 8 April 1857, a young soldier, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore. Some days later, some sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. Eighty-five sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers. This happened on 9 May 1857. The response of the other Indian soldiers in Meerut was quite extraordinary. On 10 May, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoys. They attacked and killed British officers. They captured guns and ammunition and set fire to the buildings and properties of the British and declared war on the firangis. The soldiers were determined to bring an end to their rule in the country. But who would rule the land instead? The soldiers had an answer to this question – the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar. Unnerved by the scale of the upheaval, the Company decided to repress the revolt with all its might. It brought reinforcements from England, passed new laws so that the rebels could be convicted with ease, and then moved into the storm centres of the revolt. Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces in September 1857. The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court and sentenced to life imprisonment. He and his wife Begum Zinat Mahal were sent to prison in Rangoon in October 1858. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the Rangoon jail in November 1862. The recapture of Delhi, however, did not mean that the rebellion died down after that. People continued to resist and battle the British. The British had to fight for two years to suppress the massive forces of popular rebellion. Lucknow was taken in March 1858. Rani Lakshmi

bai was defeated and killed in June 1858. A similar fate awaited Rani Avanti bai, who after initial victory in Kheri, chose to embrace death when surrounded by the British on all sides. Tantia Tope escaped to the jungles of central India and continued to fight a guerrilla war with the support of many tribal and peasant leaders. He was captured, tried and killed in April 1859. Just as victories against the British had earlier encouraged rebellion, the defeat of rebel forces encouraged desertions. The British also tried their best to win back the loyalty of the people. They announced rewards for loyal landholders would be allowed to continue to enjoy traditional rights over their lands. Those who had rebelled were told that if they submitted to the British, and if they had not killed any white people, they would remain safe and their rights and claims to land would not be denied. Nevertheless, hundreds of sepoys, rebels, nawabs and rajas were tried and hanged.

1. When Mangal Pandey was hanged to death?

2. What is the meaning of 'Firangis'?

3. Who was the last Mughal emperor? And when did he die?

2. Since the mid-eighteenth century, nawabs and rajas had seen their power erode. They had gradually lost their authority and honour. Residents had been stationed in many courts, the freedom of the rulers reduced, their armed forces disbanded, and their revenues and territories taken away by stages. Many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company to protect their interests. For example, Rani Lakshmi bai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognize her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, pleaded that he be given his father's pension when the latter died. However, the Company, confident of its superiority and military powers, turned down these pleas. Awadh was one of the last territories to be annexed. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh, and in 1856 it was taken over. Governor-General Dalhousie declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration. The Company even began to plan how to bring the Mughal dynasty to an end. The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the Company. In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in. In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognized as kings – they would just be called princes.

1.) Who was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II?

2.) Who decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal King?

3.) In 1849, what did Governor-general Dalhousie announce?

V) IDENTIFY THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS





(HISTORY) – CH- 8 The Making of the National Movement

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. A person who is against taking extreme action.
(a) Peaceful (b) Moderate (c) Radical
2. The Direct Action Day was declared on
(a) 17th May 1947 (b) 16th Sep 1947 (c) 16th Aug 1946
3. The religious functionaries of Sikh gurdwaras were called as _____.
(a) Refugees (b) Mahants (c) Pandits
4. The fight for Purna Swaraj was fought under the presidentship of _____.
(a) Chitta Ranjan Das (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Mahatma Gandhi
5. The free India's first Indian Governor General was _____.
(a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (c) C.Rajagopalachari
6. Which of the following movement was associated with Chitta Ranjan Das?
(a) Non- cooperation Movement (b) Swadeshi Movement (c) Quit India Movement
7. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was related with which of the nationalist.
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Balgangadhar Tilak (c) Bhagat Singh
8. The foremost organizer of the freedom movement from 1918 onwards and he served as the president of the Indian National Congress in 1931.
(a) Rajagopalachari (b) Maulana Azad (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
9. Arrange the following nationalist movements in chronological order:
I. The Civil Disobedience Movement II. Swadeshi Movement III. The Quit India Movement IV. Non-Cooperation Movement
(a) III, II, I, IV (b) I, II, III, IV (c) IV, III, II, I (d) II, IV, I, III
10. Identify the incorrect pair:
(1) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan - Khudai Khidmatgars
(2) Motilal Nehru - Indian National Army
(3) Mohammad Ali Jinnah - Wahadat-i-deen
(4) A.O Hume - Indian National Congress
(a) 1,2 (b) 3,4 (c) 2,3 (d) 1,4
11. Find the odd one out from the following options: Hint: Early leaders of Indian National Congress.
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Subhas Chandra Bose (c) Badruddin Tyabji
12. Match the following:

