

CIVICS

Unit

3

Understanding
Secularism

Evaluation

Civics

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Secularism means

- a) State is against to all religions
- b) State accepts only one religion
- c) An attitude of tolerance and peaceful coexistence on the part of citizen belonging any religion
- d) None of these

[Ans: c) An attitude of tolerance and peaceful coexistence on the part of citizen belonging any religion]

2. India is a land of _____.

- a) multi - religious faith
- b) multi - cultural beliefs
- c) Both (1) & (2)
- d) None of these

[Ans: c) Both (1) & (2)]

3. The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in _____.

- a) 1951
- b) 1976
- c) 1974
- d) 1967

[Ans: b) 1976]

4. Which one of the following describes India as a secular state?

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Fundamental Duty
- c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) Preamble of the Constitution

[Ans: d) Preamble of the Constitution]

5. Right to freedom of religion is related to

- a) Judiciary
- b) Parliament
- c) Directive principles of State Policy
- d) Fundamental rights

[Ans: d) Fundamental rights]

6. According to Article 28, which type of education is restricted in state aided educational institutions?

- a) religious instruction
- b) Moral education
- c) Physical education
- d) None above these

[Ans: a) Religious instruction]

7. The country will be considered as a secular country, if it _____.

- a) gives importance to a particular religion
- b) bans religious instructions in the state – aided educational institutions.
- c) does not give importance to a particular religion
- d) bans the propagation of any religious belief.

[Ans.: c) Does not give importance to a particular religion]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Religion does not teach us _____. **[Ans: Animosity]**
2. Secularism is a part of democracy which grants _____. **[Ans: Equal rights]**
3. _____ is a lack of belief in god and gods. **[Ans: Atheism]**
4. The basic aim of our constitution is to promote _____ and _____. **[Ans: Unity and Integrity]**

5. Article 15 prohibits _____ on the grounds of religion, caste, sex or place of birth. **[Ans: Discrimination]**

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Atheism | - | a. Coined the word secularism |
| 2. Children | - | b. Social reformer |
| 3. Din-i-Illahi | - | c. Lack of belief in god |
| 4. Constitution | - | d. Future citizen |
| 5. Holyoake | - | e. Divine faith |
| 6. Rajaram Mohan Roy | - | f. 1950 |

[Ans: 1.c 2.d 3.e 4.f 5.a 6.b]

IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE.

1. There is state religion in India.
There is no state religion in India

[Ans: False]

- The term secularism has been derived from the Greek word. **[Ans: False]**
The term secularism has been derived from the Latin word.
- The Mughal emperor Akbar followed the policy of religious toleration. **[Ans.: True]**
- Jainism originated in China. **[Ans.: False]**
Jainism originated in India.
- Government of India declares holidays for all religious festivals. **[Ans: True]**

V. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER

- Secularism is invaluable for a society like India which is characterized by religious diversity.
 - The word secularism was not mentioned in the Constitution when it was adopted in 1950.
 - Article 26 deals with payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion.
 - Akbar's tomb situated at Sikandara near Agra.

a) i, ii only b) ii, iii only
c) iv only d) i, ii and iv only **[Ans: d) i, ii and iv only]**
- Assertion (A)** : A foreigner can practice his own religious faith in India.
Reason (R) : The freedom of religion is guaranteed by the constitution not only for Indians but also for the aliens also.

a) A is true but R is false.
b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
c) A is false but R is true.
d) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A.

[Ans: b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A]
- Assertion (A)** : Secularism is invaluable in India.
Reason (R) : India is a multi- religious and multi- cultural country.

a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is wrong and R is correct.
d) Both are wrong.

[Ans: a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A]

4. Find out the wrong pair.

- a) Din-i-Illahi - A book
- b) Khajuraho - Hindu temple
- c) Ashoka - Rock Edict
- d) Iqbal - Poet

[Ans: a) Din-i-Illahi - A book]**VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.****1. Name some of the Indians who contributed to spread of secularism.**

Some of the Indians who contributed to spread of secularism are

- o Rajaram Mohan Roy
- o Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- o Rabindranath Tagore
- o Mahatma Gandhi and
- o B.R. Ambedkar

2. What does secularism mean?

Secularism means an attitude of tolerance towards other religions and peaceful co-existence of citizens belonging to different faiths.

3. State the objectives of secularism.

Objectives of Secularism

- o One religious group does not dominate another.
- o Some members don't dominate other members of the same religious community.
- o The state does not enforce any specific religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.

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

The Indian Constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices. In keeping with this idea of religious freedom for all, India also adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion from the State.

5. What are the characteristic features of a secular state?

The Characteristic Features of a Secular State

- o **Principle of Liberty** – the state permits the practice of any religion.
- o **Principle of Equality** – the state does not give preference to any religion over another.
- o **Principle of Neutrality** – the state remains neutral in religious matter.

6. Mention any three Constitutional provisions related to secularism?

- **Article 15** – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, sex or place of birth etc.,
- **Article 16** – Equality of opportunity in public employment.
- **Article 26** – Freedom to manage religious affairs

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL.**1. Why we need secular education?**

Secularism in education means making public education free from any religious dominance. Children as future citizens must get education which should aim at their development of character and moral behavior irrespective of religious affiliation.

Secular education is needed

- to remove narrow mindedness and makes dynamic and enlightened view;
- to develop moral and humanistic outlook;
- to train the youth to be good citizen;
- to strengthen democratic values like liberty, equality, and fraternity and co-operative living;
- to give wider vision towards life;
- to develop an attitude of appreciation and understanding of others point of view;
- to develop the spirit of love, tolerance, co-operation, equality and sympathy;
- to synthesise materialism and spiritualism.

