

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

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Let's Recall

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The British described the tribal people as _____. (b)
The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as _____.
- (c) The tribal chiefs got _____ titles in central India under the British land settlements.
- (d) Tribals went to work in the _____ of Assam and the _____ in Bihar.

Answer

- (a) The British described the tribal people as wild and savage. (b)
The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as broadcasting or scattering.
- (c) The tribal chiefs got land titles in central India under the British land settlements.
- (d) Tribals went to work in the tea plantations of Assam and the coal mines in Bihar.

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2. State whether true or false:

- (a) Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds.
▶ False

(b) Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price.

▶ True

(c) Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.

▶ True

(d) The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life.

▶ False

3. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?

Answer

For administrative and economic reasons, the British government tried settling the jhum or shifting cultivators. However, settled plough cultivation did not prove to be helpful to these jhum cultivators. They often suffered because their fields did not produce good yields. The new forest laws also affected the lives of the shifting cultivators. Shifting or jhumcultivation is usually done on small patches of forest land. Under the forest laws, the British extended their control over all forests and declared that forests were state property. Thus, the jhum cultivators were prevented from practising jhum cultivation freely. Many were forced to move to other areas in search of work and livelihood.

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

Answer

Under the colonial rule the functions and powers of the tribal chiefs changed considerably. Before the arrival of the British these tribal chiefs enjoyed a certain amount of economic power and used to administer and control their territories, which were not so now. They were allowed to

keep their land titles over a cluster of villages and rent out lands. In this process they lost much of their administrative power and were forced to follow laws made by the British officials. They also had to pay tribute to British and discipline the tribal groups on behalf of the British. Hence, under the colonial rule they lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people and were unable to fulfill their traditional functions.

5. What accounts for the anger of the tribals against the dikus?

Answer

The word “dikus” means outsiders or who come from outside like – moneylenders, traders, zamindars, contractors, British etc. There are a number of reasons for anger of the tribals against the dikus:

→ The tribals practiced shifting cultivation but the British forced them to follow settled agriculture and also introduced land settlements. → Traders and moneylenders were coming into the forest, wanting to buy forest produce at a very cheap rate, luring them to take cash loans at high interests etc. The innocent and poor people initially fell in the trap of these moneylenders and traders and remained indebted throughout their lives. So the tribals considered the traders, moneylenders as evil outsiders.

→ Under British rule the tribal chiefs lost their authorities they had enjoyed earlier amongst their people, were unable to fulfill their traditional functions. Rather they had to pay tribute to the British.

→ By the introduction of forest laws, the British evacuated them from their own lands. As a result they became homeless and went in search of work and livelihood.

6. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?

Answer

Birsa talked about a golden age, a satyug, an age of truth in which, like in the past, the tribal people would live a good life, construct embankments, tap natural springs, plant trees and orchards and practise cultivation to earn their living. He talked of an age in which the tribals would not kill one another and would live an honest life. His golden age consisted of a reformed tribal society in which there was no place for vices like liquor, uncleanness, witchcraft and sorcery, and outside forces like the missionaries, Hindu landlords, moneylenders, traders and the Europeans.

This vision was appealing to the tribal people as all the vices and outside forces that Birsa talked about were indeed thought of by everyone as the root causes of their misery and suffering.

Chapter 5- When People Rebel

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Let's Recall

1. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?

Answer

Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted the East India Company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. This demand was refused by the British.

2. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?

Answer

In 1850, a new law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit property of his ancestors. This law made it easier to convert to Christianity.

3. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?

Answer

The new cartridges were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. Both Hindus and Muslim sepoys were offended by the introduction of these cartridges. Their religious sentiments were affected, and this was the reason they refused to use the cartridges. They felt that the British were trying to insult their religions

4. How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?

Answer

The last Mughal emperor spent the last years of his life in a jail in Rangoon along with his wife.

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Let's Discuss

4. What could be the reasons for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?

Answer

The reasons for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May, 1857 were too many as described below:

→ There were several riots, rebellion and revolts which occurred before May, 1857. But all these were localized and were suppressed by the British then and there.

→ In the mid 18th century, the powers of Nawabs, rajas, zamindars etc. were eroded. The freedom of the Indian rulers was reduced, their armed forces were disbanded, and their revenue and territories were taken by stages.

→ The Mughal Emperor had lost its control over the provinces. The traditional rulers fought among themselves and could not present a united front against a powerful foreign rule.

