

Civics - Chapter - 1

Q1 Why does a democratic country need a constitution?

Ans. All the democratic countries of the world have a Constitution. A democratic country needs Constitution due to the following reasons:

1. Supreme Law of the Country:-

The Constitution is the supreme law of the state. The government at the state and central level work within the sphere of powers given to them by the Constitution.

2. Provide Basic Rules:-

The Constitution provides basic rules and principles on the basis of which a democratic government functions.

3. Nature of Government:-

It is the Constitution that decides how the government will be organised.

4. Rule of Law:-

Rule of law is a basic feature of a democratic country and the Constitution makes provisions for this feature.

5. Limitation on the Government:-

The Constitution impose limitation on the three organs of the government.

Q2 What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

Ans. In a democratic country, the government is run by the elected representatives. In India, legislative and executive powers are vested

with the elected representatives of the people. If there are no restrictions, then the elected representatives will misuse the powers of their selfish interests and they will not serve the people. The Constitution limits the power of the elected representatives in many ways. Generally, the powers of the elected representatives are limited by giving fundamental rights to the citizens.

Q.3 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.

Ans. In a school with 30 teachers, women teachers are in minority. Male teachers should respect the views and wishes of women teachers because under the Constitution, both men and women are equal.

(b) In a city, 5 per cent of the population are Buddhists.

Ans. In a city, Buddhists are in minority and the ~~majority~~ majority should respect the religion and sentiments of the Buddhists.

(c) In a factory mess, ~~non-vegetarians~~ for all employees, 80 per cent are vegetarians.

Ans. In a factory mess, non-vegetarians are in minority and majority vegetarians should respect the views of minority.

(d) In a class of 50 students, 40 belong to more well-off families.

Ans. In class of 50 students, 10 students who are not

from well-off families are in a minority. The majority should respect the views of the minority so that inferiority complex does not develop among them.

- Q.4 The column on the left lists some of the key features of the Indian Constitution. In other column write two-three sentences, in your words on why you think this feature is important.

Key Feature	Significance
1. Federalism	Federalism is important because it combines the spirit of nationalism with the zeal for localism.
2. Separation of Powers	There are three organs of the government. In order to prevent the misuse of power by any one organ of government, the Constitution states that each organ should exercise different powers.
3. Fundamental Rights	Fundamental Rights protect the citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state. The Fundamental Rights motivate the individual to develop their potential to the fullest extent.
4. Parliamentary Form of Government.	Parliamentary form of government is more democratic because the people have a share in this type of government and the representatives of the people exercise real authority.

Civics - Chapter - 2, Understanding Secularism

Q.1 List the different types of religious practices that you find in your neighbourhood. This could be different forms of prayer, worship of different gods, sacred sites, different kind of religious music and singing etc. Does this indicate freedom of religious practice?

Ans The different types of religious practices found in my neighbourhood strongly indicate freedom of religious practice. The various forms of prayer, worship of different gods, sacred sites and different kinds of religious music found in my locality are of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs. The Christian sing hymns, the Hindus Bhojans while the muslim offers Namaaz five times in a day.

Q.2 Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice ~~infanticide~~ infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans In India, freedom of religion is given to all citizens. The Government of India as well as state government do not interfere in the religious matter of any community. But the Government has a right to intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice infanticide. No person or community can be given right to practice infanticide in the name of religion. In India, it is legally banned.

Q.3 Complete the following table -

Ans.	Objective	Why is this important?	Example of a violation of this Objective
	One religious community does not dominate another	Freedom of Religion. This is the essence of secularism.	In U.K., Muslims are discriminated against their fellow beings.
	The state does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.	To maintain separation of religion from state, secular state.	The state is intervening in religion in order to end a social practice, i.e., untouchability.
	That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.	Freedom of Religion based on the principle of Equality.	Practice of untouchability followed in Hinduism.

Q.4. Look up the annual calendar of holidays of your school. How many of them pertain of different religions? What does this indicate?

Ans. Many holidays on a school's calendar pertain to different religions. This indicates that India is a secular country where where religious freedom is granted to its citizens and all religions are equally respected.

Q5 Find out some examples of different views within the same religion.