2. Secularism is necessary for a country like India. Justify.

- India is a secular nation as it has no state religion.
- India is a land of multi-religious faith and multi-cultural beliefs.
- It is the birth place of four major religions; Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism.
- In our country people of diverse religions and beliefs have been living peacefully for a long time.
- The concept of secularism is aimed at creating a society in which people of religious beliefs or people who do not belong to any religion can live together in harmony and peace.
- Secularism is invaluable for a society like India which is characterised by religious diversity.
- In a secular nation, people have the freedom to choose, practice and propagate their religion.

- The government neither encourages nor discourages any religion.
- People are free to choose and practice their religion.
- The Government of India treats people of all religions with equal respect.

VIII. HOTS.

1. Will the Government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice human sacrifice?

Yes, the government will definitely intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice in infanticide, Ample reasons can be given in support of the answer: No religion teaches us to kill any living being. Kindness is the root of all religions. Even the law of our country also declares that killing a human being is illegal. It is also against human rights.

IX. PROJECT AND ACTIVITY.

1. Look at the holidays of your school calendar.

How many of them pertain to different religions? List them based on religions. What does it indicate?

[Student Self Activity]

2. How can you develop religious tolerance?

At home	At school
Treating people, who come home as our own.	Keeping friendship without giving importance to religion, caste or creed.
In your locality	At National level
Treating all in the neighbourhood as a family. In times of difficulty helping them.	There should be no discrimination among people from different religions. All should be treated same.

Additional Questions

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. India is a land of multi-religious _____

- a) society
- b) faith
- c) diversity
- d) regrets

[Ans: b) faith]

2. George Jacob Holyoake the term _____.

- a) Hinduism b) Jainism
c) Buddhism d) Secularism

[Ans: d) Secularism]

3. _____ is the lack of belief in Gods.

- a) Secularism b) Atheism
c) Religion d) Suth-e-kul

[Ans: b) Atheism]

4. _____ are the future citizens who must get education.

- a) Parents b) Senior citizens
c) Girls d) Children

[Ans: d) Children]

5. The secular Indian state declares _____ to mark the festivals of all religions.

- a) education b) public holidays
c) citizen d) unity

[Ans: b) public holidays]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Secularism is _____ for an Indian society.

[Ans: invaluable]

2. _____ contributed to the spread of secularism in India.

[Ans: Raja Ram Mohan Roy]

3. Secularism means an attitude of _____ towards other religious.

[Ans: tolerance]

4. Poet Iqbal says, religion does not teach _____.

[Ans: animosity]

5. All people are allowed to enter government service irrespective of _____ they follow.

[Ans: any religion]

6. _____ propagates Din-i-illhi.

[Ans: Emperor Akbar]

7. There is no state _____ in India.

[Ans: religion]

8. Secular education is needed to develop _____ outlook.

[Ans: humanistic]

9. Secularism allows has to live on _____.

[Ans: civility]

10. Akbar's tomb is at _____.

[Ans: Agra]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Kabir | - | a. India |
| 2. Khajuraho | - | b. Constitution |
| 3. Akbar | - | c. Latin word |
| 4. Secularism | - | d. Mughal emperor |
| 5. Agra | - | e. Poet |
| 6. Preamble | - | f. Temple |

[Ans: 1.e 2.f 3.d 4.c 5.a 6.b]

IV. WRITE SHORT ANSWERS.**1. From where was the word secularism derived and coined?**

The term secularism is derived from the latin word 'sacculum' meaning 'an age'. George Jacob Holyoake Coined the term secularism.

2. What is Atheism?

Atheism is a lack of belief in God and Gods.

3. What is a secular state?

A secular state is the one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the country's official religion and every religion is treated equally.

4. What is the importance of secularism?

The concept of secularism evolved in India and gives equal treatment to all religions. We need secular state to maintain peace and harmony between people of various religions. It grants equal rights.

5. What does article 27 provide?

Article 27 provides the state shall not compel any citizen to pay any taxes for the promotion of any particular religion.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL.**1. How and when secularism became a part of our constitution?**

- Secularism is a part of the constitution.
- The makers of the constitution were aware that a strong and United Nation could be built only when all sections of people had the freedom to practice their religion.
- The word secularism was not mentioned in our constitution in 1950.
- In 1976, the word secular was incorporated in the constitution.
- India is sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic.

2. What are the distinguishing features of the Indian Constitution?

- The state will not identify itself with or be controlled by any religion.
- The state guarantees to everyone the right to profess any religion of their own.
- The state will not accord any preferential treatment to any of them.
- No discrimination will be shown by the state against any person.
- It creates fraternity of the Indian people and gives assurance about the dignity of the individual and the Unity of the Nation.

UNIT TEST - 3

Understanding Secularism

Time: 45 mins

Marks: 20

I Fill in the blanks.**6×1=6**

1. Religion does not teach us _____.
2. _____ is the lack of belief in God or Gods.
3. Akbar's tomb is at _____.
4. Secularism is _____ for an Indian society.
5. Poet Iqbal says religion does not teach _____.
6. Secularism allows us to live on _____.

II Match the following.**6×1=6**

- | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|
| 7. Kabir | - | Mughal emperor |
| 8. Akbar | - | Constitution |
| 9. Agra | - | Poet |
| 10. Preamble | - | Future citizen |
| 11. Children | - | Divine faith |
| 12. Din-i-illahi | - | India |

III Answer the following.**4×2=8**

13. What does secularism mean?
14. State the objectives of secularism.
15. What are the features of a secular state?
16. What is a secular state?

*** **

CIVICS

Unit

4

Human Rights
and UNO

Evaluation



I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- After the Second World War _____ has taken several measures to protect the human rights.
 a) UNO
 b) Supreme Court
 c) International Court of Justice
 d) none
[Ans: a) UNO]
- In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at _____.
 a) Beijing
 b) New York
 c) Delhi
 d) none
[Ans: a) Beijing]
- The National Human Rights Commission was constituted in _____.
 a) 1990
 b) 1993
 c) 1978
 d) 1979
[Ans: b) 1993]
- The UNO declared 1979 as the International year of _____.
 a) Girl Child
 b) Children
 c) women
 d) none
[Ans: b) Children]
- When is Human Rights Day observed?
 a) 9th December
 b) 10th December
 c) 11th December
 d) 12th December
[Ans: b) 10th December]
- Which one is known as modern International Magna Carta of Human rights?
 a) UDHR
 b) NHRC
 c) SHRC
 d) International year for women
[Ans: a) UDHR]
- Who can be appointed as the chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?
 a) Retired Judge of High court
 b) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

- c) Any person appointed by the President
- d) Retired Chief Judge of any court

[Ans: b) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court]

8. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?