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
1. Sovereign	a. The provinces' ability to make independent decisions within a federation.

2.General constituencies	b. protesting outside a building or shop to prevent others from entering.
3.Picket	c. The ability to act independently without external interference.
4.Provincial autonomy	d. Election districts with no reservations for any religious or other community.

(a) 1c,2b,3d,4a (b) 1c,2a,3d,4b (c) 1b,2d,3b,4a (d) 1c,2d,3b,4a

11. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ turned out to be the First all India struggle against the British Government although it was largely restricted to cities.
2. The Natal Congress was established by _____ to fight against racial discrimination.
3. Vandemataram Movement' was developed in _____.
4. A modern consciousness and a key feature of nationalism is _____.
5. Lala Lajpat Rai was a nationalist from _____.
6. Kesari, a Marathi newspaper was edited by _____.
7. The _____ commission made by the British in 1927 that had no Indian representatives.
8. The _____ Act was criticized as 'devilish and tyrannical'.
9. The place where All Indian Muslim League formed was _____.
10. _____ opened fire on the peaceful gathering of people at Jallianwala Bagh in April 1919.

III. Name the following.

1. The author of the book 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India'.
2. The President of the Indian National Congress in 1887.
3. The viceroy who partitioned Bengal.
4. The nationalist who threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8th April 1929.
5. The literal meaning of Sarvajanik.
6. The nationalist who expressed the country's pain and anger over the Jallianwala Bagh massacre by renouncing his Knighthood.
7. A businessman, publicist, and former British Parliament member in London guided the younger nationalists.
8. The Act that allowed the government to confiscate newspapers' assets, including printing presses, for publishing objectionable content.
9. The leaders of khilafat agitation.
10. The slogan raised by Balagangadar Tilak.
11. A retired British official who played a part in bringing Indians from the various regions together.
12. The first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress.
13. A powerful non- violent movement among the Pathans of North -west frontier.
14. The bill that provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians.
15. An honour granted by the British Crown for exceptional personal achievement or public service.
16. Name the movement launched following the partition of Bengal.

IV. Write down the year of the following significant event:

1. The Vernacular Press Act.
2. The establishment of the Indian National Congress.
3. The Partition of Bengal.
4. The establishment of All India Muslim League at Dacca.
5. The split of the Congress.
- 6 The end of Second World War.
7. Signing of the historic Lucknow Pact.
8. The establishment of the Natal congress.
9. The passing of the Rowlatt Act.
10. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
11. The Civil Disobedience Movement.
12. The Chauri Chaura Movement.
13. The foundation of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.
14. The Dandi March /Salt Satyagraha.
15. The Government of India Act.

16. Quit India Movement.

IV. Assertion & Reasoning.

1. Assertion (A): Gandhi stopped the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.
Reason (R): Violence at Chauri-Chaura led him to stop the movement.

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

2. Assertion (A): In 1919, Gandhiji called for a satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act, which curtailed fundamental rights and strengthened police powers.
Reason (R): The Rowlatt Act was widely supported by Indian leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah as it was seen as essential for maintaining public order and safety.

