

Assignment - 05  
Class - VIII  
Subject - History  
Teacher - Kumari Hemlata

et)

## Ch-2 - From Trade to Territory (The Company Establishes Power)

Define :-

- 1 - Charter
- 2 - Deceit
- 3 - Revenue
- 4 - Warehouse
- 5 - Assassinated
- 6 - Annexation
- 7 - Heir

\* Questions :-

1. Who was Vasco da Gama?
2. When and why did Robert Clive committed suicide?
3. In which year Warren Hastings returned to England?
4. Who was Rani Chammamma?
5. In which year Punjab was annexed?
6. Who was Warren Hastings?
7. In which place Sadar Nizamat Adalat was established?
8. Who formulated a policy - the Doctrine of Lapse?
9. What led the Battle of Plassey?
10. Who was Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan?

Assignment 05  
Answer sheet  
Class - VIII, Sub - History - Kri. Hemlata

Define :-

1. A written grant by the sovereign or legislative power of a country, by which a body such as a city, company, or university is founded or its rights and privileges defined.
2. The action or practice of deceiving someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth.
3. Income, especially when of an organization and of a substantial nature.
4. A large building where raw materials or manufactured goods may be stored prior to their distribution for sale.
5. murder (an important person) for political or religious reasons.
6. The action of annexing something, especially territory.
7. A person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death.

## Answers :-

1. Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer, who had discovered the sea route to our country in 1498.
2. In 1772 Clive's enemies in British parliament had built up a case that says he was responsible for the situation in India. Clive was forced to defend himself before parliament. Although exonerated, he committed suicide on 22 November 1774.
3. Warren Hastings returned to England in 1785.
4. Kittur Channamma was a Rani of the Nayaks of Kingdom of Kittur ruled Malarudra Sarja, who were vassals of the Maharaja of Mysore.
5. In 1849, Punjab was annexed.
6. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of British India.
7. Sadar Nizamat Adalat was established at Calcutta.
8. Lord Dalhousie.
9. The continuing misconduct by East India Company against Siraj-ud-Daulah led to the battle of Plassey in ~~1757~~ 1757.
10. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan was the King of Mysore.  
Haidar Ali was the father of Tipu Sultan.

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GEOGRAPHY PRACTICE PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
CLASS: VIII [Milestone]  
LESSON: 3. MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

- 1. 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.
- 2. Minerals that occur close to the surface are simply dug out through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. shaft mining  b. mining  c. quarrying
- 3. Which one of the following is a leading producer of copper in the world?
  - a. Bolivia  b. Chile  c. Ghana
- 4. Coal is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Light producer  b. Black diamond  c. Buried sunshine
- 5. 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 an open pan kept on low flame.
  - c. Cooking food in a pressure cooker.

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. Europe leads in the production of iron ore in the world.
- 2. Silicon is obtained from quartz and is used in the computer industry.
- 3. Thermal power is the name given to electricity produced from coal.
- 4. Natural gas can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.
- 5. The water released after the electricity generation is used for irrigation.

C. Match the following columns and write your answers in the spaces provided.

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Iron-ore  | a. Algeria      |
| 2. Manganese | b. Ontario      |
| 3. Platinum  | c. North Sweden |
| 4. Phosphate | d. Georgia      |
| 5. Nickel    | e. South Africa |

1	c
2	d
3	e
4	a
5	b

D. State True or False for the following statements.

- 1. Minerals are equally distributed among space. False
- 2. Chile and Peru leads in producing Nickel. False
- 3. Hard minerals are used for gems. True
- 4. Coal is the widely found fossil fuel. True
- 5. Hydel power is used in producing three fourth of the world's electricity. False

E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. Name any three common minerals used by you every day.  
 Ans:- Steel, Salt and graphite are three common minerals which used by us every day.

Continue page no. - 1 →

2. What do you understand by open-cast mining?

Ans.: - Minerals that lie at shallow depths are extracted by removing the surface layer is known as open-cast mining.

3. Name two regions rich in natural gas resources.

Ans.: - Russia and UK are two regions which rich in natural gas resources.

4. Describe hydro electricity.

Ans.: - Stored rain water or river water in dams is made to fall from heights. The falling water flows from pipes in the dam above turbine blades kept at the bottom of the dam. The moving blades then make the generator to produce electricity. This is known as hydro electricity.

5. Give reasons.

a. Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.

Ans.: - To encourage the growth of industries and irrigation in their vicinity.

b. Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.

Ans.: - Coal is known as buried sunshine so most industries are concentrated around coal mines.

c. Petroleum is referred to as "black gold."

Ans.: - As crude petrol is thick black liquid so it is known as black gold.

d. Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.

Ans.: - Because it occur close to the surface are simply dug out.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?

Ans.: - Rocks from which minerals are extracted are known as ores. Ores of metallic minerals are located in north Sweden, Canada and South Africa.

2. Why is it important to conserve minerals? How can we conserve them?

Ans.: - Minerals are a non-renewable resource. Thousands of years are taken for the formation and concentration of minerals. The pace of formation is very slow as compared to the rate at which people consume these minerals. Recycling is the best method by which the mineral resources can be conserved.

3. Distinguish between the followings.

a. Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy

Ans.: - Energy which can exhausted is called conventional source of energy. Ex. Coal, petroleum, natural gas. While energy which are inexhaustible are called non-conventional source of energy. Ex. Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy.

Continue Page no. 2 →

## b. Biogas and natural gas

Ans.: - Organic waste namely dead plant and animal material, animal dung and kitchen waste can be changed into a gaseous fuel known as biogas. While natural gas is available with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is drilled to the surface. It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

## c. Ferrous and nonferrous minerals

Ans.: - Minerals which contain iron such as iron-ore, manganese and chromites are known as ferrous minerals. While minerals which does not contain iron such as gold, silver, copper are known as nonferrous minerals.

## d. Metallic and nonmetallic minerals

Ans.: - Minerals that contain metal is called metallic mineral. Ex. gold, copper, iron etc. While minerals do not contain metals is called nonmetallic minerals. Ex. limestone, mica, gypsum etc.

4. Which source of energy would you suggest for:

- a. rural areas    b. Coastal areas    c. Arid regions

Ans.: - I would like to suggest energy for:

- a. rural areas — Biogas  
b. Coastal areas — wind energy  
c. Arid regions — Nuclear energy

5. Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.

Ans.: - Five ways in which we can save energy at home are:-

- i. Fan and lights are switch off if nobody is in a room.
- ii. Turn off the water tap after.
- iii. Switch off regulator when not in use.
- iv. Walk down to school or use your bicycle for going to school instead of a car or a bus.
- v. Use non-conventional sources of energy instead of conventional sources of energy.