- a) 20
- b) 30
- c) 40
- d) 50

[Ans: b) 30]

9. What is the tenure of the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?

- a) 5 years or upto 62 years of age
- b) 5 years or upto 65 years of age
- c) 6 years or upto 65 years of age
- d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age

[Ans: d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age]

10. Where is the headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission?

- a) Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Ahmedabad
- d) Kolkata

[Ans: a) Delhi]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Each individual has _____ to lead a dignified life.
2. Human Rights are _____ rights.
3. The State Human Rights commission was formed on _____.

[Ans: Rights]

[Ans: Equal]

[Ans: 17th April 1997]

4. Article 24 of Indian Constitution prohibits _____.

[Ans: Child labour]

5. United Nations Organisation was established in the year _____.

[Ans: 1945]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1. Eleanor Roosevelt | - | a. World's first charter of human rights |
| 2. The Cyrus Cylinder | - | b. 1997 |
| 3. Eve Teasing Act | - | c. Freedom from slavery |
| 4. Child help line | - | d. Human Rights Commission |
| 5. Civil right | - | e. Right to vote |
| 6. Political right | - | f. 1098 |

[Ans: 1.d 2.a 3.b 4.f 5.c 6.e]

IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE.

1. Human rights and civil rights are the same. [Ans: False]
Human rights and civil rights are different.
2. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was proclaimed in India. [Ans: False]
Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was proclaimed in France.
3. The Human Right Act of 1993 provides the creation of National Human Rights Commission. [Ans: True]
4. National Human Rights Commission has empowered to give punishment to the victims. [Ans: True]
5. **ECOSOC** was empowered to setup commission for the promotion of Human rights at National and State level. [Ans: True]

V. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

1. **Find the wrong statement.**
 - a) National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body.
 - b) National Human Rights Commission is a constitutional body.
 - c) National Human Rights Commission is an independent body.
 - d) National Human Rights Commission is a multilateral institution.

[Ans: b) National Human Rights Commission is a constitutional body.]
2. **Which of the following statement is not correct about the National Human Rights Commission?**
 - a) It was established in 1993.
 - b) In the cases of human rights violation, the Commission has no rights to punish the culprit.
 - c) The Chairperson and members of this Commission are appointed by the Supreme Court of India.
 - d) The Commission sends its annual report to the Central Government and State Governments.

[Ans: c) The Chairperson and members of this Commission are appointed by the Supreme Court of India.]

3. Assertion : Human Rights day is observed on 10th December

Reason : It commemorates Elean or Roosevelt's birthday.

- a) A is correct but R does not explain A
- b) A is correct but R explains A
- c) A and R are correct
- d) A and R are Wrong

[Ans: a) A is correct but R does not explain A]

4. Consider the following statements.

- 1. The State Human Rights commission is a multi-member body.
 - 2. The State Human Rights Commission consists of a chairperson and three members.
- Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

[Ans: d) None]

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.

1. What are Human Rights?

Human rights are freedom that all human beings are entitled to enjoy. They include civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

2. Bring out the importance of UDHR.

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948.
- It is a milestone document in the history of Human rights.
- It is also known as modern International Magna Carta of Human Rights.
- Its principles have been incorporated into the Constitutions of most of the (more than 185) nations.

3. What does Article 45 of Indian Constitution provide?

Indian Constitution Article 45 provides that the state shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

4. Write about Right to Education Act.

Right to Education Act - Article 21A provides that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children aged six to fourteen years.

5. State any three legislations passed to safeguard the welfare of women.

- The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1856.
- The Hindu Marriage Act 1955.
- The Hindu Succession Act 1956.

6. Mention some of the political rights.

Political rights include the freedom of expression, and peaceful assembly, the right to take part in the government of one's country, the right to vote, the freedom of speech and obtain information.

7. Name the five primary categories of Human Rights.

- Civil Rights
- Political Rights
- Social Rights
- Economic Rights
- Cultural Rights

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL.**1. Distinguish between Human rights and Civil rights.**

No.	Human Rights	Civil Rights
1.	Human rights belong to everyone, everywhere, regardless of nationality sexuality, gender, race, religion or age.	Civil rights are those rights that one enjoys by virtue of citizenship in a particular nation or state.
2.	Human rights are considered universal to all human beings and universal in all countries.	Civil rights vary greatly from country to the country's or government to government. It is related to the Constitution.
3.	No nation may rightfully deprive human rights to an individual.	Different nations can grant or deny different civil rights and liberties.
4.	Human rights are basic rights inherent with birth.	Civil rights are creation of the society.

2. Describe any five basic characteristics of Human rights.

Basic Characteristics of Human Rights

- **Fundamental** – they are fundamental rights because without them, the life and dignity of man will be meaningless.
- **Inalienable** – they cannot be taken away from the individual.
- **Indivisible** – they can't be denied even when other rights have already been enjoyed .
- **Universal** – they are universal. They apply irrespective of one's origin or status. They are enforceable without national border.

- **Interdependent** – they are interdependent because the fulfilment or exercise of one human right cannot be had without the realization of the other.

3. What are the measures taken by the government to protect the children?

The child is considered as an important national asset. The future of a nation depends on how its children mature and develop. So protection of children from all kinds of exploitation and abuses has become the main objective of our society.