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

V. Case study

Purna Swaraj, or complete independence, would not come easily to India; it had to be fought for. In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi took a decisive step by leading the Salt March, a symbolic act of civil disobedience aimed at breaking the British monopoly on salt. Under British rule, the government-controlled salt production and imposed heavy taxes on it, burdening the Indian people. Gandhi and other nationalists argued that taxing salt, a basic necessity, was unjust. Salt was consumed by both the rich and the poor and was one of the most essential food items. Gandhi's march began from Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat on March 12, 1930, with a small group of followers. Over the course of 240 miles, more people joined, and by April 6, they reached Dandi. There, they defied British law by collecting salt from the seashore and boiling seawater to produce salt. The movement gained widespread support, with peasants, tribals, and women participating in large numbers. The government tried to crush the movement through brutal force. Despite this, the Salt March became a key turning point in India's fight for independence, uniting the nation around nonviolent resistance and the cause of freedom.

1. When did Gandhi begin the Salt March and from where?

2. Why was the Salt March considered a turning point in India's fight for independence?

3. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?

(HISTORY) CH- 7 WOMEN, CASTE AND REFORM

I. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The Brahmo Samaj was founded by _____.
- 2. _____ in Amritsar was established by the leaders of the Singh Sabha Movement.
- 3. _____ was the founder of Arya Samaj in India.
- 4. Widows' Home in Poona was established by _____.
- 5. _____ started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta.
- 6. _____ was popularly known as Periyar.
- 7. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental college was founded by _____.
- 8. The Rama Krishna mission founded by _____ stressed the idea of salvation through social service and selfless action.
- 9. The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by _____.

10. _____ were an important untouchable caste of present-day Andhra Pradesh.
11. _____ translated an old Buddhist text that was critical of caste.
12. Widows who died on their husbands' funeral pyre were called _____.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which caste was associated with traders and money lenders?
(a) Brahmans (b) Shudras (c) Vaishyas
2. _____ were the first to set up schools for lower caste and tribal children.
(a) Christian missionaries (b) Brahma Samaj (c) Prerna Samaj
3. Who was the woman reformer who reinterpreted verses from the Quran to argue for women's education?
(a) Mumtaz Ali (b) Annie Besant (c) Rashsundari Debi
4. Match the following and choose the correct option:

Column I	Column II
1. Satnami Movement	a) B.R Ambedkar
2. Temple Entry Movement	b) Henry Derozio
3. Aligarh Movement	c) Ghasidas
4. Young Bengal Movement	d) Sayyid Ahmed Khan

- (a) 1c,2b,3d,4a. (b) 1c,2a,3d,4b (c) 1b,2d,3b,4a (d) 1c,2d,3a,4b
5. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
a. Widow Remarriage Act b. Khalsa College c. Sati was banned d. Child Marriage Restraint Act
a) c, a, b, d b) a, b, c, d c) d, c, b, a d) b, d, a, c
 6. Pick the odd one out. Hint: Leaders who fought against the caste system.
(a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (c) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (d) Jyotirao Phule
 7. Identify the correct statement.
(a) Nationalist leaders promised full suffrage for all men and women after independence.
(b) Social reformers had to reject ancient texts for social reform.
(c) Reformers received full support from all sections of society.
(d) The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in 1829.

III. Name the following.

1. The author of the book "Stripurushtulna"- _____
2. The 19th-century reformer who advocated widow remarriage in Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras Presidency - _____
3. The book written by Jyotirao Phule - _____
4. The great social leader from Kerala who proclaimed, "One caste, one religion, one god for humankind" - _____

IV. Assertion & Reasoning.

1. Assertion (A): By the end of the nineteenth century, women were involved in reform work, writing, editing, founding schools, and joining pressure groups
Reason (R): Women during this period were victims of various social practices that were against women especially widows.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.
2. Assertion (A): The poor from the villages and small towns, many of them from low castes, began moving into the cities.
Reason (R): Low castes saw this as an opportunity to get away from the oppressive hold that upper caste exercised over their lives.