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CIVICS PRACTICE PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
CLASS: VIII [Milestone]

LESSON: 3. WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

- 1. The idea of \_\_\_\_\_ is essential part of democracy.
  - a. equality
  - b. consent
  - c. freedom
- 2. EVM's were used for the first time in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 2004
  - b. 2010
  - c. 2005
- 3. The \_\_\_\_\_, which contains all representatives, controls and guards the government.
  - a. Legislature
  - b. Judiciary
  - c. Parliament
- 4. A bill is needed to pass through the \_\_\_\_\_ so as to become a law.
  - a. Rajya Sabha
  - b. Lok Sabha
  - c. Supreme Court
- 5. The percentage of the population who voted in Lok Sabha elections 1977 is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 61.16%
  - b. 60.49%
  - c. 57.98%

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The nationalist started criticising the British government in open and make demands.
- 2. The decision of citizens makes a democratic government.
- 3. The country is segregated into many Constituencies
- 4. Before Sixty years, only Four Percent of MPs were women.
- 5. Few seats are reserved in Parliament for SCs and STs.

C. Match the following columns and write your answers in the spaces provided.

- | Column 'A'               | Column 'B'  |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Right to vote         | a. main element of the functioning of Indian emocracy |
| 2. Lok Sabha             | b. Centre for Climate Change Research                 |
| 3. CCCR                  | c. Ministry of Earth Sciences                         |
| 4. Members of Parliament | d. 18 years or above                                  |
| 5. MoES                  | e. 543 members  |

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1. | d |
| 2. | a |
| 3. | b |
| 4. | e |
| 5. | c |

D. State True or False for the following statements.

- 1. Elected representation is allowed by Government of India Act 1990. False
- 2. The Lok Sabha is generally made once every five years. True
- 3. The President of India is the leader of the majority or ruling party in the Lok Sabha. False
- 4. Law making is an essential function of parliament. True
- 5. It is considered that representative democracy can make a mirror image of society. False

E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. What did early legislature of British government favoured and restricted?

Ans.:- The Indian National Congress in 1885 proposed that elected members should be present in legislature holding a

right to discuss the budget and authority to question.

Some elected representation is allowed by Government of India Act 1909. While these early legislatures under the British government were in favour of the increasing demands of the nationalists, but restricted the adults to vote and from participating in decision making.

2. What do you understand by becoming citizens of a free country?

Ans.: - As India become independent, we become citizens of a free country. It means that the government had to take into consideration the people's needs and demands. The visions and desires of the freedom struggle were made permanent in the constitution of free India that defined the principle of universal adult franchise or that all adults (18 years or above) of the country have the right to vote.

3. How are the elections for Parliament representatives done?

Ans.: - People would elect their representative through elections, then, one group from these elected representative becomes the government. The parliament, which contains all representatives controls and guards the government.

4. What do you understand by the term 'Executive'?

Ans.: - The executive is a group of people who work on combined basis to enforce the laws laid by the Parliament.

5. How do the opposition parties play an essential role in proper functioning of a democracy?

Ans.: - The opposition in parliament is made by all the political parties that are against the majority party/coalition made. The opposition highlights various drawbacks in the functioning of government.

6. You have read in Chapter 1 that the 'Parliamentary form of government' that exists in India has three tiers. This includes the Parliament (central government) and the various State Legislatures (state governments). Fill in the following table with information on the various representatives from your area:

Ans. ↓

Ans. ↓

[NCERT]

Number of items	State Government	Central Government
Which political party/parties is/are currently in power?	NDA	NDA
Who (name) is the current representative from your area?	Mr. Pramod Kumar	Mr. Radharnohan Singh
Which political parties currently form the Opposition?	RJD alliance	UPA
When were elections last held?	2015	2019
When will the next elections be held?	2020	2024
How many women representatives are there (from your state)?	28	03

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. How does the individual give approval to the government?

Ans.: - The first method is through elections. People would elect their representative, then, one group from these elected representative

Continue page no. — 2



becomes the government. The Parliament, which contains all representatives, controls and guards the government. In other words through their elected representatives, form the government and also guides it.

2. What is the role of the parliament in democracy?

Ans.: - The Indian parliament is a symbol that the citizens of India have faith in principles of democracy created after 1947. As people participate in the decision-making process and government by consent. The parliament has enormous powers because it is the representative of the citizen. Elections for parliament representatives are held similarly as they are held for the state legislature representative. The Lok Sabha is generally made once every five years.

3. How is the National Government selected?

Ans.: - Parliament of India includes the president, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. After the Lok Sabha elections, a list is made that shows how many MPs are selected to each political party. In order to form a government by a political party, it is compulsory to have a majority of selected MPs. As there are 543 elected (plus-2 Anglo-Indian nominated) members in Lok Sabha, to have a majority party must have at least half the number i.e. 272 members or above that.

4. Write a short note on 'Rajya Sabha'.

Ans.: - The Rajya Sabha functions mainly as the representative person of the states of India in the parliament. The Rajya Sabha can also initiate legislation and a bill is needed to pass through the Rajya Sabha so as to become a law. It has a main role in reviewing and changing in case it is needed, the laws made by the Lok Sabha. The members of the Rajya Sabha are chosen by the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of different states. There are 233 elected members and 12 members notified by the president.

5. What are the actions taken to make sure that the societies that have been marginalized from ancient times are given enough representation?

Ans.: - It is considered that representative democracy could not make a mirror image of society. There is an understanding that when interests and experiences segregates us it is essential to make sure that societies that have been marginalized from ancient times are given enough representation. Keeping this in concern, few seats are reserved in parliament for SCs and STs. This made it possible that the MPs chosen from these constituencies could represent Dalit and Adivasi interests in parliament.

6. Why do you think our national movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?

Ans.: - Survival under colonial rule and the participation of various people in the movement for freedom created some doubtful impression in the mind of nationalists that citizens in free India would be able to participate in decision making. As India become independent, we become citizens of a free country. The visions and desires of the freedom struggle were made permanent in the constitution of free India that defined the principle of universal adult franchise or that all adults of the country have the right to vote.

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GEOGRAPHY WITH SOLUTION FOR -VIII

LESSON: 1 RESOURCES [Milestone]

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

1. Which one of the following does NOT make substance a resource ?

- a. Utility  b. Value  c. Quantity

2. .... has turned energy in fast flowing water.

- a. Electricity  b. Hydropower  c. Hydroelectricity

3. Which one of the following is a human made resource ?

- a. Medicines to treat Cancer  b. Spring water  c. Tropical forest

4. .... and health make people a precious resource.

- a. Education  b. Money  c. Luxuries

5. Non-renewable resources are .....

- a. those which have limited stock  b. made by human beings  c. derived from non-living things

B. Match the following columns and write your answers in the space provided.

Column 'A'

1. Natural resource
2. Human made resource
3. Renewable resource
4. Human resource
5. Non-renewable resource

Column 'B'

- a. forest
- b. petroleum
- c. minerals
- d. roads
- e. People

1.	c
2.	a
3.	b
4.	e
5.	d

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Air, water, soils, minerals are all .....

2. We should conserve the earth's ..... and diversity as per the principle of sustainable development.

3. Human resource is the quantity and ..... and ..... abilities of people.

4. We should conserve the ..... of life on earth.

5. Quality of ..... should be improved.

- Ans. C. 1. natural resources 2. alive 3. mental, physical  
4. diversity 5. human life.