There are laws in India protecting the rights of the children.

a. Right to Education Act :

Article 21A provides that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children aged six to fourteen years.

b. The Child Labour Act (Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986) :

It provides that no child who has not completed 15 years of age can be employed

c. The Juvenile Justice Act 2000 (Care and Protection of Children) :

This Act tries to protect children deprived of adequate care and to reform the children by adopting child friendly approach.

d. POCSO Act 2012 :

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.

VIII. HOTS.

1. To whom does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights apply? Why is it important to you?

The Universal Declaration begins by recognising that the inherent dignity of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. It declares that human rights are universal – to be enjoyed by all people, no matter who they are or where they live. Hence, it is important for my dignity.

IX. PROJECT AND ACTIVITY.

1. Make a list of 10 rights that you enjoy, and the responsibilities that you have.

	Rights	Responsibilities
1.	Right to equality	We cannot be denied any priority based on our caste, religion etc.
2.	Right to freedom	We are free and not controlled by any one.
3.	Right against exploitation	We can fight for our rights and no one can exploit us.
4.	Right to freedom of religion	We can follow any religion.

5.	Cultural right	We can follow our own culture.
6.	Education right	All the children are provided with education and no one can deny.
7.	Freedom of speech	We have the power to speak freely our thoughts.
8.	Freedom to settle	We have freedom to settle in any part of India.
9.	Right to constitutional Remedies	We can go to court directly
10.	Right to follow any language	We can speak or write in any language.

Additional Questions

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- 1. The UDHR was adopted by the UN Assembly in _____.**

- a) 1948 b) 1958
c) 1938 d) 1928 **[Ans: a) 1948]**

2. _____ was the first king of ancient Persie.

- a) Akbar b) Cyrus
c) Birbal d) Ashoka [Ans: b) Cyrus]

- 3. There are _____ articles in the UDHR.**

- a) 30 b) 50
c) 25 d) 28 **[Ans: a) 30]**

4. _____ is the International year of women.

- a) 1978 b) 1967
c) 1987 d) 1977 **[Ans: a) 1978]**

- 5. The _____ protects and promotes human rights in India.**

- a) NHRC b) UDHR
c) POCSO d) IDBI [Ans: a) NHRC]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The _____ is an independent statutory. **[Ans: NHRC]**
2. The child is considered an important _____. **[Ans: National Asset]**
3. _____ provides that state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children. **[Ans: Article 21 (A)]**

4. The Juvenile Justice Act of _____ cases and protects deprived children.

[Ans: 2000]

5. POCSO means _____.

[Ans: Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act]

6. _____ are about equality and fairness for everyone.

[Ans: Human Rights]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Child Line | - | a. 1948 |
| 2. POCSO Act | - | b. 10th December |
| 3. Factory Act | - | c. Phone Service |
| 4. Hindu Marriage Act | - | d. 2007 |
| 5. Senior Citizen Act | - | e. 2012 |
| 6. Human Rights Day | - | f. 1955 |

[Ans: 1.c 2.e 3.a 4.f 5.d 6.b]

IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE.

- The protection of human rights is everyone's responsibility.
- The Juvenile Justice Act protects children.
- NHRC headquarters is located in Chennai.
- UDHR has been translated into more than 800 languages.
- Cyrus established racial equality.

[Ans: True]

[Ans: True]

[Ans: False]

[Ans: False]

[Ans: True]

V. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

1. Find the wrong statement.

- The idea of human rights emerged stronger after the third world war.
- The UNO established in 1954 took up the issue.
- The Atrocities during the second world war made clear that efforts to protect individual rights were inadequate.
- Human rights is an important theme in all UN policies.

[Ans: b) The UNO established in 1954 took up the issue.]

2. Find the wrong statement.

- The economic right is the right to participate in an economy.
- Economic rights guarantee every person to have condition under which they are able to meet their needs.

- c) This includes the rights to employment and fair wage.
- d) The right to freedom of religion and to speak the language.

[Ans: d) The right to freedom of religion and to speak the language.]

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.

1. Where do human rights come from?

Human rights come from the need to get freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion etc.

2. Write short notes on any three Written Precursors of Human Rights Documents.

- The petition of Right 1628 (England) set out the rights of the people.
- The English Bill of Rights of 1689 set out certain basic civil rights.
- The Magna Carta of 1215 (England) gave people new rights and made the king subject to law.

3. Write a note on preamble of UDHR.

- All men are born free and all are equal in status and rights.
- They are endowed with intelligence and conscience and obliged to promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all men.

4. What is the Cyrus cylinder?

- Cyrus the great, first king of ancient Persia, established racial equality.
- There decrees were recorded on a baked clay cylinder in the Akkadian language in Cuneiform script.
- This provision parallels the first four articles of the UDHR.

5. What are the values Human Rights are based on?

- Dignity
- Justice
- Equality

are the values human rights are based on.

6. When and why is Human Rights Day celebrated?

- Human Rights Day is celebrated annually on 10th December every year.
- It is celebrated to honour UN General Assembly for declaring the human rights universally.

7. Name some Human Rights Organisation?

Some of the Human Rights organisation are :

- Amnesty International
- Children's Defense Fund
- Human Rights Watch

8. What is Article 39 (F)?

Article 39 (f) provides children to develop in a healthy manner.

9. What is POCSO Act?

POCSO means Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act which is very important for the safety of children.

10. Write a note on child line?

1098 is India's first 24 hours free emergency phone service for children in need of assistance.

VII. ANSWER IN DETAIL.**1. How and why was the UN organised?**

- The need of human rights became stronger after the second world war.
- This war led to Violation of human rights and many had to struggle till the end of their life.
- Government alone couldn't protect the people.
- People wanted to be sure that they are protected and their needs to be satisfied.
- The UNO established on 24th October 1945, made policies for the safety and development of the people.

