

## Social Science

### Class 8th

Syllabus for Ist Term:

#### **History-**

Chapter 1 How When and Where?

Chapter 2 From Trade to Territory.

Chapter 3 Ruling the Contryside.

Chapter 6 Colonialism and The City

#### **Civics-**

Chapter 1 The Indian Constitution

Chapter 2 Understanding Secularism

Chapter 3 Why do we need Parliament? Class 8 syllabus for second term

#### **History**

Chapter 1 how when and where ?

Chapter 8 Civilizing the natives

Chapter 11 Making of the national movement

Chapter 12 India after independence

#### **Civics**

Chapter 1 the Indian constitution

Chapter 5 Judiciary

Chapter 6 understanding criminal justice

Chapter 9 public facilities

Chapter 10 Law and social justice

# ASSIGNMENTS

## History

### CHAPTER-1 –How ,when and where?

- 1.What is meant by colonisation ?
- 2.what is Periodisation ? why is it useful ?
- 3.Do you think history consists of dates only ? explain your answer .
- 4.why did the British build Record rooms in the administrative centres?
- 5.On what criterion did James Mill divide Indian history into Hindu ,Muslim and British ?what is the problem with this periodisation?
- 6.What is an archive?
- 7.Name the sources used by Indian historians to study past .
- 8.why did the British carried out surveys?
- 9.who was the first governor general and the last viceroy of India

### CHAPTER -2 From trade to territory

- 1.what do you understand by mercantile ?
- 2.mention any three Indian foods in which the English east india company traded.
- 3.why did the English become hostile towards mis questions?
- 4.what led to battle of Plassey ? what was the result?
- 5.what were the consequences of the battle of Buxar?
- 6.what were the lenses of lord wellen lay in suprideary clearance?
- 7.what in the meaning of factory in the lonleul of English east india company what did much factory consist of?
- 8.Give reason for company 's hastily towards tich solution .
- 9.what do you understand by doctrine of lapse ?name some kingdoms annexed under this system
- 10.write a note on company's new administrative system.

**CHAPTER 3 Ruling The Countryside:**

- 1.How did 'Diwani Rights' benefits the company ?
- 2.What economic crisis was faced by Bengal's economy ?
- 3.What were the main features of Permanent Settlement? What were the main features of Permanent settlement ?what were the limitations of this system?
- 4.What was Ryotwari System? Give two problems which arose in fixing of revenue?
- 5.Why did the British want commercial crops to be grown in India?
- 6.Write briefly about the Ryoti system of indigo cultivation.
- 7.How was Indigo different from woad?
- 8.What did the peasants of Bengal revolt against the indigo planters?
- 9.What difficulties were faced by Nij cultivators?
- 10.Briefly explain the outcome of Indigo revolts in Bengal.

**CHAPTER -6 Colonialism andThe City:**

- 1.What is meant by Deurbanisation?
- 2.Explain how British rule caused deurbanisation in India .
- 3.What happened to old Delhi under British rule?
- 4.Why were theDurbars held in Delhi in 1877 and 1911 ,although it was not the capital city?
- 5 Write about some Architectural features of New Delhi .
- 6.why did the British want that people should forget the Mughal past ?How was it done?
- 7.Explain how the policy of racial separation was reflected in the planning of colonial towns.
- 8.Name three townships that developed in Delhi after India's partition.

9. Describe the city of Delhi in 1639.

10. Why is the period from 1830 to 1857 called the period of Delhi renaissance?

## CHAPTER -8

### **Civilising The Natives educating the Nation;-**

- Who came to be called orientalist? Name two renowned orientalist.
- Why did James Mill want western education in India?
- Write a brief note on William Jones.
- Explain briefly why the Anglists and Orientalists disagreed? Who finally won?

