

ASSIGNMENT-5

SUBJECT ENGLISH

SUBJECT TEACHER MS. EKTA

Chapter 2: A Most Important Person

ASSIGNMENT-5

OUTLINE OF THE STORY Miss Lucy Quinn was different from almost everyone else in her society because she had no family – parents died, siblings moved away and she did not marry. She had no social life although she was rich and influential. However, her life saw a great change after meeting Chester, a small boy.

SUMMARY Although Miss Lucy was aware of the many interesting things one could do in a great city, yet she did not know how to enjoy them. She had been brought up under strict discipline so she lived like a prisoner among people who enjoyed their lives in their way. During Christmas, Miss Lucy Quinn was lonely as usual. There was no one for whom she could make a Christmas. There was no one who visited her to pass a gift or spend any time with her. Although she could endure her loneliness throughout the year, Christmas came like an illness for her.

Lucy and her sister had been advised by her parents to keep a distance from most people of her neighborhood because they were bad. This left to the two girls hardly any friends. When Lucy grew old, her parents and sister died. Later, the few friends she had either died or moved away from the city. All this made Lucy a lonely old lady.

One day three small boys, two larger than the other, were fighting in deadly earnest; with the sounds like a dogfight which arise from small boys in groups. Miss Lucy looked at them horrified. The two big boys were beating and pounding the small one (Chester), and though he fought like a young wildcat. Miss Lucy looked all around. No one was near. No policeman was in sight. With the horrible idea that the little boy might be killed, right before her eyes, Miss Lucy decided to rescue the little one by hitting the bigger ones with her umbrella.

Miss Lucy's life had been an unusual one. Although she was a society leader in name, she was never part of the society. She didn't have a family because she didn't want a family. However, after meeting Chester, her life turned upside down and transformed. When the innocent Chester said that he could not believe someone passing Christmas without a Christmas tree, Miss Lucy decided to buy a tree that year. Thus, her decision to buy a Christmas tree was an unusual one.

Miss Lucy had never bought gifts for anyone in her life. She never knew what gifts are ideal for children because she never had any children. However, when she had to buy gifts for Chester and his sister, she had to turn to the experienced Arthur (her driver) for his expert suggestions.

Miss Lucy's life underwent unexpected changes. She was made happy and cheerful after her association with Chester. She slept so deeply and undisturbed that her maid had to wake her up.

She developed qualities of a social being. Amusingly, she was given a ticket for traffic violation and for the first time she had to appear in a court – all because of her change. Christmas seasons used to make Lucy mad with loneliness and jealousy but after meeting Chester, she started celebrating Christmas and prepared Christmas trees. She even bought Christmas gifts.

Miss Lucy was given a traffic-violation ticket because her driver Arthur had parked their car for too long, for forty-five minutes, on Front Street while they shopped for a Christmas tree and gifts.

When Mr. Henderson (Lucy's Advocate) heard that her client had to suffer a trial at the court, he felt bad so he told her that she should not have appeared in the court when he was still able to **avert** such a disgrace with his influence and power.

The judge, Thomas Hennesy, was an old acquaintance of Lucy Quinn's family and Miss Lucy, a strictly law abiding citizen and the titular leader of the society. In the first place the judge was surprised to see the law abiding Lucy in a court to pay a fine and in the second, they hadn't met for several years.

Miss Lucy found a pleasant piece of news in the newspaper. It was with a caption – Society Leader at Traffic Court! The news was pleasant for her because it praised her brave submission in the court although she had ways to bypass the legal proceedings with her authority and influence. The newspaper appreciated her abiding by the law and presented her as a model citizen whose example everyone had to follow.

In the end Miss Lucy invited her friend Professor Tilden for Christmas dinner who was the owner of Shelly club in the university.

Miss Lucy thought Chester to be the most important person and Christmas as the most important time in Miss Lucy's life.

Question/Answer

Q1 Complete the statement

1. Miss Lucy endured her loneliness with composure, but at Christmas, it came upon her like an illness because_____
2. Miss Lucy and her sister were brought upon on a fixed idea. The idea was that_____
3. When Miss Lucy went to the court to pay the fine, it marked an important moment in her life because_____

Q2 Answer the following questions:

1. What was Miss Lucy wishing for and why?
2. Unlike Miss Lucy, Chester is not shy at all. Give evidence from the story to support the answer.
3. In What ways is the friendship between Miss Lucy and Chester unusual and remarkable?
4. How could Miss Lucy have avoided paying the fine for parking?
5. In the end why does Miss Lucy believe that Christmas is the most important time?