Continue — Page no. 1

D. State True or False for the following statements.

1. Resources definitely have economic value.
2. Resources like solar and wind energy are limited.
3. Extracting iron from its ore is not considered a resource.
4. We should minimise the destruction of natural environmental system.
5. Depletion of natural resources should be increased.

Ans. D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. How can home remedies of grandmother become economically valuable?

Ans.: - Commercial value of home remedies of grandmother can only be made if they are patented and sold by a medical firm and hence become economically valuable.

2. Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

Ans.: - Resources are distributed unequally as factors on which they depend such as terrain, climate and altitude varies largely over the earth.

3. What is resource conservation?

Ans.: - There are several ways of conserving resources. Each person can help by reducing consumption, recycling and reusing resources.

4. "Human made resources are made by using natural resources." Explain.

Ans.: - Human made resources like building, bridges, machinery, roads and vehicles are made by using natural resources. Tools and technology are also said to be as human made resources.

5. What do you understand by 'Human Resource Development'?

Ans.: - Developing the quality of people's skills in order to create more resources is called as human resource development.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. How can substances be changed into resources? Explain with the help of example.

Ans.: - Substances are changed into resources through two essential factors - time and technology. Time and technology are linked to the needs of the people as they are themselves the most important resource. Resources are created by people's ideas, knowledge, inventions and discoveries. Each discovery or invention is followed by another. For instance, discovery of fire is followed by cooking and other process while newer modes of transport are an ultimate result of invention of wheel.

Continue — page no. 2

2. Describe types of resources in brief with example.

Ans.: - Resources are usually categorised into natural, human made and human.

Natural resources:- Resources which are taken from nature and not much modification is generally done to them. Air, water, soils and minerals are all natural resources.

Human made resources:- Human made resources like building, bridges, machinery, roads and vehicles are made by using natural resources. Tools and technology are also said to be as human made resources.

Human resource:- Human can make the best utilisation of resources if they possess the skill, knowledge and technology to do so. So we can say that human beings are a valuable resource.

3. 'Each person can contribute by reducing consumption recycling and reusing things'. Justify the statement.

Ans.: - We should reduce our consumption of certain items whenever possible. For this, ensure that when nobody is in a room then fan and lights are switched off. Many old items can be reused by making them into useful items. Paper, glass, iron and tin can be recycled many times.

4. Why are human resources important?

Ans.: - Human can make the best utilisation of resources if they possess the skill, knowledge and technology to do so. So we can say that human beings are a valuable resource.

5. What are sustainable development?

Ans.: - Sustainable development means balancing the need to use resources and also save them for the future. There are several ways of conserving resources. Each person can help by reducing consumption, recycling and reusing resources. The result will make a difference because all our lives are interdependent.

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GEOGRAPHY PRACTICE PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
CLASS-VIII

LESSON : 2. LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION  
AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES [Milestone]

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.
1. Organic matter is present in the bare ground between plants like straw which helps in retaining soil moisture.  
a. Mulching (✓) b. Contour barriers (○) c. Contour ploughing (○)
  2. Countries situated in --- are more prone to droughts face huge problems of water scarcity.  
a. South pole (○) b. North pole (○) c. Climatic zones (✓)
  3. Which one of the following is NOT a factor of soil formation?  
a. Time (○) b. Soil texture (✓) c. Organic matter (○)
  4. Which one of the following methods is most appropriate to check soil erosion on steep slopes?  
a. Shelter belts (○) b. Mulching (○) c. Terrace cultivation (✓)
  5. Which one of the following is NOT in favour of the conservation of nature?  
a. Switch off the bulb when not in use (○) b. Close the tap immediately after using (○) c. Dispose polypacks after shopping (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. All parts of Land are not ----.
2. --- varies from place to place.
3. --- determines thickness of soil profile.
4. The ocean water is not fit for human consumption because of its ----.
5. --- suitably irrigate the area by saving water losses through seepage and evaporation.

Ans.: - B. 1. habitable 2. Land quality 3. Time 4. Salinity 5. sprinklers

C. State True or False for the following statements.

1. Ganga-Brahmaputra plain of India is an overpopulated region. T
2. Water availability per person in India is declining. T
3. Rows of trees planted in the coastal area to check the wind movement is called intercropping. F
4. Several species have become vulnerable or endangered and many are on the verge of extinction. T
5. Human interference and changes of climate can maintain the ecosystem. F

Continue page no. ↓

D. Match the following columns and write your answer in the space provided.

Column 'A'

1. Land use
2. Humus
3. Rock dams
4. Deforestation
5. Biosphere

column 'B'

- a. Prevent soil erosion
- b. narrow zone of contact between the Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and atmosphere
- c. productive use of Land
- d. organic matter deposited on top soil
- e. degradation of soil

1.	c
2.	d
3.	a
4.	e
5.	b

E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. What are the physical factors that determine Land use?

Ans.: - Topography, soil, climate, minerals and availability of water are some physical factors that determine Land use.

2. Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?

Ans.: - Parent rock and climatic conditions are two main factors for soil formation.

3. Write any two reason for Land degradation today.

Ans.: - Deforestation, overgrazing, over use of chemical fertilisers or pesticide, rain wash, Land slide and floods are factors for Land degradation.

4. Why are Land considered an important resource?

Ans.: - Agriculture could be easily practiced on plain and river valleys so much areas are densely populated. So among all natural resources, Land is considered the most essential one.

5. Name any two steps that government has taken to conserve plants and animals.

Ans.: - To conserve our natural vegetation and wildlife government established, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserve.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. How is population distributed among different parts of the world and what is the reason for distribution?

Ans.: - Among all natural resources, Land is considered the most essential one. All parts of Land are not habitable. It covers approximately thirty per cent of the total area of the earth's surface. The variation in land and climate caused uneven distribution of population in various parts of the world. Areas of rugged topography, desert areas thick forest areas, steep slopes of the mountain low-lying areas that are susceptible to water logging are uninhabited or less populated. Agriculture could be easily practiced on plain and river valley so such areas are densely populated.

Continue Page No. 2

2. Why is conservation of Land resources important? What are the measures of Conserving Land?

Ans.: - Forest cover and arable Land are largely destroyed by increasing human population and their demands. A sense of fear is created by such activities of losing this natural resource. Therefore, to conserve Land resources some methods used are afforestation, Land reclamation, controlled use of Chemical Pesticide and fertilisers and checks on overgrazing.

3. What do you understand from mitigation mechanism?

Ans.: - The factors causing Landslides are known to us through advance scientific methods and we also learnt how to manage them. Few major mitigation techniques of Landslide are as follows:

- Hazard mapping to find out areas prone to Landslides and should be avoided for constructing settlements.
- Construction of retention wall to block slipping of Land.
- Increase in the vegetation cover to create a protection from Landslide.
- The drainage control works of surface to check the movement of Landslide along with rain water and spring flows.

4. Suggest three ways to conserve water.

Ans.: - Three ways to conserve water are -

- Underground water can be replenished through forest and other vegetation cover that slow the surface runoff.
- To save water from seepage the canals used for irrigating field should be properly lined up.
- Sprinklers suitably irrigate the area by saving water losses through seepage and evaporation.