5. In what ways did the British hope to benefit by giving the Indian western education?

6. When was Shantiniketan established? What were children taught in this "abode of peace"?

7. Write in your own words about vernacular schools?

8. What were the changes made in the curriculum of vernacular education after 1854? What were its effects?

9. Why was Mahatma Gandhi critical of English Education?

10. How was the concept of National Education of Mahatma Gandhi different from that of Rabindranath Tagore?

## CHAPTER:12- INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

- What were the problems faced by India soon after independence?
- Why was the Planning Commission formed? What were the main thrust areas of the first two five-year plans?
- Explain how the Indian Constitution has tried to protect the interests of exploited castes and tribes.
- Give the main features of the Indian Constitution.
- Explain the 3 lists of subjects provided by our Constitution.

Social Science

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Projects For summer Vacations;

Refer to the internet and your history book part 1, Study on the “ Revolt of 1857” and make a project. Focus should be laid upon the following ;

- (a) Causes of revolt
- (b) outbreak of the revolt
- (c) why the revolt failed ?

D. Result of the revolt .

Make it in aProject file and paste Pictures relevant to the topic .Presentation should be good .

**or**

Refer to the internet and your text book of civics, study the topic .'Marginalised Groups and social justice'. Make a project using the following points:

- (a)Forms of social inequality -Caste System ,Untouchability,Adivasis etc.
- (b)How social status affects Economics status ?
- (c) Social justice and the Indian constitution
- (d)Laws to help the marginalised

Use a project file for this and also Paste relevant pictures.

**GEOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENTS**

**CHAPTER:1- RESOURCES**

1. Fill in the blanks:-
  - i. The force of falling water is used to generate \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ii. Land, water and soil are \_\_\_\_\_ resources.
  - iii. The non-renewable resources are also called \_\_\_\_\_resources.
  - iv. Human beings use \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to develop resources.
  
2. Distinguish between the following:-
  - i. Natural and human made resources.
  - ii. Biotic and abiotic resources.
  - iii. Potential and developed resources.
  - iv. Ubiquitous and localized resources.
  
3. Give short answer (in 60-70 words) for these questions:-
  - i. How is resource different from gifts of nature?
  - ii. What are the factors that determine the utility of any natural resource?
  - iii. Human beings are an important resource. Justify this statement.
  - iv. Define – conservation of resources sustainable development.
  - v. Why is conservation of resource essential?
  - vi. Why is the distribution of resources unequal once the earth?
  - vii. Explain the 3 ‘R’s with examples.
  - viii. Explain the principles of sustainable development?

**CHAPTER-2**

**LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE  
RESOURCES**

1. Fill in the blanks:-
  - i. Land covers about \_\_\_\_\_% of earth’s surface.
  - ii. The inprefance of soil lies in its \_\_\_\_\_.

iii. Rain water harvesting is mostly practiced in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ areas.

2. Give short answer (in 50-70 words) for these questions:-

- i. What is land used? List the factors which control the utilization of land.
- ii. Explain the various soil horizons (layers) present in a soil profile.
- iii. Discuss the agricultural facilities that can be adopted for soil conservation.
- iv. What are the factors responsible for storage of fresh water?

3. Give long answer (in 80-100 words) for these questions:-

- i. How can we conserve land resources?
- ii. Write a short note on the variety of soils of India?

4. Discuss any four kinds of soil conservation? How different human activities cause soil erosion
5. How soil erosion adversely affects the environment.
6. Why is there uneven distribution of population in the world?
7. What are common property resources?
8. What are the major threats to the environment?
9. What are the various factors which lead to soil formation ?
10. Draw and explain the water cycle.
11. What is Rain water harvesting?
12. How are the forests classified?
13. Write a short note on "CITIES", what steps have been taken up by the government to safeguard the endangered wild life?

### **CHAPTER-3**

#### **MINERALS AND POWER RESOURCES**

1. Fill in the blanks:-

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main crop cultivated in hot and humid regions.
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ agriculture is mostly practiced in the prairies.

2. How can minerals be identified?
3. Explain the different types of minerals?
4. Explain the classification of minerals?
5. How are the minerals extracted?
6. Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals?
7. Name the three types of rocks? Give one example of each?
8. What are the uses of minerals?
9. How are the minerals conserved?
10. Explain the various power resources?
11. How is petrol formed? Name any two products of petroleum.
12. What is Hydroelectricity? How is it produced?
13. Name some source water projects in India?
14. Which country is the greatest producer of nuclear power in the world?
15. What is biogas? How is it obtained? What are its uses?