6. How is Chester a most important person for Miss Lucy?

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS VIII
MATHEMATICS
SUB. TEACHER MS. SHIVANGI
Chapter – Exponents and Powers

Please watch these videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=USXYW64eg4s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N7KyotcCYRw>

Q.1 Fill in the blanks:

- a. $5^0 =$ _____
- b. $a^3 \times a^{-10} =$ _____
- c. On dividing 8^5 by _____ we get 8.
- d. By solving $(6^0 - 7^0) \times (6^0 + 7^0)$ we get _____
- e. For a rational number z , $(z^3)^{-2} =$ _____

Q.2 Simplify

- a. $(-4)^5 \times (-4)^{-2}$
- b. $2^5 \div 2^{-4}$

Q.3 Express 4^{-3} as a power with base 2

Q.4 Find the value of

- a. 2^{-3}
- b. $\frac{1}{3^{-5}}$

Q.5 Evaluate:

- a. $(5^{-1} \times 3^{-1})^{-1} \div 6^{-1}$
- b. $\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-4} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-4} \right\} \div \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-4}$

Q.6 Simplify and write the answer in exponential form:

- a. $(2^5 \div 2^8)^5 \times 2^{-5}$

b. $(-3)^4 \times \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^4$

Q.7 Find m so that $(-3)^{m+1} \times (-3)^5 = (-3)^7$

Activity : <https://www.learn-with-math-games.com/exponent-game.html>

CLASS -VIII SUBJECT- SCIENCE
SYNTHETIC FIBRE AND PLASTICS
SUBJECT TEACHER MS. PARUL TYAGI

Link- <https://youtu.be/PVcuxecTgZ4>

CLASS -8 SCIENCE SYNTHETIC FIBRES & PLASTIC

- Man-made fibers and not derived from natural sources are called synthetic fibers. E.g. Nylon, rayon, polyester etc.
- Synthetic fibers and plastics are made up of molecules called polymers.
- A polymer is a large molecule formed by combination of many small molecules, each of which is called a monomer.
- The process of combining the monomers to form a polymer is called polymerization.

Types of Synthetic fibers 1) Rayon 2) Nylon 3) Polyester 4) Acrylic are some synthetic fibers.

1. Rayon: Rayon is made from wood (artificial silk) pulp, a naturally- occurring, cellulose- based raw material. Rayon is moisture-absorbent and comfortable to wear.

Uses of Rayon Home furnishings such as bedspreads, bed sheets, blankets, curtains, tablecloth, carpets etc. are made from rayon fiber, as it has a silky luster. It is strong fibre, it is used in automobile tyre cords. It is used to make apparel such as suits, jackets, slacks etc.

2. Nylon: Nylon was the first synthetic fiber to be made entirely from chemicals. Basic raw materials for the production of nylon are coal, petroleum oil, water and air. Nylon fiber is very strong and elastic. It is light and wrinkle- resistant. It is easy to wash and absorbs very little water.

Uses of nylon Garments such as saris are made from nylon. Since it is wear resistant, garments made from it last for a long time.

Being very strong, nylon fiber is used to make ropes, tents, fishing nets and parachutes. It is also used to make toothbrushes, combs, zip fasteners and machine parts.

3. Polyester: Polyester is a polymer of many ester units. Polyester is manufactured from petroleum. Polyester fibers are extremely strong, very durable, resistant to most chemicals and

do not get wrinkled easily. Polyester does not absorb water, so it dries quickly. PET (Polyethylene terephthalate), the commonly used polyester, is made from two monomers by condensation polymerization.

Uses of polyester 1) Polyester is used to make pants, shirts, suits and bed sheets either by itself or as a blend. 2) Its water-resistant property makes it ideal for garments & jackets that are to be used in wet or damp environments.

Q1 What is synthetic fibre? Q2 Why does the nylon cloth is used for making the tents?

Q3 Name the first synthetic fibre .Q4. Explain the uses of rayon.

Q5 Rayon is made up of wood pulp even then we say it synthetic fibre, why?

Q1. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Clothes are made up of _____ which are made from _____.
2. The polymer cellulose is made up of a large number of _____ units.
3. Silk fibre is obtained from _____ whereas artificial silk is obtained by chemical treatment of _____.
4. The polymer polyester is made up of repeating units of _____.
5. Synthetic fabrics soak _____ water than the natural fabrics and take _____ time to dry.(less/more)
6. Polythene which is used to make polythene bags is an example of a _____.
7. Iron rusts when it is exposed to _____ and _____.
8. Plastics do not react with _____ and _____.
9. Plastics are generally _____ than metals.
10. _____ is a special plastic on which oil and water do not stick.

11. Fire-proof plastics have a coating of _____ plastic on them to make them flame resistant.

12. We should always remember the 4R principle: _____, _____, _____ and _____.

Q2. Answer the following:

1. Define: i) a polymer ii) polyester iii) petrochemicals
2. Name a few synthetic fibres.
3. List the unique characteristics of synthetic fibres which make them popular dress materials.
4. Explain why plastic finds such a variety of uses.
5. Differentiate between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics.
6. List the three characteristic properties of plastics.
7. What are the advantages of using a plastic container?
8. Why do electrical wires have plastic covering?
9. Why recycled plastic should not be used for storage of food?
10. Differentiate between a biodegradable and a non-biodegradable material.
11. Disposal of plastic is a major problem. Why?
12. List various ways by which we can reduce the use of plastic materials.
13. Anu and Manu go for shopping in the market and have chips, there is no dustbin around. What should they do with the empty packet of chips?
14. Why is it not advisable to burn plastic and synthetic fabrics?
15. Why is polyester not suitable for summer wear?