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

V. Case study.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in Calcutta and many other reformers in Bombay set up schools for girls. When the first schools were opened in the mid-nineteenth century, many people were afraid of them. They feared that schools would take girls away from home, prevent them from doing their domestic duties. Moreover, girls had to travel through public places in order to reach school. Many people felt that this would have a corrupting influence on them. They felt that girls should stay away from public spaces. Therefore, throughout the nineteenth century, most educated women were taught at home by liberal fathers or husbands. Sometimes women taught themselves.

1. Who were some of the key reformers who set up schools for girls in the 19th century?

2. How did most educated women receive their education in the 19th century?

3. Why did many people fear the opening of girls' schools in the mid-nineteenth century?

(SPL) CH -10 LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. To protect people from exploitation, the government makes certain _____.
(a) Policies (b) Schemes (c) Laws
2. If a person is forced to work for low wages, which Fundamental Right can he use to protect himself?
(a) Right to Freedom (b) Right against exploitation (c) Right to Equality
3. The government has to ensure that the laws are _____.
(a) implemented (b) supported (c) uprooted
4. One worker can easily replace another because of _____.
(a) Too much of unemployment (b) Work in unsafe condition (c) Low wages
5. What is the full form of CNG?
(a) Compound Nitrogen Gas (b) Compressed Natural Gas (c) Composite Natural Gas
6. Bhopal gas tragedy was a _____ disaster.
(a) natural (b) man-made (c) minor
7. How do the private companies earn more profit?
(a) Giving high wages (b) Less working hours (c) None of these

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Right to Life is guaranteed under Article _____.
2. UC stands for _____.
3. No child below the age of _____ shall be employed to work in any factory.
4. _____ is an individual who buys goods for personal use and not for resale.

III. Name the following.

1. Money spent to purchase new machinery or buildings or training so as to be able to increase/modernize production in the future.
2. Full form of MIC
3. A person or organization that produces goods for sale in the market.
4. This act ensures that workers are not paid below a specified minimum.

IV. Match the Following.

Column I	Column II
1. Ship breaking 2. Poisonous gas 3. Bhopal Gas Tragedy 4. Workers Union	a. 2nd Dec 1984 b. Association of workers c. hazardous industry d. Methyl Isocyanide

a) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b b) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c c) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a d) 1- c, 2- a, 3-b, 4-d

(SPL) CH - 5 UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION (WS)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. A person who does not get adequate nutrition or food is known as _____.
a. poor b. malnourished c. deprived
2. The term 'Adivasi' literally means _____.
a. old inhabitants b. forest dwellers c. original inhabitants
3. _____ is the Adivasi community that inhabits the Niyamgiri hills in Orissa.
a. Dongarria Konds b. Kalahandi c. Shakti
4. According to ____ Census, Muslims are 14.2% of India's population and are considered to be a marginalized community.
a. 2005 b. 2011 c. 2001
5. High level committee in 2005 , was chaired by _____.
a. Rajindar Sachar b. Gobindha Maran c. None of the above

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ and _____ marginalization is interlinked.
2. A _____ is a locality which is populated largely by the members of a particular community.
3. Tribals are referred to as _____.
4. As per the data provided by the 'Wildlife Institute of India', India has _____ National parks and _____ wildlife sanctuaries.
5. The _____ plays a crucial role in upholding the law enforcing Fundamental Rights.
6. _____ are an important part of the women's movement in India.

III. Name the following:

1. The practice of exploitation and segregation followed by the upper caste Hindus against the lower caste Hindus –
2. A graded system or arrangement of persons or things
3. The people who are forced or compelled to move from their homes for big development projects including dams, mining etc –
4. The most commonly spoken Adivasi language –
5. The communities which are less in number than the rest of the population –
6. An area where the presence of the armed forces is considerable –

III. Assertion and Reason.

- (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.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): The Adivasis are displaced from their lands and lose their traditions.
Reason (R): Nowadays, forest lands are used for mining and other developmental projects.

- (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.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): Safeguards for minorities is needed in India.

Reason (R): Constitution is committed to protect India’s cultural diversity and promoting equality as well as justice.