2. Explain the different kinds of human rights.

Human rights are broadly classified into five categories. They are:

a) Civil Rights:

- They are the basic rights afforded by laws of the government.
- It is the right to be treated equal to everyone.

b) Political Rights

- The civil and political rights are related to modern democracy.
- It includes freedom of expression, right to vote, freedom of speech etc.

c) Social rights

- It is necessary for an individual to fully participate in the society.
- They provide right to education, health care, food etc.

d) Economic Rights:

- It helps every person to be able to meet their needs.
- It includes education, right to property etc.

e) Cultural rights:

- The right to freedom of religion and language, moral and material interest are included.

3. Write a note on Human Rights Commission.**a) National Human Rights Commission" (NHRC)**

- It was established on 12th October 1993.
- Its headquarter is in NewDelhi.
- The President appoints its chairperson.
- It has five divisions.
- It is responsible for the human rights in India.

b) State Human Rights Commission

- It was formed on 17th April 1997.
- It consists of the member including a chair person.
- It enquires into any violation of human rights in the state.

4. Describe the Rights of women.

- Women and girls are entitled to full and equal enjoyment of human rights.
- The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is described as International Rights for women.
- The UNIFEM has worked world wide to implement the Beijing platform for action.
- Only when women have rights, true equality will exist.
- It will provide peace, harmony, security and freedom in our community.

* * * * *

UNIT TEST - 4**Human Rights and UNO**

Time: 45 mins

Marks: 20

I Fill in the blanks.**5×1=5**

1. Human Rights are _____ Rights.
2. Each individual has _____ to lead a dignified life.
3. The _____ is an independent statutory.
4. POCSO means _____.
5. The child is considered an important _____.

II Match the following.**5×1=5**

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| 6. Child line | - | freedom from slavery |
| 7. Factory Act | - | 10th December |
| 8. Human Rights Day | - | 1948 |
| 9. Civil Right | - | Right to vote |
| 10. Political Right | - | Phone Service |

III Answer the following.**3×2=6**

11. What are Human Rights?
12. Write about Right to Education Act.
13. Mention some of the political Rights.

IV Answer in detail.**1×4=4**

14. Describe any five basic characteristics of Human Rights.

*** **

CIVICS

Unit

5

Road Safety Rules and Regulations

Evaluation



I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. At a red light

- a) You can keep going if the path looks clear.
- b) You must stop and wait for it turn green.
- c) Quickly you can reply your friend's text message.
- d) You can attend call.

[Ans: b) You must stop and wait for it turn green.]

2. Pedestrians can cross the road only _____.

- a) at anywhere
- b) near the signals
- c) at Zebra crossing
- d) none

[Ans: c) at Zebra crossing]

3. Road Safety Week is celebrated in the month of _____ every year.

- a) December
- b) January
- c) March
- d) May

[Ans: b) January]

4. For emergency, call _____ for ambulance service.

- a) 108
- b) 100
- c) 106
- d) 101

[Ans: a) 108]

5. What are the causes for the road accidents?

- a) Over Speeding
- b) Drunken Driving
- c) Distraction to Drivers
- d) All of these

[Ans: d) All of these]

6. The first category of traffic signs is _____.

- a) Mandatory Signs
- b) Cautionary Signs
- c) Informatory Signs
- d) None of these

[Ans: a) Mandatory Signs]

7. 'Setu Bharatam', a program was launched in _____.

- a) 2014
- b) 2015
- c) 2016
- d) 2017

[Ans: c) 2016]

8. Expand ABS:

- a) Anti Brake start
- b) Annual Base System
- c) Anti – locking Brake System
- d) None of these

[Ans: c) Anti – locking Brake System]**9. Overtaking when approaching a bend is**

- a) permissible
- b) not permissible
- c) permissible with care
- d) our wish

[Ans: b) not permissible]**10. When the ambulance is approaching**

- a) allow passage if there are no vehicles from front side
- b) no preference need be given
- c) allow free passage by drawing to the side of the road
- d) drive behind the ambulance with great speed

[Ans.: c) allow free passage by drawing to the side of the road]**II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.**

1. Always keep _____ while driving. **[Ans: Left]**
2. Mandatory signs are exhibited in _____ shape. **[Ans: Circular]**
3. _____ controls the speed of the vehicle. **[Ans: Speed Governor]**
4. Higher the speed; _____ the risk. **[Ans: Greater]**
5. Use of _____ in four wheelers and _____ for two wheelers has been brought under law. **[Ans: Seat belt / Helmet]**

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Pollution under control certificate | - | a. Zebra crossing |
| 2. One-time tax for new car | - | b. Comic book on road safety |
| 3. Pedestrian | - | c. 6 months |
| 4. Brasilia Declaration | - | d. 15 years |
| 5. Swachha safer | - | e. Global conference |

[Ans: 1.c 2.d 3.a 4.e 5.b]**IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE.**

1. The problem of accidents lies with roads only. **[Ans: False]**
The problem of accidents does not lie with roads only.
2. Check mirrors before changing lanes. **[Ans: True]**

3. Flashing yellow signal indicates to slow down and proceed with caution.
4. On a two wheeler only one pillion rider is allowed.
5. The roads are one of the worst invention of man.
The roads are one of the most crucial inventions of man.

[Ans.: True]

[Ans.: True]

[Ans.: False]

V. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- 1. Which of the following statement/s is/are not correct?**

- i) Maintain the right distance to the vehicle in the front.
- ii) Maintain speed limit, never exceed the speed limit
- iii) Wearing seat belt is not necessary while driving.
- iv) Don't slow down on bend and turn in the road.

- a) i, iii only b) ii, iv only
c) i, ii only d) iii, iv only

[Ans: d) iii, iv only]

- 2. Assertion : Drunken driving causes accidents.**

Reason : It hampers vision due to dizziness.

- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is wrong and R is Correct
- d) Both are wrong

[Ans: a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A]

- ### 3. Assertion : Road signs are easy to comprehend.

Reason : They are mostly pictorial.