5. What is the present condition of wildlife? What are the measures to conserve wildlife?

Ans.: - Forest are our wealth. Plants provide shelter to the animals and both of them maintain the ecosystem. Variations of climate and human interferences can result in the loss of natural habitats for the plants and animals. Several species have become vulnerable or endangered and many are on the verge of extinction.

Awareness programmes such as social forestry and Vanamahotasaava should be organised at the regional and Community level.

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①

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CIVICS PRACTICE PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
CLASS-VIII

LESSON: 1. THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION [Milestone]

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

1. Constitution forms the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ structure of the country.
  - a. legislative
  - b. governing
  - c. judicial
2. Nepal is a country that borders India on the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. south
  - b. east
  - c. north
3. In a \_\_\_\_\_, we have the power to select our leaders.
  - a. democracy
  - b. monarchy
  - c. dictatorship
4. Members of one community dominating others within their own community are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Inter-community
  - b. Monarchy
  - c. Intra-community
5. Constitution of India include fundamental right that bans human trafficking, child employment (below 14 years) and forced employment.
  - a. Cultural and Educational Rights
  - b. Right against Exploitation
  - c. Right to Constitutional Remedies

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Constitution tells us the fundamental nature of our society.
2. The new Constitution for Nepal was adopted in 2015.
3. No citizen can be discriminated based on their religion, race, caste, gender, and place of birth.
4. A Constitution should not allow the whims to change its foundation structure
5. The judiciary means the system of courts in India.

C. Match the following columns and write your answers in the spaces provided.

		Column 'B'	
1. Constitution		a. 12-point agreement	1. c
2. Maoists		b. Right to Equality	2. a
3. Fundamental Rights		c. set of rules and principles	3. b
4. State		d. speech and expression	4. e
5. Right to Freedom		e. political organisation	5. d

D. State True or False for the following statements.

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. It is necessary that all democratic countries should have a Constitution. | True  |
| 2. The former constitution of Nepal was adopted in 2006.                     | False |
| 3. Constitution does not give any protection against the misuse of power.    | False |
| 4. Unhealthy circumstances can happen in democratic communities.             | True  |
| 5. The citizens of India cannot choose their representatives directly.       | True  |

Continue Page no. 1 →



E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. What do you understand by the term 'Constitution'?

Ans.: - A written document in which we find constitutive rules is called a Constitution.

2. Mention in brief Nepal's struggle for democracy.

Ans.: - People's movement in Nepal struggled for many decades to establish democracy. Finally in 2006, they put an end to the rule of the king. To establish Nepal as a democracy the people had to write a new Constitution.

3. Look at the wordings of the two documents given below. The first column is from 1990 Nepal Constitution. The second column is from the more recent Constitution of Nepal.

1990 Constitution of Nepal Part 7: Executive	2015 Constitution of Nepal Part 7: Federal Executive
Article 35: Executive power: The executive power of the Kingdom of Nepal shall be vested in His Majesty and the Council of Ministers.	Article 75: Executive power: The executive power of Nepal shall, pursuant to this Constitution and Law, be vested in the Council of Ministers.

What is the difference in who exercises 'Executive power' in the above two Constitutions of Nepal?

Ans.: - According to article 35 of Part 7 the executive power of Nepal was vested to King and the Council of Ministers while article 75 of Part 7 the executive power of Nepal was vested to Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

4. What circumstances led to the formation of the Indian Constitution?

Ans.: - Under the British rule people were compelled to obey rules. So Indians believed that free India should be democracy. They want a country in which all citizens should be treated equally and also permitted to participate in government. This led to the formation of the Indian Constitution.

5. What do you understand by the term Federalism? What are the levels of Federalism?

Ans.: - Federalism means that more than one level of government is present in the country. The levels of Federalism have governments at the state level and at the central level.

Panchayati Raj is the third level of government.

6. Name the Fundamental rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Ans.: - Fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution are:

- i. Right to Equality
- ii. Right to Freedom
- iii. Right against Exploitation
- iv. Right to Freedom of Religion
- v. Cultural and Educational Rights
- vi. Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Continue Page no - 2

7. 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.: - It shows the ideals of the type of male teachers where female teachers feel healthy to work with them.

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

Ans.: - According to Right to Freedom of Religion all citizens have the right to practice the religion they wish. Such freedom is given to all.

c. In a factory mess for all employees, 80 per cent are vegetarians.

Ans.: - According to Right to Equality non-vegetarians must try to adjust themselves with the vegetarians.

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

Ans.: - Minorities must be respected by majority of people.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?

Ans.: - It is necessary that all democratic countries should have a Constitution while it is not necessary that a country is democratic if it has a constitution. The constitution is helpful in many ways. First, it gives certain rules and ideas that form the basis of the type of country that we as citizens desire to live in. In other words, a constitution tells us the fundamental nature of our society.

2. What kind of unhealthy situation can take place in democratic communities?

Ans.: - Unhealthy circumstances can happen in democratic communities too, where a majority can regularly impose decisions that disregard the interests of minorities.

3. Explain the key features of Indian Constitution in brief.

Ans.: - The key features of the Indian constitution are given below:

Federalism: This means that more than one level of government is present in the country.

Continue Page no. 3 →

Parliamentary Form of Government: All citizens of the country, no matter what is their social background, can also contest in elections. These representatives are answerable to the people.

Separation of Powers: As per the constitution, there are three bodies of government namely the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. To save the misuse of power by any single branch of government, the constitution defines that each of these bodies should exercise different powers.

Fundamental Rights: This means save citizens from the arbitrary and absolute implementation of power by the state.

Secularism: A secular state does not officially popularize any single religion as the state religion.

4. How do the three bodies of government function?

Ans.: As per the constitution, there are three bodies of government namely the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The legislature means chosen representative. The executive is a smaller group who are liable for properly implementing the laws and run the government smoothly. The judiciary means the system of courts in India.

5. "Constitution of India promises universal adult suffrage for all citizens." Explain.

Ans.: - Constitution of India promises universal adult suffrage for all citizens. The members of the Constituent Assembly while drafting the constitution believe that the freedom struggle had prepared the people in large for universal adult suffrage. Such masses would aid to encourage a democratic mindset and break the boundaries of ancient caste, class and gender differences. This implies that the citizens of India have a direct role in choosing their representatives.

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

Ans.: - To save the misuse of power by any single branch of government, the constitution define that each of these bodies should exercise different powers. This difference keeps a check on the other bodies of government and make sure that the power between all three is balanced.

