

## Social Studies Worksheet - 1

# Mineral and Power Resources

1. Answer the following questions.

- (i) Name any three common minerals used by you every day?
- (ii) What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?
- (iii) Name two regions rich in natural gas resources?
- (iv) Which sources of energy would you suggest for (a) rural areas (b) coastal areas (c) Arid regions?
- (v) Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.

2. Tick the correct answer.

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

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

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

- a. Bolivia
- b. Ghana
- c. Zimbabwe
- d. Chile

3. Give reasons.

- (i) Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.
- (ii) Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.
- (iii) Petroleum is referred to as “black gold”.

4. Distinguish between the following.

- (i) Conventional and non conventional sources of energy
- (ii) Biogas and natural gas



## Social Studies Worksheet - 2

### Understanding Secularism

1. 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?
2. Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practise infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.

3. Complete the following table:

| Objective   | Why is it important | Example of a violation of this objective |
|---|---------------------|--|
| One religious community does not dominate another   |                     |  |
| The state does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals |                     |  |
| That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community                       |                     |  |

4. Look up the annual calendar of holidays of your school. How many of them pertain to different religions? What does this indicate?
5. Find out some examples of different views within the same religion.
6. 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.



## Social Studies Worksheet - 3

### When People Rebel - 1857 and After

1. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?
2. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?
3. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?
4. How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?
5. What could be the reasons for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?
6. What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion have on the people and the ruling families?
7. How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?
8. In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?



## Social Studies Worksheet - 4

### Women, Caste and Reform

1. What social ideas did the following people support?

- a. Rammohun Roy
- b. Dayanand Saraswati
- c. Veerasalingam Pantulu
- d. Jyotirao Phule
- e. Pandita Ramabai
- f. Periyar
- g. Mumtaz Ali
- h. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

2. State whether true or false:

- (a) When the British captured Bengal they framed many new laws to regulate the rules regarding marriage, adoption, the inheritance of property, etc.
- (b) Social reformers had to discard the ancient texts in order to argue for reform in social practices.
- (c) Reformers got full support from all sections of the people of the country.
- (d) The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in 1829.

3. How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new laws?

4. What were the different reasons people had for not sending girls to school?

5. Why were Christian missionaries attacked by many people in the country? Would some people have supported them too? If so, for what reasons?

6. In the British period, what new opportunities opened up for people who came from castes that were regarded as "low"?

7. How did Jyotirao, the reformer justify his criticism of caste inequality in society?

8. Why did Phule dedicate his book *Gulamgiri* to the American movement to free slaves?

9. What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement?

10. Why were Jyoti Rao Phule and Ramaswamy Naicker critical of the national movement? Did their criticism help the national struggle in any way?

Answer.