16. Jute fibers are obtained from which part of the jute plant?
17. Why plastic articles are available in all possible shapes and sizes?
18. Why plastics are used to store chemicals?
19. Write the name of raw materials used for making nylon.
20. What are two types of plastics?
21. Expand PET.
22. Why one should not wear synthetic fibers while working with fire?

CLASS -VIII SUBJECT- SCIENCE
SYNTHETIC FIBRE AND PLASTICS
SUBJECT TEACHER MS. PARUL TYAGI

- Q.1 Name any two natural polymers:** _____ , _____.
- Q.2 Name any two synthetic polymers:** _____ , _____.
- Q.3 Name the plastic used for making water pipes :** _____.
- Q.4 Name any two polyester fibres:** _____ , _____.
- Q.5 Name the plastic which is used for Non-stick coating :** _____.
- Q.6 Why is it not advisable to wear clothes made up of synthetic fibres while working near fire?**

Q.7 What do you mean by 4-R Principle?

Q.8 Differentiate between Biodegradable & Non-Biodegradable substances.

Q.9 Explain why storage of Acrylic needs no special care unlike woollen clothes.

Q.10 Give reasons: a) Cooking pans have plastic handles.

b) Electric wires have a plastic covering.

c) Melamine is used to make crockery.

d) Plastics are used in cars, aircrafts and spacecrafts.

e) Special plastic cookware is used in microwave ovens.

Q.11 Complete the following:

a) Poly + ethene = _____

b) Polyester + cotton = _____

c) Polyester + wool = _____

d) Terylene + cotton = _____

Link- <https://youtu.be/PVcuxecTgZ4>

CLASS VIII SCIENCE

SUB. EACHER MS. JAISHREE JOSHI

Chp-1 Crop Production And Management

<https://youtu.be/OMI7Bw4-CdQ>

Exercise Questions

Page number - 13-15

1. Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks.

float, water, crop, nutrients, preparation

- (a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called _____.
- (b) The first step before growing crops is _____ of the soil.
- (c) Damaged seeds would _____ on top of water.
- (d) For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and _____ and _____ from the soil are essential.

Soln:

- (a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called **crop**.
- (b) The first step before growing crops is **preparation** of the soil.
- (c) Damaged seeds would **float** on top of water.
- (d) For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and **water** and **nutrients** from the soil are essential.

2. Match items in column A with those in column B.

A	B
(i) Kharif crops	(a) Food for cattle
(ii) Rabi crops	(b) Urea and super phosphate
(iii) Chemical fertilisers	(c) Animal excreta, cow dung urine and plant waste
(iv) Organic manure	(d) Wheat, gram, pea
	(e) Paddy and maize

Soln:

- (i) Kharif crops (e) Paddy and maize
- (ii) Rabi crops (d) Wheat, gram, pea
- (iii) Chemical fertilisers (b) Urea and super phosphate
- (iv) Organic manure (c) Animal excreta, cow dung urine and plant waste

3. Give two examples of each.

- (a) Kharif crop
- (b) Rabi crop

Soln:

Khariff crops- Paddy and maize
Rabi crops- Wheat and Pea

<https://youtu.be/qYkV2FXuMCQ>

कायपत्रम्

प्र०। रेखांकितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत।

क) क्षुधार्ति : सिंहः कुत्रापि आहारं न प्राप्तवान् ।

ख) दक्षिणपुच्छः : जृगालः गुहायाः स्वामी आसीत् ।

ग) सखा गुहा स्वामिनः सदा आह्वानं करोति ।

घ) हस्तपादादिनाः क्रियाः न प्रवर्तन्ते ।

ङ) जृगालः बिले सिंहस्य मौजनं भविष्यति ।

प्र०२. यथा निर्देशमुत्तरतः -

क) अहम् अस्य आह्वानं करोमि । अत्र 'अहम्' पदं कर्मैः प्रयुज्यते ।

ख) 'श्मा महती गुहा' अत्र निम्न पदम् विशेषपत्रम् अस्ति ।

प्र०३ शब्दानाम् अर्थाः लिखतः -

१. क्षुधार्ति :
२. श्वः :
३. समयः :
५. अन्तरे :

SOCIAL STUDY SUBJECT TEACHER MS. POONAM

WORKSHEET CLASS VIII

From Trade to Territory The Company Establishes Power

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of Plassey.
- ii. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of Mysore.
- iii. Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of Lapse.
- iv. Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the South - Western part of India.
- v. Murshid Quli Khan was followed by Alivardi Khan and then Sirajuddaulah as the Nawab of Bengal.
- vi. British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called Presidencies.
- vii. The first Anglo-Maratha war ended with the Treaty of Salbai.
- viii. Sirajuddaulah marched with 30,000 soldiers to the English factory at Kassimbazar.
- ix. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651.