Continue Page no. 4 →

7. The column on the left lists some of the key features of the Indian constitution. In the other column write two sentences, in your own words, on why you think this feature is important:

Key Feature	Significance
Federalism Separation of Powers Fundamental Rights Parliamentary Form of Government	..
<p>Ans.: - Federalism</p> <p>Separation of Powers</p> <p>Fundamental Rights</p> <p>Parliamentary form of Government</p>	<p>i. This means that more than one level of government is present in the country.</p> <p>ii. In our country, we have governments at the state level and the central level.</p> <p>i. As per the constitution, there are three bodies of governments namely the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.</p> <p>ii. To save the misuse of power by any single branch of government the constitution defines that each of these bodies should exercise different powers.</p> <p>i. Save citizens from the arbitrary and absolute implementation of power by the state.</p> <p>ii. The constitution, hence also promises the rights of minorities against the majorities.</p> <p>i. Constitution of India promises universal adult suffrage for all citizens.</p> <p>ii. This implies that the citizens of India have a direct role in choosing their representatives.</p>

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CIVICS PRACTICE PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
CLASS-VIII [Milestone]

LESSON: 2. UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

- 1. In Germany, \_\_\_\_\_ were discriminated  
 a. Muslim  b. Jewish people  c. Non-Muslims
- 2. It is important to separate the state and religion in \_\_\_\_\_ countries.  
 a. monarch  b. non-secular  c. democratic
- 3. To stop religion-based discrimination of 'lower castes', the Indian Constitution puts a mandatory stop or bans \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. untouchability  b. child marriage  c. sati
- 4. The word \_\_\_\_\_ implied that the legislature cannot announce any religion as the official religion and cannot give priority to any one religion.  
 a. untouchability  b. discrimination  c. establishment
- 5. The principles of secularism are guaranteed by the \_\_\_\_\_ provided in Indian Constitution.  
 a. Articles  b. Fundamental Rights  c. Laws

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. History gives us several examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the basis of religion.
- 2. Among the various religious communities living in a country, one group is likely to be in a majority.
- 3. The outrage of the majority could impact in the discrimination and coercion.
- 4. Through a strategy of non-interference in religious practices domination is prevented.
- 5. Indian Constitution intervened in Hindu religious practices so as to stop untouchability.

C. Match the following columns and write your answers in the spaces provided.

		<u>Column 'B'</u>	
1. United States of America	a. dominance by upper castes		1. <u>c</u>
2. Constitutional bodies	b. strict separation between religion and the state		2. <u>d</u>
3. French colony	c. Christian fundamentalist		3. <u>e</u>
4. American secularism	d. check violations		4. <u>b</u>
5. Untouchability	e. Tunisia		5. <u>a</u>

D. State True or False for the following statements.

- 1. Israel was a Muslim state. False
- 2. The majority could not allow the minorities to practice their religions. True
- 3. Few members can dominate other members of the same religious group. True
- 4. The Government departments were allowed to display or enforce any one religion. True
- 5. Secular principles are guaranteed by the fundamental rights provided in Indian Constitution. True

Continue page no. 1 →

E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. How one religious community discriminates against members of other religious communities in Saudi Arabia?

Ans.: History gives us several examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the basis of religion. In Saudi Arabia, non Muslims are discriminated as they cannot gather in a public place for prayers and nor can they build temples or church etc.

2. What steps were taken by India to practice Secularism?

Ans.: Some steps were taken by India to practice secularism:

i. Domination of one religious community over another should not be practice.

ii. Few members do not dominate other members of the same religious groups.

iii. The state does not enforce any specific religion nor take away the rights of individuals to practice any religion.

3. What is necessary for a nation to function democratically?

Ans.: The most essential aspect of secularism is separation of religion from state power. This is necessary for a nation to function democratically.

4. What are the objectives of an Indian state to ensure secularism?

Ans.: An Indian state should be secular as per Indian Constitution which states that only a secular state can realise its objectives to make sure the following:

i. that domination of one religious community over another should not be practised;

ii. that few members do not dominate other members of the same religious group;

iii. that the state does not enforce any specific religion nor take away the rights of individuals to practice any religion.

5. Why does a state need to intervene 'personal laws'?

Ans.: The Indian constitution puts a mandatory stop or bans untouchability so in this way the state by intervening in somebody's religion end a social practice. This practice believed by state discriminates and exclude as well as violates the Fundamental Rights of 'lower caste' who are citizens of this country. In the same way, to make sure that laws relating equal inheritance rights are adhered, the state needs to intervene in the 'personal laws' that are religion based of several communities.

6. Will the government intervene if some religious group say that their religion allow them to practice infanticide? Give reason for your answer.

Ans.: State lays down certain exceptions for specific religious groups. For exa. As per our Sikh religion wearing a pugri is very essential so government has no right to impose the rule of wearing a helmet. So, state is not interfering with this practice, it allows an exception in the traffic rule.

Continue Page No 2 →

7. Complete the following table:

Objective	Why is this important?	Example of a violation of this objective
One religious community does not dominate another.	Indian constitution puts a mandatory stop or bars Untouchability	Violation of Fundamental rights
The state does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.	Ans. Wearing a pugri is essential for Sikh religion	Ans. Wearing pugri instead of helmet
That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.	Ans. Indian secularism work to prevent the domination in practice of untouchability.	Ans. Upper caste Hindu dominate lower caste Hindu

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

Ans.:- To celebrate a religious festival within the school premises is considered against the government's rule of treating all religions equally. Government schools are not allowed to promote any single religion either in their morning assemblies or through religious celebrations. This rule, however, is not mandatory for private schools.

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

Ans.:- In practice of untouchability members of the same religion namely 'upper-caste' Hindus dominate some 'lower-caste' Hindus.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Describe in detail the consequences of not living in a secular country. Give example for the same.

Ans.:- History gives us several examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the basis of religion. We must be aware about how Jews were treated in Hitler's Germany and how millions of them were killed. At present, the Jewish state of Israel discriminate its own Muslim and Christian minorities quite badly. In Saudi Arabia, non-Muslims are discriminated as they cannot gather in a public place for prayers and nor can they build temples or church etc.

In all of the above cases, one religious community either persecute or discriminate against members of other religious community. When one religion is given official recognition by the state such acts are more common. It's obvious that no one would wish to be dominated by another religion or discriminated against their own religion.

Continue page no. 3 →

2. Why is it important to separate religion from the state?

Ans.: - Most of the countries of the world will have more than one religious community living in them. Within this religious communities, one group is likely to be in a majority. So it is important to separate religion from the state to function democratically.

3. What are the several ways of the Indian state to check Secularism as per Indian Constitution?

Ans.: - The several ways of the Indian state to check secularism are:-

- i. that domination of one religious community over another should not be practiced.
- ii. that few members do not dominate other members of the same religious group.
- iii. that the state does not enforce any specific religion nor take away the rights of individuals to practice any religion.

4. How is Indian secularism not similar to other democratic countries?

Ans.: - In Indian secularism the state can intervene in religious affair while there is a strict separation between religion and the state in American secularism. This is how Indian secularism varies from the dominant understanding of secularism as practiced in the United States of America. In Indian secularism the state is not strictly separated from religion. It does maintain a lawful distance from religion.

5. What was the law passed in France in February 2004 and what were the consequences of the same?

Ans.: - France passed a law in February 2004 that prohibits the students from wearing any type of religious or political signs or symbols like the Islamic headscarf, the Jewish skullcap, or large Christian crosses. This law has faced a lot of resistance from immigrants. Most of them are from the former French colonies of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. The country had faced a shortage of workers in 1960s and, hence, had given visas to these immigrants to come and work in France. The daughters of these immigrants wear headscarves usually while going to school. However, with the passing of this new law, wearing headscarves become a reason to expel them from their school.

