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Wednesday

Chapter-1

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Page

How, when and where

Q.1) What is history?

Ans- History is about changes that occur over time. It is about finding out how things were in past and how things have changed.

Q.2) What is the reason behind the association of history with dates?

Ans-

a) There was a time when history was an account of battles and big events. It was about rulers and their policies.

b) Historians wrote about the year a king was crowned, the year he married, the year he had a child, the year he fought a war, the year he died and the year the next ruler succeeded the throne.

c) For such events, specific dates can be determined and in histories such as these, debates about dates continue to be important.

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Q.3.) What is colonisation?

Ans- When the subjugation of one country by another leads to Political, economic, social and cultural changes, we refer to the process as colonisation.

Q.4.) Why did British Government do surveys in India? What survey did they do?

Ans- The British believed that a country had to be properly known before it could be efficiently administered. So they did surveys in India.

a.) In villages, revenue surveys were conducted.

b.) They surveyed the topography, the soil quality, the flora and fauna, the local histories and the cropping pattern.

c.) Census operation were held every 10 years.

id.) There were many other surveys - botanical, zoological, archaeological surveys, anthropological surveys, forest surveys.

Q.5.) What are the sources that historians used to write the Indian history of last 250 years?

The sources that historians used to write Indian history of last 250 years are :-

- a.) Official Records like important documents and letters, Notings and Reports.
- b.) Inscriptions, coins, forts, Monuments, paintings etc.
- c.) Printed documents like Newspapers, Magazines, Traveller's account.
- d.) ~~His have~~ ^{considered} diaries of People, Autobiographies of important personality and popular booklets are also ~~were used~~ as the sources of history.

Q.6.) What is the problem with the periodisation of Indian history that James Mill offers?

Ans- James Mill ignored the fact that a variety of faiths existed simultaneously during these periods.

b) He characterized an age only, through the religion of the ruler of that time.

c) This type of Periodisation suggested that the lives and the practices of the people other than the ruler did not really matter.

Q-7) Why did the British preserve official documents?

Ans- The British preserved official documents for the following reasons:-

~~SN~~ a) The British preserved official documents for the reference in administration.

b) The British preserved official documents for historians as the sources of history.

c) The British preserved official documents for free research by research students.

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From Trade to Territory The Company establishes Power

Q.1) What attracted European trading companies to India?

Ans-a) The Indian trade gave them a chance to buy goods at cheap price and sell them in Europe at high price.

b) The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India, had a big market in Europe.

c) Pepper, clove, cardamom and Cinamon too were in great demand.

Q.2) What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company.

Ans a) The company tried continuously to press for more ^{conce}essions and manipulate existing privileges.

b) They refused to pay taxes causing enormous loss of revenue for Bengal.

c.) The nawab of Bengal refused to grant the company concessions, demanded large tributes for the company's right to trade and stopped it from extending fortifications.

d.) But the British officials undermined the authority of nawabs and refused to pay taxes, ^{by} writing disrespectful letters and tried ~~trying~~ to humiliate nawab and his officials.

e.) The company wanted to trade in a duty-free manner to enlarge its settlements and rebuild its forts.

Q.3.) How did the assumption of Diwani benefit East India company?

Ans- (i) In 1765 the Mughal Emperor appointed the company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal. The Diwani allowed the company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal.

(ii) From the early eighteenth century its trade with India had expanded. But it had to buy most of the goods in India with gold and silver imported from Britain.

(iii) The outflow of gold from Britain slowed after the Battle of Plassey and entirely stopped after the assumption ~~of~~ of Diwani.

(iv) Now revenues from India could finance company expenses.

(v) These revenues could be used to purchase cotton and silk textiles in India, maintain company troops, and meet the cost of building the company fort and offices at Calcutta.

Q. 4.) Explain the "subsidiary alliance".

(i) According to the terms of Subsidiary alliance, Indian rulers were not

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allowed to have their independent armed forces.

(ii) They were protected by the company but had to pay for the subsidiary force."

(iii) If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, ^{then} a part of the territory was taken as penalty.

Q.5-> Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the company's army.

Ans-(i) The company started maintaining a large professionally trained army.

(ii) It also ^{adopted} ~~appointed~~ the direct recruitment for its own army which came to be known as sepoy army.

(iii) As warfare technology changed from the 1820s cavalry requirements of the company's army declined.

(iv) Its infantry regiments now became more important.

(v) In the early 19th century the British began to develop a uniform military culture. Soldiers ~~are~~ were increasingly subjected to European style training, drill and discipline.

Q.6.) In what way was the administration of the company different from that of Indian rulers?

Administration of the
Indian Rulers

Administration of
the Company

(i) The Indian king ^{doms} were divided into provinces. The British territory was divided into presidencies. There were 3 of them, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

(ii) In the Indian kingdom the highest authority was the ruler himself. Each of these was ruled by a governor but the supreme head of all Presidencies was the Governor General.

(iii) The judicial powers were vested with the rulers themselves but they also took advice from their ministries.