Q2. True/False

- i. The principal figure in an Indian district was the Collector. True
- ii. The Mughal Empire became stronger in the eighteenth century. False
- iii. The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India. False
- iv. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab. True
- v. The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered. False
- vi. The royal charter could not prevent other European powers from entering the Eastern markets. True
- vii. The Third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed Maratha power. True
- viii. Tipu Sultan disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. True

Q3. What was the earliest name of the present day Kolkata?

Ans. Kalikata

Q4. What was farman?

Ans. Farman was a royal order.

Q5. Who was called tiger of Mysore?

Ans. Tipu Sultan was called tiger of Mysore.

Q6. When did the company take over Awadh?

Ans. The Company took over Awadh in 1856.

Q7. What was the prime objective of East India Company?

Ans. Its prime objective was the expansion of trade.

Q8. Who was the ruler of England in 1600?

Ans. Queen Elizabeth I was the ruler of England in 1600.

Q9. Who was the last of the powerful Mughal rulers?

Ans. Aurangzeb was the last of the powerful Mughal rulers.

Q10. Who became the Nawab of Bengal after Alivardi khan?

Ans. Sirajuddaulah became the Nawab of Bengal after Alivardi khan.

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Q11. Who was made the Nawab of Bengal after the Battle of Plassey?

Ans. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal after the Battle of Plassey.

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Q12. Which governor general was impeached by British Parliament?

Ans. Warren Hastings was impeached by British Parliament.

Q13. Who led the Company's army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey?

Ans. Robert Clive led the Company's army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey.

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Q14. Who arrested Bahadur Shah Zafar and his sons?

Ans. Bahadur Shah Zafar and his sons were arrested by Captain Hodson.

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Q15. Who was assassinated after the Battle of Plassey?

Ans. After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated.

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Q16. Who discovered the sea route to India?

Ans. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer had discovered the sea route to India in 1498.

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Q17. Why did the Battle of Plassey become famous?

Ans. The Battle of Plassey became famous because it was the first major victory the Company won in India.

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Q18. Name Sirajuddaulah's commander who never fought the Battle of Plassey.

Ans. Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, never fought the Battle of Plassey.

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Q19. Whom did the Company install in place of Mir Jafar and why?

Ans. When Mir Jafar protested, the Company deposed him and installed Mir Qasim in his place.

Q20. Who initiated the policy of paramountcy?

Ans. Lord Hastings (Governor- General from 1813 to 1823) initiated a new policy of "paramountcy".

Q21. Why could Delhi no longer function as an effective centre?

Ans. As powerful regional kingdoms emerged in various parts of India, Delhi could no longer function as an effective centre.

Q22. What led to intense conflict between British and local rulers?

Ans. Fortification of settlements and effort to carry on profitable trade led to intense conflict between British and local rulers.

Q23. What constituted the Mughal army?

Ans. The Mughal army was mainly composed of cavalry (sawars: trained soldiers on horseback) and infantry, that is, paidal (foot) soldiers.

Q24. Name the two rulers under whose leadership Mysore became powerful.

Ans. Haidar Ali and his famous son Tipu Sultan were the two rulers under whose leadership Mysore became powerful.

Q25. Why did Tipu Sultan develop a close relationship with the French in India?

Ans. Tipu Sultan established a close relationship with the French in India in order to modernized his army with their help.

Q26. Who were two famous Maratha soldiers and statesmen of the late eighteenth century?

Ans. Mahadji Sindhia and Nana Phadnis were two famous Maratha soldiers and statesmen of the late eighteenth century.

Q27. "After the Battle of Buxar (1764), the Company appointed Residents in Indian states." Who were the Residents?

Ans. They were political or commercial agents and their job was to serve and further the interests of the Company.

Q28. When did the Mughal emperor appoint the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal?

Ans. In 1765 the Mughal emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal.

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Q29. Why did the Company want a puppet ruler?

Or

Why was the Company keen on puppet ruler?

Or

Why did British want to establish puppet ruler in Bengal?

Ans. The Company was keen on a puppet ruler because he would willingly give trade concessions and other privileges.

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Q30. Explain the term 'Mercantile'.

Ans. Mercantile means a business enterprise that makes profit primarily through trade, buying goods cheap and selling them at higher prices.

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Q31. What do you mean by puppet?

Ans. Puppet literally means a toy that you can move with strings. The term is used disapprovingly to refer to a person who is controlled by someone else.

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Q32. Name the Mughal emperor seen as the natural leader during the revolt of 1857.

Ans. When a massive rebellion against British rule broke out in 1857, Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Mughal emperor at the time, was seen as the natural leader.

Q33. List the Kingdoms which were annexed on the basis of 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

Ans. Kingdoms annexed on the basis of 'Doctrine of Lapse' were: Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).