Continue page no. 4 →



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

Ans.: - Yes, the different forms of prayer, worship of different gods, sacred sites, different kinds of religious music and singing are the different types of religious practice that we find in our neighbourhood. This indicates freedom of religious practice, because according to Right to freedom of religion all citizens have the right to practice the religion they wished. Such freedom is given to all.

7. The Indian state both keeps away from religion 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 strategy of intervention is applied in which Indian secularism works to prevent the domination. In practice of untouchability members of the same religion namely 'upper-caste' Hindus dominate 'lower caste' Hindus. So, to stop such religion-based discrimination of 'lower castes', the Indian Constitution puts a mandatory stop or bans untouchability. So in this way the state by intervening in somebody's religion ends a social practice. This practice is believed by state discriminates and excludes as well as violates the Fundamental Rights of 'lower castes' who are citizens of this country.

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Assignment - 04 (Answer sheet)  
Class - VIII<sup>th</sup>  
Sub - History  
Teacher - Kulkarni Hemlata

\* Define :-

- 1 - An account of a person's life written by that person.
- 2 - Be responsible for the implementation or use of law or resources.
- 3 - An area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state.
- 4 - A practice that is prohibited or restricted by social or religious customs.
- 5 - The study of historical records to establish the dates of past events.
- 6 - The stage of human social and cultural development and organization that is considered most advanced.
- 7 - The action or state of setting someone or something apart from others.

\* Answers :-

- 1 - History is study of past and searching how things have changed from past. We generally talk about "before" and "after" when we compare the past with the "present."
- 2 - When the domination of one nation by another results to these types of political, economic, social and cultural changes, we mention the procedure colonisation.
- 3 - Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of India in 1773.
4. In 1920s.
5. The British
- 6 - Surveying activity was also common under the colonial period. The British thought that a nation had to be sufficiently known so as to effectively administer it.

## Assignment - 04

Class - VIII<sup>th</sup>

Subject - History

Teacher - Kumari Hemlata

### Ch-1 - How, When and Where

\* Define :-

- 1 - Autobiographies
- 2 - Administrators
- 3 - Territories
- 4 - Taboos
- 5 - Chronology
- 6 - Civilisation
- 7 - Segregation

\* Questions :-

- 1 - What is history?
- 2 - Define the term 'Colonial'?
- 3 - Who was Warren Hastings?
- 4 - In which year was the National Archives of India established?
- 5 - By whom the Botanical gardens and natural history museums set up?
- 6 - What was the purpose of carrying out census operations?

LESSON: 3 "Natural Vegetation and Wildlife"

In this chapter, you will be able to learn

\* **Natural Vegetation**: The plants which grow naturally are known as natural vegetation. **Wildlife** refers to all plants, animals, birds and organisms which live in their natural habitat.

Natural vegetation and wildlife are found in the narrow zone where the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere meet and interact. This narrow zone is called the **biosphere**.

All organisms, whether they belong to the plant or animal kingdom interact with each other for their survival. The interaction between the organism and their physical environment in a particular area is referred to as an **ecosystem**.

\* **Classification and Distribution of Natural Vegetation**: Plants need air, water, sunlight and nutrients from the soil to grow. The growth of vegetation is mainly controlled by **temperature** and **moisture**.

The availability of these essential requirements varies from place to place. Thus, we see a large variety of plants on the earth. We can broadly classify the natural vegetation into **forests, grassland and shrubs**.

**Forests**: The cluster of trees which grow close to each other are called forests. Forests are classified broadly into three major types.

**Forests of the Tropical Region**: The tropical forests have evergreen and deciduous trees. The evergreen trees are found in equatorial region while the deciduous trees are found in the monsoon region. The main tree species found in the equatorial forest are ebony, mahogany, rubber, rosewood and ironwood. The main tree species found in the monsoon forest are teak, sal, shisham, sandalwood, and bamboo.

**Forests of the Temperate Region**: In the temperate region winters are mild and rainfall is moderate. Most of the trees are deciduous which shed their leaves during the autumn. The main trees are oak, ash, beech, poplar, elm and pine.

**Forests of the Taiga Region:** The taiga forest belt extends between 50°N and 70°N Latitudes. The main trees found in the taiga region are douglasfir, sitka, spruce, larch and redwood.

\* **Grasslands:** The location and extent of the grasslands depend on the total amount of rainfall and its seasonal distribution. The grasslands of the world are broadly classified into two major types.

**Tropical grasslands:** The tropical grasslands are found between the equatorial forests and the tropical deserts. These areas receive moderate rainfall during the summer season. These grasslands are called the savanna.

**Temperate grasslands:** The temperate grasslands are found between 30° to 55° latitude in both the hemispheres. The temperate grasslands are known as prairies in North America, Pampas in South America, Steppes in Eurasia, Velds in South Africa and Downs in Australia. These grasslands are suitable for cattle rearing and large-scale cultivation of wheat and maize.

\* **Shrubs:** Shrubs grow in area of very high and low temperature and scanty rainfall. Thus, they are found either in hot deserts or in very cold regions like the tundra.

**Deserts vegetation:** Hot and dry deserts are found in the western part of the tropical and subtropical regions. Cactus, thorny bushes and coarse grass are the main vegetation found in the deserts.

**Tundra vegetation:** Tundra vegetation is found in the high latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, especially in Eurasia and North America, and in the high altitudes of mountains. During the short summer season, when the snow cover melts mosses, lichens and short grasses cover the ground. These are called meadows.

\* **Conservation of Natural vegetation:** The importance of natural vegetation has been realized and various measures have been adopted in different countries to stop its exploitation and destruction. Some of the steps taken are as follows:

- Protecting the forest reserves.
- Increasing the area under forest cover.
- Protecting forests from forest fires.
- Planting adequate trees to make provisions for future seed.
- Encouraging social forestry.

\* **Distribution of Wildlife:** The existence of wildlife is essential to maintain a balance in our environment. It is a significant part of our ecosystem. No one knows exactly how many different kinds of animals are there in the world. Over a million species are already known and catalogued. Each part of the earth has its own mix of animals. The forests, grasslands and deserts provide natural habitat for animals. Within the habitat, plants and animals develop their own way of life.

**Africa:** Africa is rich in wildlife, Elephants, hippos, rhinos, pythons, crocodiles, gorillas, apes and chimpanzees live in the equatorial forests.

**South America:** South America has a rich diversity of wildlife. Rhea is a flightless bird like ostrich, while condor is the largest bird of prey in the world. Anteaters and armadillos are ancient mammals of South America. Llamas are found in the Andes mountains while anacondas are found in the marshlands.

**Australia:** Australia has many unique animals. Half of them are marsupials. Kangaroos and koalas are found only in this continent. The duckbilled platypuses, emus, lyrebirds, kingfishers or kookaburras are other significant animals and birds.

**Europe:** Europe has limited wildlife as most of the forests have been cleared. The main animal species found in this continent are polar bears, wolves, wild boars, wild sheep and native antelopes.