→ Residents had been stationed in many courts by the British as their representatives. These residents kept informing the governors about the important developments in every kingdom.

→ Indian princes and chiefs whom the British had allowed to continue used to side with the British during revolts before May, 1857.

5. What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion have on the people and the ruling families?

Answer

There was a wide spread impact on the people of the whole country and its ruling families after Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion. These were:→ He wrote letters to all the chiefs and rulers of the country to come forward and organize a confederacy of Indian states to fight with Britishers. All small and big kingdoms, kings, Nawabs, Rajas, princes, zamindars, chiefs and even many Hindu and Muslim religious leaders welcomed this initial step taken by the Emperor and joined hands to rebel against the British.

- Regiment after regiment mutinied and started to join other troops at nodal points like- Delhi, Kanpur and Lucknow.
- The people of towns and villages also joined the rebellion in mass and rallied around local leaders, zamindars and rulers who were prepared to regain their lost authority and fight against the British.

6. How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?

Answer

The British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh by adopting various methods such as: → They announced reward for loyal landowners.

- They were assured that they 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.

7. In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?

Answer

Changes in the policies of the British after the suppression of the rebellion of 1857:

→ **British Crown took over the control of administration - The British Parliament passed an Act in 1859, under which, the powers of the East India Company were transferred to the British Crown. The British government was now directly responsible for ruling India.**

→ **Provided a sense of security to the local rulers - The ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territories would never be annexed by the British. However, they had to swear allegiance to the British crown. They also abolished the Doctrine of Lapse, thereby allowing rulers to pass on their kingdoms to adopted sons.**

→ **Provided a sense of security to landowners - Policies were made to protect landlords and zamindars, and give them security of rights over their lands.**

→ **Reorganised the army- The proportion of Indian soldiers in the army was reduced and the number of European soldiers in the army was increased.**

→ **Treated the Muslims with suspicion and hostility - Considering them to be responsible for the rebellion in a big way, the British confiscated the land and property of Muslims on a large scale.**

→ **Promised non-interference in the sphere of religion - The British assured the people of India that their religious and social practises would be respected and not interfered with.**

Ch 4 Understanding Laws

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Exercises

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.

Answer

Law is a system of rules, usually imposed through a Government or Institution and is applied to govern a group people. It shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways.

The most common example of a violation of the rule of law can be seen on the roads. Motorists and pedestrians do not follow the traffic rules. Motorists do not adhere to speed limits nor do they stop behind the line at traffic signals. Pedestrians rarely use the zebra crossing and cross the road at will causing harm not only to themselves but also to other road users.

2. State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.

Answer

The two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the

Rule of Law in India are

→ Colonial law was arbitrary, e.g. Sedition Act of 1870

→ Indian nationalists played a prominent role in the development of the legal sphere in British India.

3. 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.

Answer

Women's groups worked hard and untiringly towards the passing of the new law on domestic violence in India. They used different forums like public protests, hearings, meetings with other organizations, press conferences and petitions to the government to introduce a new reformed bill on domestic violence to include demands like monetary relief and protection against being evicted from the shared household. While earlier, domestic violence only entailed "injury or harm or threat of injury or harm" by an adult male against a woman. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 extended to include physical, economic, sexual, verbal and emotional abuse.

Write in your own words what you understand by the following sentence on

page 44-45: They also began fighting for greater equality and wanted to change the idea of law from a set of rules that they were forced to obey, to law as including ideas of justice.

Answer

This line refers to the protests of Indian nationalists against the violation of the rule of law by British authorities. Indians were discriminated against in their own country by the British colonists and the Sedition Act of 1870 was the most prolific example of the breach of the rule of law. This Act was remonstrated against by Indian freedom fighters in favour of a more just set of rules based on ideals of equality.

Many Indians began to practice the legal profession and used it to demand and gain equal rights for all. Thus, Indians played a major role in the evolution of the rule of law during times of colonial rule.

Ch 5 Judiciary

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Exercises

1. You read that one of the main functions of the judiciary is 'upholding the law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights'. Why do you think an independent judiciary is necessary to carry out this important function?