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Q34. What were the grievances of the Company regarding the Nawabs of Bengal?

Ans. The Company on its part declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining the trade of the Company, and trade could flourish only if the duties were removed.

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Q35. Who were called 'nabobs'?

Ans. Company officials who managed to return Britain with wealth led flashy lives and flaunted their riches. They were called “nabobs” – an anglicised version of the Indian word nawab.

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Q36. How Plassey got its name?

Ans. Plassey is an anglicised pronunciation of Palashi and the place derived its name from the palash tree known for its beautiful red flowers that yield gulal, the powder used in the festival of Holi.

Q37. What did it mean to be nawabs?

Ans. It meant of course that the Company acquired more power and authority. But it also meant something else. Each company servant began to have visions of living like nawabs.

Q38. What was the result of the second Anglo-Maratha war?

Or

What has happened in second Anglo-Maratha war?

Ans. The Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-05) was fought on different fronts, resulting in the British gaining Orissa and the territories north of the Yamuna river including Agra and Delhi.

Q39. Why the company had to buy most of the goods in India with gold and silver imported from Britain?

Ans. The company had to buy most of the goods in India with gold and silver imported from Britain because at that time Britain had no goods to sell in India.

Q40. Who was Rayanna and what was his role in anti-British resistance movement?

Or

Who was Rayanna? How did meet his end?

Ans. Rayanna, a poor chowkidar of Sangoli in Kitoor, carried on the resistance. With popular support he destroyed many British camps and records. He was caught and hanged by the British in 1830.

Q41. How did the appointment of residents in Indian states help the company?

Ans. Through the Residents, the Company officials began interfering in the internal affairs of Indian states. They tried to decide who was to be the successor to the throne, and who was to be appointed in administrative posts.

Q42. What attracted European trading companies to India?

Ans. European trading companies were attracted to India because:

- i. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe.
- ii. Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon too were in great demand.

Q43. Why was Warren Hastings impeached?

Ans. When Warren Hastings went back to England in 1785, Edmund Burke accused him of being personally responsible for the misgovernment of Bengal. This led to an impeachment proceeding in the British Parliament that lasted seven years.

Q44. What caused huge loss of revenue in Bengal?

Or

What had caused enormous loss of revenue for Bengal?

Ans. Aurangzeb’s farman had granted only the Company the right to trade duty free. But officials of the Company, who were carrying on private trade on the side, were expected to pay duty. This they refused to pay, causing an enormous loss of revenue for Bengal.

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Q45. What was the main reason for the defeat of Sirajuddaulah at Plassey?

Or

State the main reason of defeat of Sirajuddaulah at Plassey.

Ans. One of the main reasons for the defeat of the Nawab was that the forces led by Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, never fought the battle. Clive had managed to secure his support by promising to make him nawab after crushing Sirajuddaulah.

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Q46. What was the result of Rani Channamma's anti-British resistance movement?

Or

Write a note on Rani Channamma.

Or

Who led an anti-British movement in Kittur?

Ans. The new policy of "paramountcy" however, did not go unchallenged. When the British tried to annex the small state of Kittur (in Karnataka today), Rani Channamma took to arms and led an anti-British resistance movement. She was arrested in 1824 and died in prison in 1829.

Q47. Explain the following terms: Qazi, Mufti and Impeachment

Ans. Qazi – A judge

Mufti – A jurist of the Muslim community responsible for expounding the law that the qazi would administer.

Impeachment – A trial by the House of Lords in England for charges of misconduct brought against a person in the House of Commons.

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Q48. How was Tipu Sultan killed?

Or

What happened in the Battle of Seringapatam?

Ans. Four wars were fought with Mysore (1767-69, 1780-84, 1790-92 and 1799). Only in the last – the Battle of Seringapatam – did the Company ultimately win a victory. Tipu Sultan was killed defending his capital Seringapatam, Mysore was placed under the former ruling dynasty of the Wodeyars and a subsidiary alliance was imposed on the state.

Q49. What is the policy of paramountcy?

Or

Who initiated the policy of 'paramountcy'? What did the company claim through this policy?

Or

What was the objective behind the Company's new policy of 'paramountcy'?

Ans. Under Lord Hastings a new policy of "paramountcy" was initiated. Now the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme, hence its power was greater than that of Indian states. In order to protect its interests it was justified in annexing or threatening to annex any Indian kingdom. This view continued to guide later British policies as well.

Q50. Write a short note on Warren Hastings.

Ans. Warren Hastings

i. Warren Hastings (Governor-General from 1773 to 1785) was one of the many important figures who played a significant role in the expansion of Company power.

ii. By his time the Company had acquired power not only in Bengal, but also in Bombay and Madras.

iii. Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General, introduced several administrative reforms, notably in the sphere of justice.

Q51. Explain the system of "subsidiary alliance".

Ans. According to the terms of this alliance, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. They were to be protected by the Company, but had to pay for the “subsidiary forces” that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection. If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, then part of their territory was taken away as penalty. The states which had to lose their territories on this ground were Awadh and Hyderabad.