**North America:** The northern part of North America have very cold climate. Thus, the animals have thick fur to keep them warm. The main animal species are the reindeer, arctic foxes, musk oxen, sables, polar bears and blue foxes.

**Asia:** Asia has extremely varied wildlife. Monkeys, sloths, tigers, leopards, elephants and lions are found in the tropical areas. Herons, cranes, bears and foxes are found in the temperate areas. Fur bearing animals like lynxes, minks, sables, polar bears, musk oxen and arctic foxes are found in the taiga and tundra regions.

**Antarctica:** In Antarctica there is plenty of life where land and water meet. The water body which surrounds the continent has creatures which range from small krills to whales. Penguins are native to this continent and they have become the symbol of Antarctica. Snow Petrel, which resembles a small white dove is also found here.

\* Conservation of Wildlife: CITES is an international body, which stands for the Convention of International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Fauna and Flora. They say that the Conservation of wildlife and forests have to go together, as the existence of animals depends largely on forests. They prohibit the trade of products made from endangered wildlife. School children should be encouraged to participate in various conservation programmes. In the last one hundred years, human beings have become conscious of the plight of wildlife. Many countries have developed wildlife Sanctuaries, national parks and biosphere reserves to protect the natural vegetation and wildlife.

### TASKS:

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. The snow petrel is found in

a. Europe  b. Siberia  c. Antarctica  d. Greenland

2. Which one of the following animals is not found in Australia

a. Rhea  b. Emu  c. Kookaburra  d. Lyrebird

3. Which one of the following trees is found in the equatorial region

a. Elm  b. Mahogany  c. Stone pine  d. Ash

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The plants which grow naturally are known as -----.

2. Ironwood is found in the ----- forest.

3. The growth of the vegetation is mainly controlled by ----- and -----.

4. ----- is a flightless bird like ostrich.

5. Kangaroos are found in -----.

C. Answer the following questions:

1. Name the important trees of tropical monsoon forests.

2. Name the plant species of desert land.

3. What factors affect the growth of plant life?

4. Distinguish between tropical and temperate grassland.

5. What is the role of CITES in saving the flora and fauna?

6. Define: -  
i. natural vegetation ii. wildlife iii. ecosystem iv. taiga.

7. Name the typical wildlife found in each continent.

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EMMANUEL SCHOOL  
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 3<sup>RD</sup> PRACTICE PAPER FOR CLASS: VIII  
 SUB.: CIVICS

### LESSON: 3 "Parliamentary Government"

#### \* Introduction

India is a democratic country. A democratic country is one in which people of the nation participate in the functions of the government and there is political, social and economic equality. An important feature of democratic government is that it is responsible to the people. If the people are not satisfied with the government's policies, they can change it through elections.

Democratic government can be of two types - presidential and parliamentary. The difference between the two is based upon their relationship with the three organs of government, i.e. the executive, legislature and the judiciary.

#### \* Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government:

In a parliamentary form of government, the prime minister is the real head of the government. The prime minister is the leader of the majority party in the parliament. The prime minister chooses the minister to form the council of minister. The government which is directly elected by the people stays in power for its full term as long as it has the support of the majority. For example, India has a parliamentary form of government.

- Presidential form of Government - The president is the real head in the presidential form of government. The president is elected directly by the people and is not responsible to the legislature. The president is not necessarily from the majority party that wins a majority in the parliament. For example, United States of America has presidential form of government.

#### - Why India chose a Parliamentary Democracy -

India chose a parliamentary form of government because our leaders were already familiar with the British parliamentary system. The Nehru report also envisaged a parliamentary democracy. Moreover this form of government is truly representative of the people.



The President in India holds a position of great dignity but all power is vested with the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. The division of constitutional powers between the President and the Prime Minister was an issue of great debate between our first president Dr. Rajendra Prasad and our first Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru. The main advantage of a presidential form of democracy is the stability of the executive for a fixed period.

\* The parliamentary system in India: The Indian Parliament comprises the President and the two houses, Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

**Lok Sabha:** Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by people. There are 545 members in the Lok Sabha out of which 543 are elected members while 2 members are nominated by the president. The normal tenure of the Lok Sabha is for five years. These elections are also known as General Elections. All citizens who are more than 18 years of age have the voting right in India.

— **Speaker** — After the formation of a new Lok Sabha, a speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by new members. The speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.

**Rajya Sabha:** Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by people's representatives from the state legislatures. There are 245 members in the Rajya Sabha out of which 12 members are nominated by the president. The president nominates members for the Rajya Sabha from various walks of life, like journalists, artists, fine arts, musicians, social workers etc. The Rajya Sabha does not have a fixed term. One-third of its members retire after every two years and new members are elected to replace them. The Vice-President of India is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

\* **The president:** The president of India is the Head of the state. The president is appointed by the electoral college. The president enjoys Legislative, Executive, Judicial, Financial, Military, Diplomatic and Emergency Powers.

- Legislative Powers - The president summon or suspend the parliament. He can address either House or both Houses of Parliament together. The president can issue Ordinance when Parliament is not in session.
- Executive Powers - The president appoints the prime Minister, Governors of states, Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the chairman of UPSC, the Attorney General.
- Judicial Powers - He can pardon a death sentence.
- Financial Powers - Annual Budget is placed before the Parliament in the name of the president.
- Military Powers - He is the Supreme Commander of armed forces Army, Navy and the Air Force.
- Diplomatic Power - All International treaties and agreements are made in his name.
- Emergency Power - He can impose emergency at the time of war or financial instability of the country. He can also impose emergency in state. It is called president's Rule.

\* The prime Minister and Council of Ministers: The prime Minister is head of the Majority party and the leader of the Lok Sabha. He is head of functioning of the government. The prime Minister appoints the Council of ministers with the advice of president.

\* People in Parliament: The composition of the Parliament has changed drastically since the days of the first Parliament. The first Parliament was constituted in 1952. Most of the members in the first Parliament came from urban background. In the latest Parliament there are more people from rural areas. Even the number of women MPs has increased. Many sections of the society were unrepresented in the Parliament during early years of democracy in India. People from the downtrodden section of the society such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were unrepresented. To improve their representation in the political process, reservation was given for them, in the legislature.

TASKS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. Who is the Chairman of the Lok Sabha  
 a. President  b. Prime Minister  c. Speaker   
 d. Vice-president
2. Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha  
 a. Prime Minister  b. Vice-president  c. President   
 d. None of these
3. What is the usual term for a Lok Sabha  
 a. 2 years  b. 3 years  c. 4 years  d. 5 years
4. How many members of the Lok Sabha are elected by people.  
 a. 543  b. 545  c. 525  d. 533
5. How many members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the president  
 a. 22  b. 12  c. 233  d. 245

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. There are ----- houses of Parliament at the centre.
2. ----- members in the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the president.
3. ----- members in the Rajya Sabha retire after every two years.
4. ----- members give absolute majority.
5. The ----- is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

C. Answer the following questions:

1. When were the last general elections held in India?
2. Who is the MP from your Parliamentary constituency?
3. How is the Lok Sabha Speaker elected?
4. Who elect the members of the Rajya Sabha?
5. What is the tenures of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?
6. Describe the executive and the emergency power of the president.
7. Distinguish between parliamentary and presidential form of government.