Ans. India is a country of vast diversity. People of different religions live together in India. Indian

Constitution gives freedom of religion of all persons residing in India. All persons are equally entitled to freedom to conscience, and the right to profess, practice and propagate religion. Even within the same religion, people have right to express their views. For example, in Hinduism some Hindus believe and practice idol worshipping. While there are many Hindus (Arya Samaj) who are against idol worship.

Q.6 The Indian State both keeps away from religions as well as intervenes in religion. This idea can be quite confusing. Discuss this once again in class using examples from the chapter as well as those that you might have come up with.

Ans. The Indian State keeps away from religion as well as intervenes in religion. This idea is quite confusing. It allows Sikh citizens to wear turbans and thereby exempt from the use of helmets but it also disallows government schools from celebrating any particular religious festival. Annual holidays are given with regard to all religions and not any specific ones.

Chapter-1, "Resources"

I Answer the following questions.

(i) Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

Ans. Resources are distributed unequally over the Earth as a number of geographical factors like altitude, terrain and climate are responsible for their distribution and these factors vary widely over the surface of the earth.

(ii) What is resource conservation?

Ans. Resource conservation is the practice of using the resource carefully and giving them time to get renewed. It is planned and careful use of natural resources, so that these resources can be used for a long period of time.

(iii) Why are human resources important?

Ans. Human resources are very important as more resources can be created when people have the knowledge, skill and technology to aid them in creating so. In order to make people a valuable resource, education and health plays a major role.

(iv) What is sustainable development?

Ans. Sustainable development means the careful utilisation of resources so that along with meeting the present requirements, the requirements of the future generation are also taken care of.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Which one of the following does not make substance a resource?

Ans. Quantity.

(ii) Which one of the following is a human-made resource?

Ans. Medicines to treat cancer.

(iii) Complete the statement.

Biotic resources are: - - - - -

Ans. derived from living things.

3. Differentiate between the following:-

(a) Potential and actual resources:-

Potential Resource

Actual Resource

(i) These are the resources whose total quantity may not be known.

(i) These are the resources whose total quantity is known.

(ii) These resources are not being used at present. These could be used in the future.

(ii) These resources are being used in the present.

(iii) For Example - Uranium found in Ladakh.

(iii) For Example - The rich deposits of coal in Ruhr region of Germany

(b) Ubiquitous and localised resources:-

Ubiquitous resources:- These are those resources which are found everywhere. For Example air, water etc.

Localised resources:- Those resources which are not found everywhere. These are found only in certain places. For example - Copper, coal, iron ore etc.

History, Chapter-1, "How, When and Where"

Q.1 State whether true or false:-

- (a) James Mill divided the Indian history into three periods - Hindu, Muslim, Christian. (True)
- (b) Official documents help us understand what the people of the country think. (False)
- (c) The British thought surveys were important for effective administration. (True)

Q.2 What is the problem with the periodisation of Indian history that James Mill offers?

Ans. James Mill divided Indian history into three periods Hindu, Muslim and British. But this periodisation of Indian history has certain problems which are given below -

(i) He try to divide history into different periods to capture the central features of a time, as they appear to us. But this division of Mill does not tell us about features of a time or its central features. It only tells us about the prominent religion in different ages.

(ii) This periodisation of history tells us that the period before the British rule, in India was one of 'darkness' and the British rule, in Indian territory has brought prosperity in the country. ~~the~~

(iii) He refers to different periods of history as Hindu or Muslim. But a variety of faiths existed simultaneously in these periods as well.

We cannot characterise an age only on the basis of the religions of the rulers of the time. It means that lives of others do not matter. So, this periodisation of Indian history has certain problems.

Q.3 Why did the British preserve official documents?

Ans. The British felt that all the important documents and letters should be carefully preserved. Every type of plan, instruction, agreement, policy decision and investigation should be clearly written up. The written records can be referred to studied, analysed and debated, as and when required. It led to rise of administrative culture of memos and reports.

Q.4 How will the information historians get from old newspapers be different from that found in police reports?

Ans. Actually, the police reports are made according to the policies of the government. They will never tell the historians about the atrocities committed by the government on the people. In fact, minimum loss of lives were generally shown in police reports. Police basically favours the government. Contrary to that, newspapers are impartial and they write and publish actual reports in the newspapers. They were about actual casualties, original incidents and other details. That is why historians get information from old newspapers which was different from that found in police reports.