Q52. What was Lord Dalhousie’s Doctrine of Lapse?

Or

Explain Doctrine of Lapse.

Ans. Doctrine of Lapse

i. Lord Dalhousie who was the Governor-General devised a policy that came to be known as the Doctrine of Lapse.

ii. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would “lapse”, that is, become part of Company territory.

iii. One kingdom after another was annexed simply by applying this doctrine: Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).

Q53. Give an account of different European trading companies besides the British East India Company that entered the Eastern markets.

Ans. By the time the first English ships sailed down the west coast of Africa, round the Cape of Good Hope, and crossed the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese had already established their presence in the western coast of India, and had their base in Goa. In fact, it was Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, who had discovered this sea route to India in 1498. By the early seventeenth century, the Dutch too were exploring the possibilities of trade in the Indian Ocean. Soon the French traders arrived on the scene.

Q54. Give a brief description of all the three Anglo-Maratha wars.

Ans. The Marathas were subdued in a series of wars.

i. In the first war that ended in 1782 with the Treaty of Salbai, there was no clear victor.

ii. The Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-05) was fought on different fronts, resulting in the British gaining Orissa and the territories north of the Yamuna River including Agra and Delhi.

iii. Finally, the Third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed Maratha power. The Peshwa was removed and sent away to Bithur near Kanpur with a pension. The Company now had complete control over the territories south of the Vindhyas.

Q55. What administrative reforms were brought in the sphere of justice?

Ans. From 1772 a new system of justice was established. Each district was to have two courts – a criminal court (faujdari adalat) and a civil court (diwani adalat). Maulvis and Hindu pandits interpreted Indian laws for the European district collectors who presided over civil courts. The criminal courts were still under a qazi and a mufti but under the supervision of the collectors. In 1775 eleven pandits were asked to compile a digest of Hindu laws. N.B. Halhed translated this digest into English. By 1778 a code of Muslim laws was also compiled for the benefit of European judges. Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new Supreme Court was established, while a court of appeal – the Sadar Nizamat Adalat – was also set up at Calcutta.

Q56. Write a note on Tipu Sultan—The ‘Tiger of Mysore’.

Ans. Tipu Sultan—The ‘Tiger of Mysore’

i. Tipu Sultan, son of Haidar Ali (ruled from 1782 to 1799) was known as Tiger of Mysore’. Mysore controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar coast where the Company purchased pepper and cardamom.

ii. In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom, and disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company.

iii. He also established a close relationship with the French in India, and modernized his army with their help.

iv. In the last – the Battle of Seringapatam, the Company ultimately win a victory. Tipu Sultan was killed defending his capital Seringapatam.

Q57. What was the main cause of the Battle of Plassey?

Or

What led to the Battle of Plassey and what was the result?

Ans. Sirajuddaulah asked the Company to stop meddling in the political affairs of his dominion, stop fortification, and pay the revenues. After negotiations failed, the Nawab marched with 30,000 soldiers to the English factory at Kassimbazar, captured the Company officials, locked the warehouse, disarmed all Englishmen, and blockaded English ships. Then he marched to Calcutta to establish control over the Company's fort there. On hearing the news of the fall of Calcutta, Company officials in Madras sent forces under the command of Robert Clive, reinforced by naval fleets. Prolonged negotiations with the Nawab followed. Finally, in 1757, Robert Clive led the Company's army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey. The Battle of Plassey was the first major victory the Company won in India.

Q58. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?

Ans. The areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company were:

i. The nawabs refused to grant the Company concessions, demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade, denied it any right to mint coins, and stopped it from extending its fortifications.

ii. They claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of the nawab by refusing to pay taxes, writing disrespectful letters, and trying to humiliate the nawab and his officials.

iii. The Company on its part declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining the trade of the Company, and trade could flourish only if the duties were removed.

Q59. In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?

Ans. Administration of the Company

British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called Presidencies. There were three Presidencies: Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Each was ruled by a Governor. The supreme head of the administration was the Governor-General. From 1772 a new system of justice was established.

Each district was to have two courts – a criminal court (faujdari adalat) and a civil court (diwani adalat). Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new Supreme Court was established, while a court of appeal – the Sadar Nizamat

Adalat – was also set up at Calcutta.

Administration of Indian rulers

The principal figure in an Indian district was the Collector. As the title suggests, his main job was to collect revenue and taxes and maintain law and order in his district with the help of judges, police officers and darogas.

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Q60. Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.

Ans. Several changes occurred in the composition of the Company's army:

i. The East India Company started recruiting peasants into their armies and training them as professional soldiers, which came to be known as the sepoy army.

ii. As warfare technology changed from the 1820s, the cavalry requirements of the Company's army declined.

iii. The soldiers of the Company's army had to keep pace with changing military requirements and its infantry regiments now became more important.

iv. In the early nineteenth century the British began to develop a uniform military culture. Soldiers were increasingly subjected to European-style training, drill and discipline that regulated their life far more than before.