- a) A is true but R is false.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- c) A is false but R is true.
- d) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A

[Ans: b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A]

- #### 4. Find the odd one out (road safety rules)

- a) Slow down on the bends b) Maintain speed limit
c) Use cell phone while driving d) Avoid walking on roads

[Ans: c) Use cell phone while driving]

5. The following signs represent.

	One Way
	Pedestrian Crossing
	Horns Prohibited
	Hospital
	Right Hand Curve
	Men at Work

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.**1. How do you ensure road safety?**

Road traffic accident are predictable and therefore preventable. So everyone should strictly follow the road safety rules and signs to ensure the road safety.

2. Why road safety is very important to us?

Road safety is primarily meant about to protect and provide security of all those who travel on roads.

3. What are the direct consequences of road accidents?

Direct Consequences of Accidents:

- Fatality (death)
- Injury and
- Property damage

4. Draw traffic lights signals and indicates the meaning.

		
Go	Slow Down	Stop

5. Write a note on Brasilia Declaration on road safety.

Brasilia Declaration on Road Safety is the Second Global High level Conference on Road Safety co-sponsored by the WHO. Taking road safety as a serious issue, India signed Brasilia Declaration in 2015 through which the participants across the world are committed to improve road safety and ways to reduce the traffic deaths by the end of this decade.

6. What is the aim of observing Road Safety Week?

Road safety week is a national event aimed at raising public awareness about traffic rules and ultimately to reduce casualties due to road accidents. It is also intended to reinforce road safety behaviour among road users.

7. Write any four traffic rules.

- On one-way road the driver should allow the overtaking vehicle through the right. Never park the vehicle in reverse on a one-way street.
- On a two-way road, the driver must drive on the left side of the road.
- It is mandatory for the driver to slow down at all inter junctions and pedestrian crossing.
- Drivers should not use the horns in prohibited areas like hospital zones, school zones etc.,

8. How does alcohol affect driving?

Consumption of alcohol reduces concentration. It hampers vision due to dizziness. And driving under the influence of alcohol causes accidents.

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL.**1. Explain the factors contributed for road accidents.****Over Speeding :**

The higher the speed greater the risk. Most of the fatal accidents occur due to over speeding. Increase in speed multiplies the risk of accident and severity of injury during an accident. Tailgating is illegal and dangerous habit.

Drunken Driving :

Consumption of alcohol reduces concentration. It hampers vision due to dizziness. And driving under the influence of alcohol causes accidents.

Distraction to Drivers :

Distraction could be outside or inside the vehicle. The Major distraction now a days is talking on mobile phones while driving. The act of talking on phone occupies a major portion of the brain's function and the smaller part handles the driving skills. Some other distractions are inattentive or lost in thought (daydreaming), adjusting mirrors while driving, stereo in vehicle, animals on road, banners and billboards etc.

Other different factors

- **Drivers** - over speeding, rash driving, violation of rules, failure to understand signs, fatigue and consumption of alcohol.
- **Pedestrian** - carelessness, illiteracy, crossing at wrong places, moving on roads and jaywalkers.
- **Passengers** - projecting their body outside the vehicle, by talking to drivers, travelling on footboards, catching a running bus etc.
- **Vehicles** - failure of brakes or steering, tyre burst, insufficient headlights, overloading and projecting loads.
- **Road Condition** - damaged road, potholes, eroded road merging of rural road with highways, diversion and illegal speed breakers.
- **Weather Conditions** - fog, snow, heavy rainfall, wind, storms and hail storms.

2. Describe the steps taken by the Government of India to prevent Road accidents.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent road accidents and road accident fatalities.

These include :

- **A multi** – pronged strategy has been adopted based on four Es – Engineering, Enforcement, Education and Emergency care for ensuring road safety. They are meant to provide better and safer road engineering, improved vehicular safety standards, training of drivers, improved trauma care and creating public awareness.
- **Improving Vehicular Safety Standards** - Trucks are prohibited from carrying protruding rods. Anti – locking Brake System (ABS) has been made mandatory on heavy vehicles. Induction of ABS/CBS for two wheelers are made mandatory. AHO (Automatic Headlight On) made mandatory for two-wheelers to make them more conspicuous.
- Pilot Projects for Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims - This project has already done in the stretch of NH 8 and NH 33. Now it is proposed to implement this scheme along the Golden Quadrilateral, North South and East West Corridors.

- Quick response ambulances are parked in every 50 kms on the National Highways by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). A 24 x 7 call centre to receive calls for ambulances has been created and training has been given for providing first aid to road safety volunteers.
- Speed Governors** – This device has a series of sensors that can detect how fast a vehicle is going and if this crosses the limit set by it, it restricts the flow of air and fuel to the engine. This automatically slows down and stops the vehicle from crossing the pre-determined speed.
- Variable Message Signs – These are LED boards which can display important information that needs to be communicated to commuters. These can be used to update road users the traffic conditions in case of major breakdowns, congestions and so on.

3. What are the preventive measures of road accidents?

- Always keep to the left** - While driving, keep to the left and allow vehicles to pass from the opposite direction.
- Slow down on bends and turn** - A very important thing to keep in mind is to become cautious and slow down on the bends.
- Use helmets** - Make it a habit of strapping the helmet before mounting the bikes.
- Never exceed the speed limit** - The speed limit is related to the traffic condition of the area. So maintain speed limit.
- Maintain the right distance** - Collisions occur because we do not maintain adequate distance from the vehicle in the front. So maintain a safe distance from the bigger vehicles. Keep out of their blind spot (an area not seen through the rear view and wing mirror)
- Park the vehicles only along the designated parking bays/zones not on the sides of the high ways. Use parking lights and caution triangle while attending breakdown.
- Follow the road signs** - Road signs are mostly pictorial so it is not hard to comprehend.
- Some other safety tips are** - Never ever drive when drunk, never use cell phone while driving, avoid listening to too loud music, check your mirrors before changing lanes, always wear seat belts, always remain calm while driving and never yell or shout at pedestrian or other drivers.
- For pedestrians** - Cross only at zebra crossing. The two minutes' time that you waste for the signals are worth your life. Never cross on red and yellow light. Take a sidewalk and avoid walking on the roads.