IV. Case Study

Adivasis – the term literally means ‘original inhabitants’ – are communities who lived, and often continue to live, in close association with forests. Around 8 per cent of India’s population is Adivasi and many of India’s most important mining and industrial centres are located in Adivasi areas – Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bokaro and Bhilai among others. Adivasis are not a homogeneous population: there are over 500 different Adivasi groups in India. Adivasis are particularly numerous in states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and in the north-eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. A state like Odisha is home to more than 60 different very little hierarchy among them. This makes them radically different from communities organised around principles of jati-varna (caste) or those that were ruled by kings.

1.) Who are Adivasis, and state their connection with forests in India?

2.) Which Indian region has a vast Adivasi Population and what percentage of India’s population is covered with Adivasis?

3.) Mention how and why does Adivasi Community is considered to be different from other communities in India?

(SPL) CH - 6 CONFRONTING MARGINALISATION

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which Article of the constitution states that untouchability has been abolished?
a. Article 15 b. Article 17 c. SC /ST Act of 1989
2. _____ refers to social boycott of an individual and his family.
a. Dispossessed b. Confront c. Ostracise
3. Who is an Adivasi activist from Kerala?
a. C.K Janu b. Soyrabai c. Rathnam
4. The Manual Scavengers in Gujarat are known as _____
a. Pakhis b. Sikkaliars c. Bhangis
5. Who was the 15th Century poet and weaver who belonged to the Bhakti tradition?
a. Kabir b. Soyrabai c. Mahar

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ are the Manual Scavengers in Andhra Pradesh.
2. The Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes Act was framed in _____.
3. The government ensure to end inequality in the country through _____ and _____.
4. _____ is a punishable crime.
5. The government’s _____ is a very significant effort to end inequality in the system.
6. _____ was the wife of well-known Bhakti poet Chokhamela from 14th Century Maharashtra.
7. _____ of the constitution notes that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
8. Social justice stands for equality of _____ and _____ to all.

III. Name the following.

1. A stated course of action that provides direction for the future, sets goals to be achieved or lays out principles or guidelines to be followed and acted upon. -
2. The practice of removing human and animal waste/excreta using brooms, tin plates and baskets from dry latrines and carrying it on the head to disposal grounds some distance away.
3. A person or group that can express themselves and their views strongly. -

IV. Match the following

a) SC and ST prevention of atrocities Act	2006
b) Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines(Prohibition) Act passed in	1989
c) Safai Karamchari Andolan filed PIL in	1993
d) ST and other Traditional Forest Dwellers(Recognition of Forest Rights)	2003

a) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b b) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c c) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a d) 1- c, 2- a, 3-b, 4-d

V. Assertion and Reasoning.

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

1. Assertion (A): The Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes Untouchability.

Reasons (R): Supreme Court ban the practice of manual scavenging in 1994

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

2. Assertion (A)- the government provides for free or subsidised hostels for students of Dalit and Adivasi communities

Reason (R)- Dalit community can avail education facilities that may not be available in their localities.

VI. Case Study.

Manual scavenging refers to the practice of removing human and animal waste/excreta using brooms, tin plates and baskets from dry latrines and carrying it on the head to disposal grounds some distance away. A manual scavenger is the person who does the job of carrying this filth. This job is mainly done by Dalit women and young girls. According to the Andhra Pradesh-based Safai Karamchari Andolan, an organisation working with manual scavengers, there are one lakh persons from Dalit communities who continue to be employed in this job in this country and who work in 26 lakh private and community dry latrines managed by municipalities. Manual scavengers are exposed to subhuman conditions of work and face serious health hazards. They are constantly exposed to infections that affect their eyes, skin, respiratory and gastro-intestinal systems. They get very low wages for the work they perform. Those working in urban municipalities earn ` 200 per day and those working privately are paid much less.

1.) What is manual scavenging, and who typically performs this degrading task?

2.) How prevalent is manual scavenging in India, and what are the estimates of Dalit individuals engaged in this occupation?

3.) What are the major health hazards faced by manual scavengers, and how does this job affect their overall well-being?