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LESSON: 2 LAND, SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES

You will be able to learn

\* **Land Resource**: Land is the most basic resource because we live on it. Land supports forests and pasture and provide the base for agriculture and various other human activities. Land use change over time, with change in the needs of the people. Land fit for ploughing or tilling is called arable land. More than 50 per cent of India's land is arable. About one-tenth of the world's land is arable.

\* **Soil Resources**: Soil forms the upper layer of the earth's crust. It is made up of loose rock fragments and humus. Most food items, like rice, wheat, pulses, fruits and vegetables are obtained from plants that grow on soil.

The most important varieties of soils found in India are alluvial soil, black soil (regur), red soil, lateritic soil, desert soil and mountain soil. Alluvial soil is the best type of soil for crops.

\* **Water Resource**: Water is one of the most important natural resource. It is essential for life. Among the areas that already face water shortages are northern and southern Africa, western and central Asia, north-eastern China, western USA, parts of Mexico and south America and most of Australia. According to one estimate, by 2025 about four billion people will have an insufficient supply of water.

:- **Conserving Land, Soil and Water Resources** -:

Land can be conserved through planned and judicious use. Soil fertility can be maintained by crop rotation. Water can be conserved by preventing wastage, metal compound, chemical fertilisers and pesticides etc.

Find out:-

1. What is arable land?
2. How much of India's land is arable?
3. How much of world's land is arable?
4. How many kinds of soils found in India?
5. Name any three regions that suffer from water scarcity.
6. What do you understand by pattern of land use?
7. What are the another name of black soil?
8. Give an example of conserving land, soil and water.
9. What kind of soils is best for growing crops?
10. Mention three ways of saving water.

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2<sup>ND</sup> PRACTICE PAPER FOR CLASS: VIII  
SUB.: CIVICS Page No. 179 to 186

LESSON: 2 IDEALS OF OUR CONSTITUTION  
You will be able to learn

\* **The constitution of India:** The constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishing the structure, procedures, power and duties of the government and spells out the fundamental rights, directive principles and duties of the citizens. It was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 26 January, 1950, a day selected for its historical significance.

At the Lahore session of the Congress in December 1929, it was decided that 26 January would be celebrated as the day of Purna Swaraj or 'Complete Independence'. So, when India became independent, 26 January was chosen as the day to declare India a republic.

\* **Features of our Constitution:** India has the longest written and the most detailed Constitution in the world. In order to give the people of India the best possible constitution the framers of our Constitution studied and incorporated the best features of various constitutions of the world.

- The Fundamental Rights and the federal form of government were adopted from the Constitution of USA.
- The parliamentary system of government and single citizenship were adopted from the Constitution of UK.
- The Directive Principles of State Policy were adopted from the constitution of Ireland.
- The Five-year plans and Fundamental Duties were adopted from the Constitution of the former USSR.

Our Constitution was drafted in 1949 and since then several changes have taken place in our country. Thus, it is essential to make modification in the Constitution according to the changing conditions. These modifications are made through a procedure called amendment. An amendment can be defined as a change in the provisions of the constitution through an act. Amendments have to be passed by both the houses of Parliament and must be approved by the President. When our Constitution was adopted, it had 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. Now it has 395 Articles, 12 Schedules and 94 Amendments.

\* **The Preamble:** The preamble is an introductory document which explains the goals of the government. It states the aims and objectives of the Constitution.

We the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:  
JUSTICE, Social economic and political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;  
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all,  
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, we HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

The terms socialist and secular were added to the original preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976. A careful study of the preamble reveals that it is the people of India who are stating their aims and giving power to themselves. It thus depicts the hopes and aspirations of the people of India. Every government must keep the main principles of our constitution in mind while framing the laws.

\* Directive principles of the state policy: The founding fathers of our Constitution were aware that all the ideals of the Constitution cannot be changed into laws at once. Knowing this, they laid down certain guidelines for future government so that progress and development of country could be achieved. Various types of Directive principles may be put into different groups as follows:

- 1. To promote Economic Justice
- 2. To promote Welfare and Social Justice
- 3. To strengthen the Democratic system
- 4. To preserve our Natural and Cultural Heritage.

\* Fundamental Rights: Human rights are important for a person to lead a dignified life. The founding fathers of the Constitution of India enshrined certain fundamental rights in it. These rights form the basic democratic set up. The success of democracy depends upon the success of these rights. The six fundamental rights recognised by our Constitution are:

- 1. The right to equality
- 2. The right to freedom
- 3. The right to freedom from exploitation
- 4. The right to freedom of religion
- 5. Cultural and educational rights
- 6. The right to constitutional remedies.

Find out:

- a. The fundamental rights and the federal form government were adopted from which constitution?
- b. The parliamentary system of government and single citizenship were adopted from which constitution?
- c. The concept of the five-year plan was adopted from which constitution?
- d. The ..... states the aims and objectives of our constitution.
- e. Our constitution guarantees six ..... Rights.
- f. India is a ..... country.
- g. Define preamble.
- h. Name the six Fundamental Rights.

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Assignment - 2

History VIII

Ch. 9 [Modern Period]  
Page no. - 66 to 71

\* Define :-

- (i) Colonisation
- (ii) History
- (iii) Era
- (iv) Ancient
- (v) Medieval
- (vi) Modern/Recent
- (vii) Explorers
- (viii) New Inventions
- (ix) Industrialisation
- (x) Capitalism
- (xi) Source Material of History
- (xii) Succession States

\* Questions :-

- (A) What is history?
- (B) What is meant by Industrial revolution?
- (C) When and where did the modern period first begin?
- (D) In how many parts has been history divided?
- (E) Which museum is largest and oldest museum in India?
- (F) Where did the Portuguese established their trading centres in India?
- (G) What were the Succession states?
- (H) What is meant by Primary and Secondary Sources material?
- (I) Who was Vasco da Gama?

## Ch - 10 - [The Establishment of Company Power]

Page no. - 74 to 82

\* Remember key terms and star fact also.

Define :-

- (a) Factories
- (b) Trade rivalry
- (c) Factors
- (d) Mercantilism
- (e) Battle of Plassey
- (f) Battle of Buxar
- (g) Subsidiary Alliances
- (h) Anglo - Sikh wars
- (i) Lord Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Wellesley, (Cive introduction)
- (j) wars with Mysore

Questions :-

- (1) Who was Dalip Singh ?
- (2) Who was Farukh Siyar ?
- (3) Who was the son of Haider Ali ?
- (4) Who introduced the Dual system of administration in Bengal ?
- (5) Which portuguese traveller discovered the sea-route to India ?
- (6) What led to the Battle of Plassey ?
- (7) Who was Albuquerque ?
- (8) Who annexed many Kingdoms under the doctrine of Lapse ?
- (9) Why did Siraj-ud-Daulah fail in the Battle of Plassey ?
- (10) Write a short note on Tipu Sultan.