VIII. HOTS.**1. What is the requirement for a two wheeler rider during night?**

- **Driver should use high** - beam only when necessary. It is important to dim the lights when there are oncoming vehicles or when driving closely behind another.
- **Stay Visible:** If you ride your two-wheeler at night or during the early hours of the morning, it is necessary to keep yourself and your vehicle visible. To this end, you can attach reflective tapes to your bike or wear bright/reflective clothing that will help you stand out.
- Ensure your brake lights and tail-lights are working. This could save your life on a dark night.
- If you are tired or sleepy, pull over, and get a cup of tea.
- Take a break from driving every two hours or every 100 miles.

2. Tabulate tips for avoiding driver fatigue.

- Before taking a long trip, get at least six hours of sleep the night before.
- Travel at times when you are normally awake.
- Take a break from driving every two hours or every 100 miles.
- Travel with an awake passenger.
- Stop driving if you become sleepy.

IX. PROJECT AND ACTIVITY.**1. Tabulate a few basic road safety rules for children.**

Basic Road Safety Rules for children.

- Know you signals.
- Stop look and Cross.
- Pay attention-listen to horns or engine sounds.
- Don't run on roads.
- Always use sidewalks.
- Use pedestrian crossing.
- Never stick your hands outside.
- Never cross road at ends.
- Staying safe on a bicycle by using the bicycle lane.
- In a moving car use seat belts.

- Always get out at the curb side.
- Be seen, use light colours at night.
- Don't rush or play on roads.

2. Demonstrate road safety techniques.

Vehicle accidents are on the rise.

The main thrust of accident prevention and control throughout the world is on 4E's namely

- i) Education
- ii) Enforcement
- iii) Emergency care of victory
- iv) Environment

Defensive Driving behaviour

- i) Drive defensively
- ii) Stay within the speed limit
- iii) Avoid all distractions
- iv) Be visible (lights on)
- v) Headlights should be dipped well.

These are some Road Safety Techniques.

3. Prepare Road Safety Awareness pocket guide and circulate in school.

- Student Self Activity -

Additional Questions

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Traffic signs are to _____ traffic.

- a) regulate
- b) violate
- c) prevent
- d) accidents

[Ans: a) regulate]

2. Road accidents are _____ events.

- a) desired
- b) system
- c) prevent
- d) undesired

[Ans: d) undesired]

3. The Rule of Road Regulation was brought into effect from _____.

- a) July 8 1989
- b) July 1, 1989
- c) July 10 1989
- d) July 16, 1989

[Ans: b) July 1, 1989]

4. _____ means compulsory.

- a) mandatory b) petition
c) panic d) hazard

[Ans: a) mandatory]**5. India signed Brasilia declaration in _____.**

- a) 2018 b) 2014
c) 2015 d) 2017

[Ans: c) 2015]**II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.**

- _____ number plate is for commercial vehicle. **[Ans: Yellow]**
- Amber colour signed indicates _____. **[Ans: stop]**
- Understanding traffic signs in _____. **[Ans: essential]**
- _____ the vehicles only on Parking Bay. **[Ans: Park]**
- Viole..... of any mandatory traffic sign is an _____. **[Ans: offence]**
- Pedestrians should never cross on _____ lights. **[Ans: red and yellow]**
- Never use _____ while driving. **[Ans: cell phones]**
- Use of _____ in four wheelers is mandatory. **[Ans: belts]**
- Driving under the influence of _____ causes accidents. **[Ans: accidents]**
- The higher the speed the greater the _____. **[Ans: risk]**

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Brasilia Declaration | - | a. injury |
| 2. Tailgating | - | b. common citizen |
| 3. White number plate | - | c. Emergency ambulance |
| 4. Accident | - | d. illegal |
| 5. 108 | - | e. 2015 |

[Ans: 1.e 2.d 3.b 4.a 5.c]**IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE.**

- Road safety is primarily undesired. **[Ans: False]**
- Tailgating is legal. **[Ans: False]**
- Random breath test is done to detect consumption of alcohol. **[Ans: True]**
- We should not strap the helmets before mounting the bikes. **[Ans: False]**
- Passengers can project their bodies outside the vehicle by talking to drivers. **[Ans: False]**

V. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

1. **Assertion** : Driver should use high beam when necessary.

Reason : Red signal means to come to complete stop.

- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct
- d) Both are wrong

[Ans: b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.]

2. **Assertion** : Road safety week is a national event aimed at raising public awareness.

Reason : Safety week is observed in the month of January every year.

- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct
- d) Both are wrong

[Ans: a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.]

3. **Find the odd one out.**

- a) red - signal to stop
- b) yellow - signal to wait
- c) green - signal to run
- d) flashing red signal to come to complete stop

[Ans: c) green - signal to run]

VI. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.

1. **Write note on save life foundation.**

It is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental and Public Charitable Trust that is working to improve road safety and emergency medical care across India.

2. **What is Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011 - 2020?**

- Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020 is officially proclaimed by the UN General Assembly.
- The Decade seeks to save millions of lives by improving the safety of roads and vehicles.

3. **What is 304A of the Indian Penal Code?**

The police will file a criminal case under this section 304A, which deals with offences relating to death due to rashness and negligence of the driver.

4. How can we improve vehicular safety standards?

- Trucks are prohibited from carrying protruding rods.
- ABS has become mandatory on heavy vehicles.
- AHO, ABS/CBS has been made mandatory for two wheelers to make them more conspicuous.

5. What are speed governors?

This device has a series of sensors that can detect how fast a vehicle is going and if this crosses the limit set by it, it restricts the flow of air and fuel to the engine. This automatically slow down the vehicle and maintain speed.

6. Why are traffic signs necessary?

- Traffic signs are necessary to regulate traffic, warn about hazards and to guide the road users.
- It prevents the undesirable risks posed on the road to drivers and passengers in the vehicle.