Q61. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Ans. Finally, in 1765 the Mughal emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal. The assumption of Diwani benefited the East India Company in several ways.

i. The Diwani allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal.

ii. From the early eighteenth century its trade with India had expanded. But it had to buy most of the goods in India with gold and silver imported from Britain. This was because at this time Britain had no goods to sell in India. The outflow of gold from Britain slowed after the Battle of Plassey, and entirely stopped after the assumption of Diwani.

iii. Now revenues from India could finance Company expenses. These revenues could be used to purchase cotton and silk textiles in India, maintain Company troops, and meet the cost of building the Company fort and offices at Calcutta.

Q62. How did the East India Company begin trade in Bengal?

Ans. East India Company begin trade in Bengal

i. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651. This was the base from which the Company's traders, known at that time as "factors", operated. The factory had a warehouse where goods for export were stored, and it had offices where Company officials sat.

ii. As trade expanded, the Company persuaded merchants and traders to come and settle near the factory. By 1696 it began building a fort around the settlement.

iii. Two years later it bribed Mughal officials into giving the Company zamindari rights over three villages. One of these was Kalikata, which later grew into the city of Calcutta or Kolkata as it is known today. It also persuaded the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb to issue a farman granting the Company the right to trade duty free.

हिंदी असाइनमेंट - 5

बस की यात्रा बस की यात्रा/ अनौपचारिक पत्र लेखन/ अनुच्छेद लेखन अभ्यास कार्यपत्रिका कक्षा 8

(उपलब्धकर्ता: मिस सुजाता परमार)

<https://youtu.be/fR2psF39w-o>(बस की यात्रा)

<https://youtu.be/OTqTMDO6Des>(अनौपचारिक पत्र लेखन)

पाठ - बस की यात्रा : श्री हरि शंकर परसाई

पाठ प्रवेश

वे इस लेख के द्वारा, अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव का बखान करते हैं जोकि है “बस की यात्रा।” वे एक बार बस के द्वारा अपनी यात्रा करते हैं और किस तरह की परेशानियाँ इस यात्रा में आती हैं, इस सब का अनुभव इस रचना के द्वारा दर्शाया गया है।

एक बार बस से पन्ना को जा रहे थे बस बहुत ही पुरानी थी जैसा कि दर्शाया गया है इस सफर में क्या-क्या अनुभव किया, क्या-क्या उनके साथ घटा, और उन्होंने परिवहन निगम की जो बसें होती हैं उनकी घसता हलात पर व्यंग किया है और ये भी दर्शाया गया है कि किस तरह से वे अपनी बसों की देख-भाल नहीं करते हैं और एक घसियत पद की तरह से इस रचना को लिखा है जब हम इसको पढ़ते हैं तो बहुत सी घटानाएँ हास्यपद (हँसीपद) लगती हैं और बहुत ही रोंचक हो गई है उनकी यह रचना। तो आइए हम भी चलते हैं उनकी इस यात्रा पर ।

पाठ का सार

एक बार लेखक अपने चार मित्रों के साथ बस से जबलपुर जाने वाली ट्रेन पकड़ने के लिए अपनी यात्रा बस से शुरू करने का फैसला लेते हैं। परन्तु कुछ लोग उसे इस बस से सफर न करने की सलाह देते हैं। उनकी सलाह न मानते हुए, वे उसी बस से जाते हैं किन्तु बस की हालत देखकर लेखक हंसी में कहते हैं कि बस पूजा के योग्य है।

नाजूक हालत देखकर लेखक की आँखों में बस के प्रति श्रद्धा के भाव आ जाते हैं। इंजन के स्टार्ट होते ही ऐसा लगता है की पूरी बस ही इंजन हो। सीट पर बैठ कर वह सोचता है वह सीट पर बैठा है या सीट उसपर। बस को देखकर वह कहता है ये बस जरूर गाँधी जी के असहयोग आंदोलन के समय की है क्योंकि बस के सारे पुर्जे एक-दूसरे को असहयोग कर रहे थे।

कुछ समय की यात्रा के बाद बस स्कू गई और पता चला कि पेट्रोल की टंकी में छेद हो गया है। ऐसी दशा देखकर वह सोचने लगा न जाने कब ब्रेक फेल हो जाए या स्टेयरिंग टूट जाए। आगे पेड़ और झील को देख कर सोचता है न जाने कब टकरा जाए या गोता लगा ले। अचानक बस फिर स्कू जाती है। आत्मग्लानि से मनभर उठता है और विचार आता है कि क्यों इस वृद्धा पर सवार हो गए।

इंजन ठीक हो जाने पर बस फिर चल पड़ती है किन्तु इस बार और धीरे चलती है। आगे पुलिया पर पहुँचते ही टायर पंचर हो जाता है। अब तो सब यात्री समय पर पहुँचने की उम्मीद छोड़ देते हैं तथा चिंता मुक्त होने के लिए हँसी-मजाक करने लगते हैं। अंत में लेखक डर का त्याग कर आनंद उठाने का प्रयास करते हैं तथा स्वयं को उस बस का एक हिस्सा स्वीकार कर सारे भय मन से निकाल देते हैं।

प्रश्नोत्तर

प्र०1 “मैंने उस कंपनी के हिस्सेदार की तरफ पहली बार श्रद्धाभाव से देखा।” लेखक के मन में हिस्सेदार साहब के लिए श्रद्धा क्यों जग गई?