## CHAPTER-4

### AGRICULTURE

1. Give geographical terms for the following :-
  - i. Domesticating animals and moving with them in search of search of fodder and water \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ii. Cultivation of crops and rearing of livestock done on the same load \_\_\_\_\_.
  - iii. Growing crops without use of chemicals \_\_\_\_\_.
  - iv. Genetic modification of seeds to make them were resistance to diseases \_\_\_\_\_.
  
2. Explain the following:-
  - i. Nomadic heading.
  - ii. Shifting agriculture
  - iii. Mined forming
  - iv. Plantliok agriculture.
  
3. Distinguish between:-
  - i. Secondary and testinary culltoties.
  - ii. Commercial grain farming and plantation agriculture.
  - iii. Periculleese and pisciculture
  - iv. Define agricultural development? How can't be achieved.
  - v. How is an Indian former different than a farmer of US?\

## CHAPTER-5

### INDUSTRIES

1. Give 2 examples of the following in the space provided:-
  - i. Raw materials \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- ii. End produces \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. Jactiary aetiities \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv. Ageo based industries \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- v. Cottage industries \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- vi. Cooperatives \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Distinguish between the following:-

- i. Ageo based and mineral based industing.
- ii. Public sector and joint sector industry.

3. Explain the leather manufacturing and industry with examples.

4. What is an industry system? Explain the different aspects of on industrial system are examples.

5. What are the upits, processes and oil puts of leon and steel industry?

6. What do you understand by the term inprention lichaology?

7. Classify the industries on basis of low materials used, their size and shipwrite examples.

8. Explain the factors which influence the location of industries?

9. Why are leon and steel important for the growth of heodex calization?

10. Why is ahmedabad referred to as the 'Manchesles of India'?

## CHAPTER-6

### HUMAN RESOURCES

1. Give geographical terms for the following:-
  - i. The numbers of two breaks per 1000 people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ii. The number of deaths per 1000 people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - iii. Movement of people within and in and out of a country \_\_\_\_\_.
  - iv. People who house to brokes country.
  - v. The difference between brith rate and death rate \_\_\_\_\_.
  
2. Answer the following question:-
  - i. Describe the distribution of population in the world.
  - ii. List the geographical factors that are responsible for the distribution of population.
  - iii. Explain population explosion.
  - iv. Why are lives valleys densely populated?
  
3. Why developing countries have high rate of population growth?
4. Write a short note on change of population?
5. What is the difference in the population pyramind between a developed and an underdeveloped country?
6. Explain the factors which affect the distribution of population?
7. Define – density of population , birth rate , death rate, actual population growth, age composition sex ratio.
8. Why do you think people mostly migrate from rural to urban areas.
9. Why do you think human beings are considered a resource?
10. What are the objectives of Human Resource Development menestry? Who is the called HRD Minister?

1. One month syllabus

Chapter 1- Resources

Chapter 2- Introducing of chapter 2, land, soil and natural vegetation and cold like resources

Ist Term syllabus

1. Resources Chapter -1

2. Land, soil and natural vegetation and cold like resources –Chapter 2

3. Minerals and power resources

Maps have to be done. .

Holiday HW

1. Environment

2. The natural environment encompasses all living and non living things occurring naturally. The term is most often applied to each of some parts of the earth.

3. The environment is getting polluted day by day. This includes cold, water and soil pollution and climatic changes.

4. What are the new techniques for the slag and measurement of pollutants and their effects which are encouraged.

5. Environmental Challenges.

6. What are different types of pollution.

7. What are the various sources of pollution.

8. How is environmental pollution a cause of great concern.

9. What are the various solutions to curb environmental pollution.

10. What are the various methods adopted by the government to reduce environmental. Pollution prepare a project file/ppt/charts/ posters/ slogans.