7. What is Setu Bharatam?

Setu Bharatam is a program which was launched in 2016 for building bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways.

9. Why do the traffic police switch off the serial lights at night?

At night, the traffic police might switch off signal lights in many intersections which means proceed with caution but no need to stop.

9. Draw the traffic signs for.

- a) T-Junction b) Falling Rocks c) Left hand curve d) Level crossing
e) Road closed f) Eating place g) Left Reverse Bend

a) T-Junction	b) Falling Rocks	c) Left hand curve	d) Level crossing
			
e) Road closed	f) Eating place	g) Left Reverse Bend	
			

VII. ANSWER IN DETAIL.**1. Write a note on the various types of lines on the road.****Broken white line :**

- It is the basic marking on the roads.
- We can change lanes or take U turn if it is safe.

Solid white line :

- Its seen on areas of importance.
- It implies that we are not allowed to overtake or move to another lane.

Single solid yellow line :

- Its used in areas where visibility is low.
- It implies, that you can overtake and drive on your side.

Double solid yellow lines:

- Its used on dangerous roads for two way traffic.
- It prohibits anybody crossing over into the lane.

Stop line :

- Its marked before the pedestrian crossing.
- It shows the deadline where car should stop.

Solid and broken lines :

- If you are driving on the side with the broken line you are allowed to overtake.
- If on the solid line you cannot overtake.

2. Describe traffic signs and its types.

- Traffic signs are there to regulate traffic.
- They prevent the undesirable risks posed on the road to drivers and passengers in the vehicle.
- There are three types of traffic signs.

a) Mandatory signs :

- Strict order and rules to be followed.
- Generally circular in shape.

b) Cautionary signs :

- Warns regarding road situation ahead.
- Generally triangular in shape.

c) Informatory signs :

- It gives information regarding directions, destinations etc.
- Generally rectangular in shape.

3. What are different colour number plates used for?**a) Red number plate :**

used in vehicle for the President of India and Governor of states.

b) Blue number plate :

given to vehicle used by foreign delegates / ambassadors

c) White number plate :

used by common citizen.

d) Yellow number plate :

used for common vehicles.

*** **

UNIT TEST - 7**Road Safety Rules and Regulations**

Time: 45 mins

Marks: 20

I Fill in the blanks.**5×1=6**

1. Never use _____ while driving.
2. Use of _____ in four wheelers is mandatory.
3. Amber colour signal indicates _____.
4. _____ controls the speed of the vehicles.
5. Higher the speed _____ the risk.

II Match the following.**5×1=5**

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 6. Pedestrian | - | Global conference |
| 7. Brasilia Declaration | - | Emergency ambulance |
| 8. Tailgating | - | Common citizen |
| 9. White number plate | - | Zebra crossing |
| 10. 108 | - | illegal |

III Write True or False.**4×1=4**

11. Road safety is primarily undesirable.
12. The roads are one of the worst inventions of man.
13. The problem of accidents lie with roads only.
14. On a two wheeler only one pillion rider is allowed.

IV Answer the following.**3×2=6**

15. What are speed governors?
16. What is save life foundation?
17. How do you ensure road safety?

*** **

MODEL QUESTION PAPER - SECOND TERM**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT****SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Time: 2.30 hrs

Marks: 60

I Choose the correct answer.**7×1=7**

1. The word 'vedas' is derived from _____.
a) sanskrit b) Latin c) Prakrit d) Pali
2. The oldest industry in India is _____ industry.
a) textile b) steel c) electrical d) fertilizwers
3. War is one of the _____ causes of known migration.
a) demographic b) socio-cultural c) political d) economic
4. Tsunami in the Indian Ocean took place in the year _____.
a) 1990 b) 2004 c) 2005 d) 2008
5. India is a land of _____.
a) multi-religious faith b) multi cultural beliefs
c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these
6. The UNO declared 1979 as the International year of _____.
a) girl child b) children c) women d) none
7. Road Safety Week is celebrated in the month of _____ every year.
a) December b) January c) March d) May

II Fill in the blanks.**7×1=7**

8. Always keep _____ while driving.
9. Human Rights are _____ rights.
10. Religion does not teach us _____.
11. Landslide is an example of _____ hazard.
12. In modern times urban growth was accelerated by the development of _____.
13. Industrial Revolution took part in _____.
14. _____ was the first ruler to establish a Madrasa at Delhi.

III Match the following.**5×1=5**

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 15. I-Tsing | - | out migration |
| 16. Dacca | - | lack of belief in God |
| 17. Emigration | - | Chinese scholar |
| 18. The Cyrus cylinder | - | muslin |
| 19. Atheison | - | 1997 |

IV Write True or False.**5×1=5**

20. Human Rights and Civil Rights are the same.
21. Jainism migrated in China.
22. Slums are generally found in cities.
23. Steel was first manufactured at Jamshedpur.
24. The Nalanda University was founded in the Sixth Century C.E.

V Answer the following in one or two sentences. (any 8)**8×2=16**

25. What do know about RTE?
26. Write a short note on Taxila.
27. What is de-industrialisation?
28. Name any two pull factors of migration.
29. Define - Hazard.
30. Name some of the Indians who contributed spread of secularism.
31. What are Human Rights?
32. Mention some of the Political Rights.
33. Draw traffic lights and indicate the meaning.
34. How does alcohol affect driving?
35. Expand SSA and RMSA.
36. Name the inventions which made the production of textiles on large scale.

VI Answer the following in detail. (any 3)**3×5=15**

37. Give a detailed account on education under Chola.
38. Write about the plantation industries.
39. Explain in detail the various causes of migration.
40. Why do we need secular education?
41. Distinguish between Human Rights and Civil Rights.

VII Mark the following on the outline map of India.**5×1=5**

42. i) Nalanda ii) Taxila iii) Allahabad iv) Calcutta v) Chidambaram