Answer

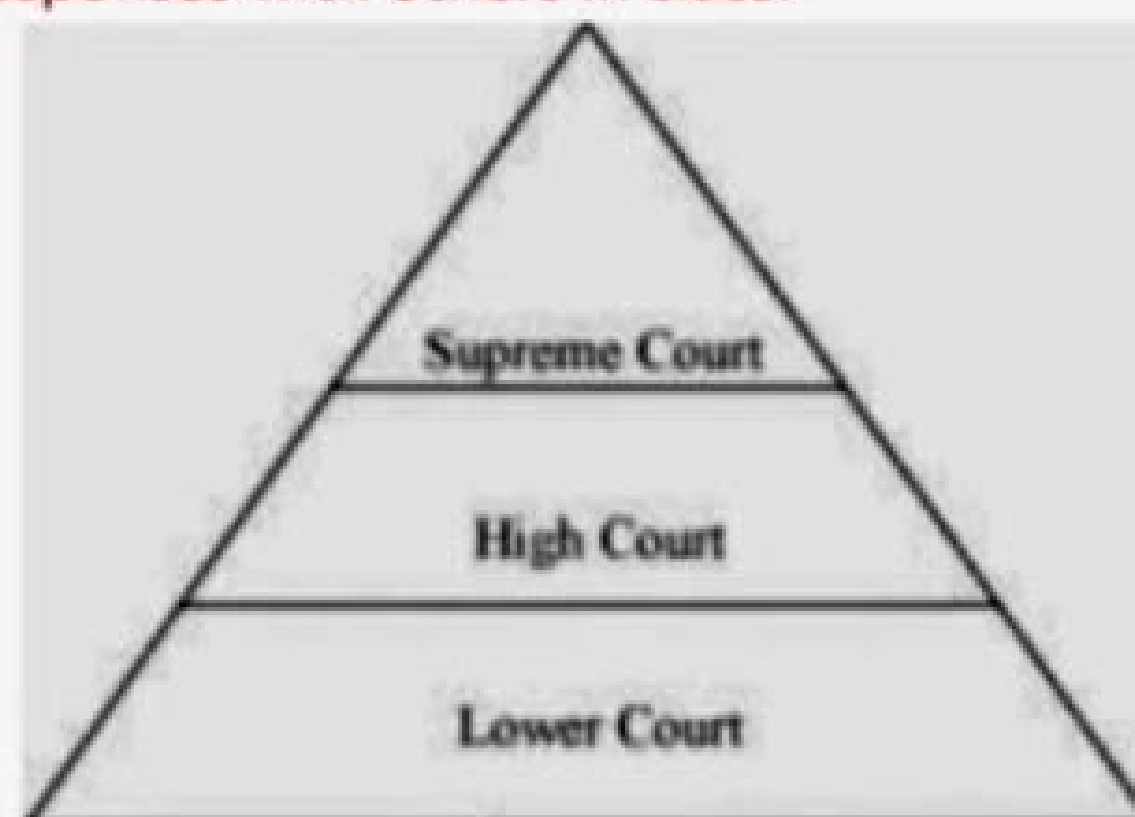
The independence of the judiciary allows the courts to play a central role in 'upholding the law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights' as it ensures that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive. Anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated and Politicians or other socially powerful people cannot use their power to change any judgement.

2. Re-read the list of Fundamental Rights provided in chapter 1. How do you think the Right to Constitutional Remedies connects to the idea of judicial review?

Answer

The Right to Constitutional Remedies allows an Indian citizen to move the court if he feels that any of his or her Fundamental Rights has been violated by the State. As the final interpreter of the Constitution, the judiciary has the power to review or even strike down any particular law passed by the Parliament if it believes that this law violates the basic structure of the constitution, which is called judicial review. In this way we find that the Right to Constitutional Remedies given in the Fundamental Rights is directly connected and supported by the idea of judicial review.

3. In the Following illustration, fill in each tier with the judgments given by the various courts in the Sudha Goel case. Check your responses with others in class.



Answer

Lower Court (Trial Court): Laxman, his mother Shakuntala and his brother-in-law Subhash Chandra were sentenced to death

High Court: Laxman, Shakuntala and Subhash Chandra were acquitted.

Supreme Court: Laxman, Shakuntala were given life imprisonment while Subhash Chandra was acquitted for lack of sufficient evidence.

4. Keeping the Sudha Goel case in mind, tick the sentences that are true and correct the ones that are false.

- (a) The accused took the case to the High Court because they were unhappy with the decision of the Trial Court.
- (b) They went to the High Court after the supreme Court had given its decision.
- (c) If they do not like the Supreme Court verdict, the accused can go back again to the Trial Court.