From 1772 a new system of justice was established. Each district was having two courts; criminal and civil. They were under the supervision of district collectors.

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Definition:-

- 1-> Patent: It means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.
- 2-> Technology: It is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing things or making things.
- 3-> Stock of Resource: It is the amount of resources available for use.
- 4-> Human resource development- Improving the quality of people's skill so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development.

Differentiate between:

(a) Potential and actual resources

Ans- P.T.O

Ans- Potential resourcesActual resources

1.) Potential resources are those whose entire quantity may not be known.

Actual Resources are those whose quantity is known.

2.) These are not being used at present.

These are used in present.

Ex: Black soil in Deccan plateau in Maharashtra

Ex: Uranium in Ladakh.



(b) Ubiquitous and localised resources.

Ans- Ubiquitous resourcesLocalised resources

1.) Resources that are found everywhere are called ubiquitous resources.

Resources that are found only in certain places are called localised resources.

Ex: Air we breathe

Ex: copper and iron ore

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(c) Biotic and abiotic resourcesBiotic resourcesAbiotic resources

- 1.) Biotic resources are the living resources of the earth.

ex: plants and animals

Abiotic resources are the non-living resources of the earth.

ex: soil, rocks, minerals etc.

(d) Renewable and non renewable resources.Renewable resourcesNon renewable resources

- 1.) Renewable resources are those which get renewed or replenished quickly.

ex: solar and wind energy.

Non renewable resources are those which have limited stock.

ex: coal, petroleum, natural gas.

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Question / Answer

Q.1) Why are the resources distributed unequally over the earth?

Ans The distribution of natural resources depends upon numbers of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude. The distribution of resources is unequal because these factors differ so much over the earth.

Q.2) What is resource conservation?

Ans Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.

Q.3) Why are human resources important?

Ans People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and technology to do so. That is why human beings are special resource.

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Q.4) What is sustainable development?

Ans Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development.

Q.5) Explain some principles of sustainable development?

Ans Some principles of sustainable development are:-

- * Respect and care for all forms of life
- * Improve the quality of human life.
- * Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.
- * Minimise the depletion of natural resources.
- * Change personal attitude and practices towards the environment.
- * Enable communities to care for their own environment.

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Extra Question

Q.1) Why the human resources are considered as the important ones when compared with other resources?

OR

Why Human Resources are considered as important when we are taking development aspect of a country?

Ans- Human resources are considered as the important ones when compared with other resources because:-

- 1) People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so.
- 2) Culture and political system are progressing due to human resources
- 3) Human resources modify the natural resources and turn it into human-made resources which is used by the people.

25/06/2019

Ch-1

The Indian Constitution

Q.1) Why does a democratic country need a constitution?

Ans-(i) First, it lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in. Or, put another way, a constitution tells us what the fundamental nature of the society is.

(ii) A constitution defines a country's political system.

(iii) We need a constitution to save us from ourselves.

Q.2) What would happen if there are no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

Ans-a) In a democracy, we choose our leaders so that they can exercise their power on our behalf. However, there is always possibility that these leaders might misuse their authority.

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b.) The constitution always safeguards against this.

c.) The misuse of authority can result in malfunctioning and emergence of injustice.

Q.3.) Mention the six fundamental rights given in the constitution.

Ans - 1.) Right to equality

2.) Right to Freedom

3.) Right against exploitation

4.) Right to Freedom of Religion

5.) Cultural and Educational rights

6.) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Q.4.) What is constitution? Mention any four (salient/characteristics/features of Indian Constitution. Important) features.

★ This refers to the existence of more than 1 level of government in the country.

3

Ans A constitution is a legal document or set of rules according to which a country is governed.

4 characteristics features :-

1. > Federalism - ★ In India, we have governments at the state level and at the centre.
2. > Parliamentary Form of government - (i) Constitution of India guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens.
(ii) This means that the people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives. Also every citizen of the country, irrespective of his/her social background, can also contest in elections.
3. > Separation of Powers - (i) According to the constitution, there are three organs of government. These are legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
(ii) Legislature refers to our elected representatives,

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Executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government, judiciary refers to system of courts.

4. > Fundamental Rights - (i) Fundamental rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state.

(ii) The Constitution, thus, guarantees the rights of individual against the state as well as against other individuals.

Glossary

1. > Arbitrary - when nothing is fixed and is instead left to one's judgement or choice. This can be used to refer to rules that are not fixed, or decisions that have no basis etc.

2. > Ideal - a goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form.

3. > Indian national movement - The Indian national movement emerged in nineteenth century India and saw thousands of men and women coming together to fight British rule. This culminated in India's independence in 1947.
4. > Polity - A society that has an organised political structure. India is a democratic polity.
5. > Sovereign - It refers to the independent people.
6. > Human Trafficking - The practice of illegal buying and selling of different commodities across national borders. It refers to illegal trade in human beings, particularly women and children.
7. > Tyranny - The cruel and unjust use of power or authority.

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