उत्तर-लेखक के मन में हिस्सेदार के प्रति श्रद्धाभाव इसलिए जगी क्योंकि वह थोड़े से पैसे बचाने के चक्कर में बस का टायर नहीं बदलवा रहा था और अपने साथ-साथ यात्रियों की जान भी जोखिम में डाल रहा था इसलिए लेखक ने श्रद्धाभाव कहकर उसपर व्यंग किया है।

प्र०2 “लोगों ने सलाह दी कि समझदार आदमी इस शाम वाली बस से सफर नहीं करते।” लोगों ने यह सलाह क्यों दी?

उत्तर-लोगों ने लेखक को शाम वाली बस में सफर न करने की सलाह उसकी जीर्ण-शीर्ण हालत को देखकर दी। यदि रात में वह कहीं खराब हो गई तो परेशानी होगी। लोगो ने इस बस को डाकिन भी कहा।

प्र०3 “ऐसा जैसे सारी बस ही इंजन है और हम इंजन के भीतर बैठे हैं।” लेखक को ऐसा क्यों लगा?

उत्तर-सारी बस लेखक को इंजन इसलिए लगी क्योंकि पूरी बस में इंजन की आवाज़ गूँज रही थी।

प्र०4 “गज़ब हो गया। ऐसी बस अपने आप चलती है।” लेखक को यह सुनकर हैरानी क्यों हुई?

उत्तर-लेखक को इस बात पर हैरानी हुई की इतनी टूटी-फूटी बस कैसे चल सकती है। वे यह मानते हैं कि इस बस को कौन चला सकता है। यह तो स्वयं ही चल सकती है।

प्र०5 “मैं हर पेड़ को अपना दुश्मन समझ रहा था।” लेखक पेड़ों को दुश्मन क्यों समझ रहा था?

उत्तर-लेखक को बहुत डर लग रहा था। उन्हें ऐसा लग रहा था कि बस अभी किसी पेड़ से टकरा जाएगी और वो लोग जख्मी हो जायेंगे। इसलिए वे पेड़ को अपना दुश्मन समझ रहे थे।

◆ चाचा को जन्मदिन के उपहार का धन्यवाद करने के लिए पत्र लिखें--

दिए गए पत्र को पढ़कर अपने शब्दों में लिखने का प्रयास करें।

परीक्षा भवन

दिल्ली- 110096

दिनांक: 22, अप्रैल, 2020

आदरणीय चाचाजी,

सादर चरण स्पर्श !

मैं यहां पर कुशल मंगल हूँ, और आशा करता हूँ कि आप भी वहां कुशल होंगे। आदरणीय चाचा जी पिछले सप्ताह मेरा जन्मदिन था और मुझे वह पत्र प्राप्त हुआ जिसमें आपने न आने का कारण बताया था, मैं उस बात को लेकर बहुत ही ज्यादा नाराज हूँ। मैं आपके आने की उम्मीद लगाकर बैठा था और आपने न आकर सारी उम्मीदों पर पानी फेर दिया। आपने उस पत्र के साथ मेरे जन्मदिन का उपहार भी भेजा था, हालांकि कोई भी उपहार आपकी मौजूदगी से ज्यादा शायद ही मुझे खुशी देता, लेकिन यह उपहार पाकर मैं बहुत ज्यादा खुश और संतुष्ट महसूस कर रहा हूँ। चाचाजी आप यह जानते हैं कि मैं समय का कितना अधिक पाबन्द हूँ और इसलिए आपने यह घड़ी मुझे भेंट स्वरूप देकर, मेरे इरादों को और भी ज्यादा मजबूत किया है। आपकी यह घड़ी मुझे अनुशासन और समय के महत्व के बारे में सदैव बताती रहेगी। मैं यह घड़ी पाकर बहुत ज्यादा खुश हूँ और यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरे अगले जन्मदिन पर आप भी मौजूद रहें। चाची जी को चरण स्पर्श। नेहा और अभय को मेरा स्नेह।

आपका भतीजा

अमन

◆ पत्र लेखन: दादाजी को पत्र लिखकर बताएं कि आप लॉकडाउन में किस प्रकार ऑनलाइन कक्षाओं के माध्यम से अपनी पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं? अपना अनुभव दादाजी के साथ सांझा करें --

◆ अनुच्छेद लेखन: "यदि बस बोल सकती" 'बस की यात्रा' पाठ के आधार पर 80 शब्दों का अनुच्छेद लिखें--