Answer

- (a) True
- (b) They went to the High Court after the Trial Court had given its decision.
- (c) If they do not like the Supreme Court verdict, the accused cannot go back again to the Trial Court since the Supreme Court is at the highest rung of the judiciary pyramid.

5. Why do you think the introduction of Public interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?

Answer

The introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all because it also keeps in mind the interests of the illiterate and poor who are not educated enough or cannot afford to access the Indian legal system for justice against exploitation or violation of their basic human and Fundamental Rights.

6. Re-read excerpts from the judgment on the Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation case. Now write in your own words what the judges meant when they said that the Right to Livelihood was part of the Right to Life.

Answer

In Olga Tellis vs. Bombay Municipal Corporation case, the judges said that the Right to Livelihood was part of the Right to Life. They stated that life does not merely imply an animal existence; it cannot be lived without a means of living, that is, "the means of livelihood". The judges conferred that eviction from a pavement or slum is deprivation of means of livelihood for the poor who cannot afford to live anywhere else. They take up small jobs in surrounding areas and to lose their pavement or slum would lead to loss of a job resulting in loss of a means of livelihood. Consequently, leading to "deprivation of life". This is how the judges connected Right to Livelihood to the Right to Life.

Ch 3 Mineral and Power Resources

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Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

(i) Name any three common minerals used by you everyday.

Answer

Salt, Gold and Copper are three common minerals used everyday

(ii) What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?

Answer

Rocks from which minerals are mined are known as ores. For any material to be called ore of any mineral, it must contain minimum adequate quantity of that mineral so that it can be extracted profitably.

(iii) Name two regions rich in natural gas resources.

Answer

Russia and Norway are the two regions rich in natural gas resources.

(iv) Which sources of energy would you suggest for

(a) Rural areas

(b) Coastal areas

(c) Arid regions

Answer

(a) Biogas energy for rural areas

- (b) Hydel and tidal energy for coastal areas
- (c) Wind and solar energy for arid regions

(v) Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.

Answer

Five ways in which energy can be saved at home:

→ Switching off lights, fans and other electrical appliances when not in use → By seeing to it that electrical devices are operating efficiently; for example, defrosting refrigerator regularly and not keeping the refrigerator door open for longer than necessary

→ Using energy-efficient devices such as fluorescent bulbs and tubes

→ Using energy efficiently while cooking; for example, keeping the lids of pans on while cooking → Unplugging electrical devices when not in use prevents leakage of electricity; thus saving energy.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of minerals?

- (a) They are created by natural processes.
- (b) They have a definite chemical composition.
- (c) They are inexhaustible. (d) Their distribution is uneven. ► (c) They are inexhaustible.

(ii) Which one of the following is not a producer of mica?

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Rajasthan (d) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Karnataka

(iii) Which one of the following is a leading producer of copper in the world? (a) Bolivia

- (b) Ghana
- (c) Chile
- (d) Zimbabwe
- (c) Chile

(iv) Which one of the following practices will not conserve LPG in your kitchen?

- (a) Soaking the dal for some time before cooking it.
- (b) Cooking food in a pressure cooker.
- (c) Keeping the vegetables chopped before lighting the gas for cooking. (d) Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.
- ▶ (d) Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.

3. Give reasons.

- (i) Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.

Answer

Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams because of the following reasons -

- Dams create imbalance in the earth's equilibrium.
- Deforestation leads to environmental pollution.
- People become displaced.
- Cities / villages / towns may require shifting causing lot of hardships for the people.
- Flood threats loom large.
- Earthquake threats
- Silting of lakes is a problem.

- (ii) Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.

Answer

Coal is used as a source of energy and power and also as a raw material in most of the industries. Hence most industries are concentrated around coal mines of the purpose saving cost of transportation of coal (cost effectiveness).

- (iii) Petroleum is referred to as "black gold".

Answer

Petroleum is referred to as “black gold” because it is black in colour in the crude form and its derivatives are extremely valuable as petroleum itself. Today it is almost inevitable in our day-to-day life. A variety of products like – kerosene, diesel, petrol, wax, plastics, lubricants etc. are produced from these mineral resources.

(iv) Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.