11. Special reference to Delhi

## CLASS - VIII

### CIVICS

#### CHAPTER:1- THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?
2. Explain the meaning of a welfare state.
3. How is the preamble an important part of the constitution?
4. Explain the work 'Justice' as given in the constitution of India.
5. What is meant by fraternity?
6. Explain the meaning of 'Federalism'.
7. Explain how the 'separation of powers' works in India.
8. Why are election important in a Democracy?
9. What are the 'Directive principles of State Policy'?
10. Name and explain the six fundamental rights.

#### CHAPTER:2- UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

1. What kind of State is called a Secular State?
2. Why have certain things done in the name of religion been declared illegal in India?
3. Why is secularism important for India's unity'?
4. What strategies are adopted by Indian State to prevent religious domination?
5. In what ways is Indian secularism different from other democratic countries?
6. Mention one step taken by the Indians government to protect citizens from discrimination by members of their own religion.
7. Why do we say that India is a Secular State?
8. 'Cultural and Educational Rights' protect the minorities. Explain.

#### CHAPTER:3- WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT

1. Parliament form of government that exists in India has three tiers. Name the three tiers.
2. What is done during 'Question Hour'?
3. What is a Bill?
4. Mention some differences between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

5. How are the members of Lok Sabha elected?
6. What is the basic idea of democracy?
7. What are the function of parliament?
8. Who can vote in Lok Sabha election?
9. Who can contest Lok Sabha election? What are reserved constituencies?
10. How are the members of Rajya Sabha elected?

## **CIVICS**

### **CHAPTER:5- JUDICIARY**

1. Explain 'India has a Single Integrated Judiciary.
2. Why is the Supreme Court called the guardian of the constitution?
3. How is 'Independence of Judiciary ensured'?
4. How has Public Interest Litigation ensured speedy Justice? Mention 2 purposes for which PIL may be filed.
5. How did the Supreme Court come to recognize the right to food as part of right to life?
6. Distinguish between civil and criminal cases.
7. Briefly describe how a case moves from a subordinate court to the highest court.
8. Name the present chief justice of India.
9. What do you understand by judicial review?
10. Explain 'Independence of te Judiciary'.

### **CHAPTER:6- UNDERSTANDING OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

1. Distinguish between FIR and Charge sheet.
2. Who is a Public Prosecutor? What is his role?
3. How has the constitutions tried to ensure that a person unable to bear the cost can exercise the right to be defended by a lawyer?
4. When is a trial considered fair?
5. Article 22 of the Indian constitution guarantees certain rights to every arrested person. Name them.
6. Name the procedures which the police has to observe at the time of arrest, detention and interrogation of a person.

7. In a trial, what is the role of a judge?
8. Explain the terms- 'Eviction' and 'Conviction' with reference to judiciary.
9. Give the role of Police in investigating a crime.
10. Why is it important for a judge to act impartially in the court of law?

#### **CHAPTER:9- PUBLIC FACILITIES**

1. What is a Public Facility?
2. Why should the government take the responsibility of supplying 'Safe Drinking water'?
3. According to urban water commission how much water is needed by a person in a day?
4. How do the middle classes and rich people cope up with shortage in water supply?
5. Why are the private companies reluctant to provide public facilities?
6. When does the money for maintaining sulabh public toilets usually come from?
7. Write about the work done by sulabh in India.
8. The government should not completely privatise the system of providing any public facility. Justify their statement.
9. How do the people of Porto Alegre take part in managing their city's water supply and sanitation?
10. Do you think it is important to conserve resources like water and electricity? give some ways for their conservation.

#### **CHAPTER:10- LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE**

1. Mention one way in which union carbide had tried to reduce costs in its Bhopal plant.
2. Why is the value of a worker low in India?
3. Give two reasons why many survivors of the Bhopal has tragedy feel that they have not got justice.
4. What shows that the government did not apply industrial laws strictly in case of the union carbide plant in Bhopal?
5. What is the minimum wage Act? Who sets the minimum wage?
6. Compare the condition of worker in organized and unorganized sector.
7. Explain the right against Exploitation.
8. Name any three MNC working in India. What do they manufacture?

9. Name any three Indian companies which are working in foreign countries.
10. What are the new laws for the protection of environment? How can environment degradation be controlled?



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