Answer

Quarrying can become a major environmental concern because of the following reasons:

- It may destroy the humus of soil which is much required for the growth of plants and crops.
- It produces a lot of noise pollution due to use of explosives at times in order to break the huge chunks of rocks.
- In the process of quarrying lot of dust is generated which causes air pollution and also occupational hazards.
- Blasting done in the process of quarrying generate vibration which damage in the nearby buildings, dams or any other similar structure.

4. Distinguish between the following.

(i) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy

Conventional sources of energy	Non-conventional sources of energy
Have been in common use for a long time	Are not commonly used
Are generally exhaustible	Are generally inexhaustible
Are mostly polluting	Are mostly non-polluting
Example: Firewood, coal	Example: Solar energy, nuclear energy

(ii) Biogas and natural gas

Biogas	Natural gas
Formed using organic wastes such as dead plant and animal matter, animal dung and kitchen waste	Found along with petroleum deposits and gets released when crude oil is brought to the surface
Is a non-conventional source of energy	Is a conventional source of energy
Is easily available, especially in rural areas	Is not easily available; very few countries have sufficient natural gas reserves of their own
Is polluting; causes greenhouse effect as it releases carbon dioxide	Is a cleaner fuel
Used as a domestic fuel for cooking and lighting	Used as a domestic fuel as well as an industrial fuel

(iii) Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals

Ferrous mineral	Non-ferrous mineral
A metallic mineral that contains iron	A metallic mineral that does not contain iron
Example: Iron ore, manganese	Example: Gold, silver

(iv) Metallic and non-metallic minerals

Metallic mineral	Non-metallic mineral
A mineral containing metal in raw form	A mineral not containing metal

Example: Bauxite, iron ore

Example: Limestone, gypsum

Ch 4 Agriculture

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Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

(i) What is agriculture?

Answer

Agriculture is the primary activity which includes growing of crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock. It is also known as farming. (ii) Name the factors influencing agriculture.

Answer

Various factors influencing agriculture are - Favourable topography, Soil and Climate.

(iii) What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages?

Answer

Shifting cultivation or slash-and-burn cultivation is a type of farming activity which involves clearing a plot of land by felling trees, burning the felled trees, mixing the ashes with soil, and then growing crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava on the cleared land. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves on to a new plot.

This type of farming has the following disadvantages.

→ Deforestation

→ After some time the land loses its fertility.

→ Soil erosion.

→ Small patches of cultivation which is insufficient for feeding a large population.

(iv) What is plantation agriculture?

Answer

Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming where a single crop of tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton is grown. Large amount of labour and capital is required in this type of farming. The produce is either processed on the farm itself or in nearby factories. Major plantations are found in the tropical regions of the world, like rubber in Malaysia, coffee in Brazil, tea in India and Sri Lanka, etc.

(v) Name the fibre crops and name the climatic conditions required for their growth.

Answer

Jute & cotton are known as fiber crops. The climatic conditions required for their growth are:

→ Jute (Golden Fiber): High temperature more than 25°C, heavy rainfall, warm and humid climate.

→ Cotton: High temperature around 30 - 40°C, low rainfall and most importantly 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine. Means lot of cloud-free sunny days is essential for cotton growing.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Horticulture means

(a) Growing of fruits and vegetables

(b) Primitive farming

(c) Growing of wheat

► (a) Growing of fruits and vegetables

(ii) Golden fibre refers to

(a) Tea

(b) Cotton

(c) Jute

► (c) Jute

(iii) Leading producer of coffee

(a) Brazil

(b) India

(c)

Russia

► (a) Brazil

3. Give reasons.

(i) In India agriculture is a primary activity.

Answer

Two-third of India's population is dependent upon agriculture. Hence, in India, agriculture is a primary activity.

(ii) Different crops are grown in different regions.

Answer

Different crops are grown in different regions because growing of crops depends upon the geographical conditions, demand of produce, labour and level of technology. Favourable topography of soil, climates also play an important role in selection of crops to be grown in that area.

4. Distinguish between the following.

(i) Primary activities and tertiary activities

Primary activities	Tertiary activities
Connected with the extraction and production of natural resources	Provide support to the primary and secondary sectors
Example: Agriculture, fishing	Example: Services such as banking and transport

(ii) Subsistence farming and intensive farming

Subsistence farming	Intensive farming
Practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family; involves the use of low levels of technology and household labour for producing a small output	A type of subsistence farming; involves the annual cultivation of a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour