

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS 8
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (2ND TERM 2020)

CHAPTER 5
The American War of Independence

Exercise

A . Answer the following questions briefly

1. Christopher Columbus.
2. The Pilgrim fathers were the people from England who went to America to escape religious persecution.
3. Navigation act was an act that required the use of English or colonial ships to carry on English trade.
4. The Seven Years War was fought between the British and the French.
5. The Sugar Act and the Stamp Act.
6. “No taxation without representation”.
7. It was an act which declared that the British parliament was fully empowered to impose taxes on America.
8. Because there was a surplus stock of tea in the god owns of the East India Company.
9. It was held in 1774. The congress was called in response to the passage of the coercive acts by the British parliament.
10. 4th July 1776.
11. Thomas Jefferson.
12. George Washington.
13. Treaty of Paris.
14. France and Spain.
15. George Washington.
16. George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison.

B. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Most of the people who settled in these colonies came from England but they not given the rights which Englishmen living in England enjoyed. Though colonies had their elected assemblies the governors and other officials, were not responsible to these assemblies. While the American colonist were more adventurous and lovers of liberty. They wanted equality and autonomous rule for themselves.
2. Greenville’s policies were responsible for the American war of Independence because he suggested that:
 - Navigation act should be implemented sternly and smuggling should be prevented.
 - Direct taxes should be levied on colonies.
 - By means of revenue collected from taxes, a permanent massive army should be deployed in America.
 - He proposed four regulations which affected the colonies; the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, Declaratory Act and Townshend Acts.
3. a) **Stamp Act:** A new tax was imposed on all American colonists where they had to pay tax on every piece of printed paper they used. The money collected by the Stamp Act was to be used to help pay the cost of defending and protecting the American frontier near the Appalachian Mountains. This system met with great resistance and a new slogan was coined “No taxation without representation”.

- (b) **Townshend Act:** The Townshend Acts imposed on the importation of such articles as lead, glass, paint, tea, and paper into colonies. The money collected from the colonists was to be applied to the payment of wages of English officials assigned to the colonies.
- (c) **Declaratory Act:** To curb such resistances, the British parliament passed Declaratory Act which declared that “The British parliament was fully empowered to impose taxes on America”.
- (d) **Navigation Act:** The navigation acts of 1660 and 1696 restricted American trade. Only British ships could transport imported and exported goods from the colonies. The only people who were allowed to trade in the colonies had to be British citizens.
4. The causes of the failure of the English in the American War of Independence are:
- **Logistical problems:** England is 3000 kilometres away from America. So, she found it difficult to send provisions to the army in time. The British soldiers had to face great hardship in the absence of local cooperation.
 - **Unpopularity of George III:** Unpopularity of George III as well as the incompetence of British officers, paved the way for the victory of the colonies.
 - **International Assistance:** During the war, the Americans benefitted greatly from international assistance.
5. The significance of the American War of Independence are;
- a) **Impact on America:** America emerged as a new state, namely the USA, as a sovereign independent country, having a written constitution of its own.
 - b) **Impact on England:** On England, the American Revolution had rather bad effects. It brought a loss to her trade and commerce. It served a great blow to the power and prestige of England as a country.
 - c) **Impact on France:** The American Revolution encouraged the French Revolution of 1789 A.D.
 - d) **Impact on world:** The American Revolution infused a new vigour into the anti-colonial revolutionaries in the entire world. It left an unfavourable effect on India.

C. Match the contents of column A with those of column B.

A1 to B4, A2 to B5, A3 to B1, A4 to B3, A5 to B2.

D. Multiple choice questions.

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a)

Chapter 6

The National Movement

A Fill in the blanks

1. Swadeshi and Boycott
2. British
3. 1907
4. Lord Curzon
5. Surendranath Banerjee.

B Match the following

1- d 2- a 3- b 4- c

C Give short answers for the following questions

1. Some of the factors are;
 - The peasants had to pay high taxes.
 - Factory workers received very low wages.
 - Employment opportunities for the educated Indians were limited.
2. The British had introduced modern western education to prepare some Indians to work at low posts in the administration.
3. The moderates were the members of the congress who were very modest towards the British government. They were called so as they believed in constitutional methods and in methods of persuasion.
Three demands of the moderates were;
 - Freedom of speech and expressions
 - Expansion of welfare programs
 - Promotion of education.
4. The main features of the Morley Minto Reforms are:
 - More members were to be inducted into the central legislative council and the provincial legislative councils.
 - The system of separate electorates was introduced. The Muslims were grouped into separate constituencies where only Muslims candidate could contest elections.

D Give long answers for the following questions.

1. Three factors that led to the rise of nationalism in India are;
 - **Suffering under the British rule:-** The peasants had to pay high taxes and the factory workers received very low wages. The artisans were ruined by foreign competition. There was less employment opportunities for the educated Indians.
 - **Uniform system of governance:-** India was unified under the British rule as one unit. By travelling and working together, caste, community and religious feeling began to weaken. A feeling of solidarity and togetherness developed.
 - **The beginning of modern education:-** The spread of modern education also helped in the rise of nationalistic feeling. Exposure to western ideas made people more conscious of their rights. English language acted as a unifying factor as people could now communicate with one another through a common medium.
2. India was united under the British rule as one unit. The British introduced a uniform system of governance throughout the country. By working and travelling together caste, community and religious feeling began to weaken. A feeling of solidarity and togetherness developed. The railways, telegraph and postal system helped people to come in contact with one another.
3. In 1883, Lord Ripon's law member, Ilbert introduced a bill which later came to be known as the Ilbert Bill. It had a provision which gave Indian judges the power to try cases involving Europeans. But the European community started agitation and the government had to withdraw the bill. To the Indians it was a proof that they could never expect equality from the British government.
4. The revolutionaries formed secret societies to train their members and also undertook to assassinate British officials. Some revolutionaries were also active abroad, especially in Europe and America.
The British used all means to suppress revolutionaries. Khudiram Bose was hanged and some revolutionaries were sentenced to life imprisonment.
5. a) Role of press in arousing national consciousness.

- The newspaper of the period highlighted the anti-Indian policies of the British government and asked the people to unite and work for a common cause. Both the English and the vernacular press became a medium to mobilize public opinion and create a feeling of national bonding.
 - b) The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.
 - Swadeshi aimed at popularizing goods manufactured in India so that Indian industries could prosper. The method of boycott focused on asking people to boycott goods manufactured in Britain. By this, the British would stop treating India as a dumping ground for British goods.
6. The British had introduced modern western education to prepare some Indians to work at low posts in the administration. Things however, did not turn out as the British had expected. Exposure to western ideas made people more conscious of their rights. They began to criticize the government for denying basic human rights to Indians.

CHAPTER 7

Gandhiji: The Great Leader of our Nation

Exercise

A Fill in the blanks

1. Civil Disobedience
2. Champaran indigo cultivators
3. 1918
4. Black Act
5. General Dyer
6. Rabindranath Tagore
7. Office of Caliph
8. Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur
9. Lala Lajpat Rai.

B Answer the following questions briefly

1. In South Africa Gandhiji began his concept of Satyagraha. He was shocked and angered by the racial discrimination and oppression against the Indians living there.
2. The three early experiment of Satyagraha in India are;
 - Gandhiji's first experiment with Satyagraha in India was at Champaran (1917) in Bihar. There he took up the case of the indigo cultivators against the planters.
 - In 1918, he took up the cause of the peasants of Kheda in Gujarat for the cause of tax collection.
 - In 1918, he took up the cause of the Ahmedabad textile mill owners.

In each case Gandhiji was able to gain success through the policy of non-violence.
3. The Rowlatt Act was called the Black Act as it curtailed the freedom of the Indian people.

Clauses of the Act:

 - To search without warrant
 - To conduct trial without a jury
 - Imprisonment for an indefinite period.
4. Satya Pal and Saifuddin Kitchlew. On 18 April 1919, the auspicious day of Baishaki, a public meeting was called to protest against the arrest of their leaders.

5. The Khilafat Movement was led by the Ali brothers- Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. The Ali brothers began the movement to protest against the abolition of the office of the Caliph.
6. The main points of the common programme of the non-cooperation movement were:
 - Boycott of legislative councils, law courts and government schools and colleges
 - Surrender of titles and honorary posts awarded by the British.
 - Promotion of Hindi-Muslim unity
 - Promotion of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods.
7. Simon Commission was boycotted because it was an all white commission with no Indian representation.
8. In this session the resolution of Poorna Swaraj or complete independence was taken up. The decision was also taken to boycott the Round Table Conference in London.
9. The British realized that they could not curb the movement with repressive measures. The need for a dialogue with the Indian leaders had become necessary. Hence the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed.

The main clauses;

 - Gandhiji agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedient Movement
 - Attend the Second Round Table Conference
 - Lord Irwin on his part, agreed to release all prisoners
 - Permit people living near the sea shore to manufacture salt.

C Answer the following questions

1. a) The Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
 b) The programme of the movement are;
 - - Boycott of legislative councils, law courts and government schools and colleges
 - Surrender of titles and honorary posts awarded by the British.
 - Promotion of Hindi-Muslim unity
 - Promotion of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods.
 c) When the movement was at its peak, violence erupted at Chauri Chaura in 1922. The police fired at a peaceful procession. The angry mob retaliated and burnt down the police station killing 22 policemen. Gandhiji was shocked at this turn of event and immediately called off the movement.
2. a) – Rejecting the Simon Commission as it was an all white commission, with no Indian representation.
 - During one of the protests against the Simon Commission Lala Lajpat Rai was assaulted by the British and he succumbed to his injuries. This further infuriated the people.
 b) Gandhiji began the movement on 12th March 1930. He launched the Civil Disobedient Movement with the Salt Satyagraha. On arriving at Dandi, he picked up a handful of salt from the beach. This symbolic action was imitated all over the country and people began to manufacture and sell salt openly.
 c) At the Second Round Table Conference there was no discussion of granting responsible government and so the Indians returned empty handed and renewed the Civil Disobedient Movement.

CHAPTER 8

Social Reforms

Exercise

A Fill in the blanks

1. Jotiba Phule
2. 1903
3. Dadabhai Naoroji, Naoroji Furdoonji and Sorabji Bengali
4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
5. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

B Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
2. 1830.
3. Mahadev Govind Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar.
4. Swami Vivekananda.
5. Ramakrishna Paramahansa was a priest, a saint and a socio-religious reformer of the 19th century.
6. Swami Dayananda.
7. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
8. Jotiba Phule.

C Answer the following questions in detail.

1. The conditions of India in the first half of the 19th century which caused frustration among the Indians are;
 - Caste system: Hindu society was divided into four castes. The lower caste people were deprived of all the facilities that were enjoyed by the higher caste.
 - Sati: A system in which the widow burnt herself on the funeral pyre of her husband.
 - Child marriage: Girls were married off at a very young or tender age.
 - Untouchability: A practice of keeping people of some communities apart as their touch was considered to be polluted.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's greatest achievement in the field of social reform was the abolition of the evil of sati in 1829 with the help of Lord William Bentinck who made it a crime punishable by law. He founded the Brahma Sabha in 1828 and the Brahma Samaj in 1830. He also laid the Hindu college and the Vedanta College. He laid great stress on reasoning and humanism. He was also a great supporter of English education and the study of science.
3. The Brahma Samaj condemned evil customs like Sati, Pardah, Child-marriage, forced widowhood, polygamy, female infanticide and discrimination against women. It also advocated the cause of widow-remarriage, women education and open schools for them.
4. Vidyasagar's contribution to education of girls and the upliftment of woman was remarkable. He played a significant role in making the marriage of widows lawful. As a special inspector of schools, he opened a number of schools for girls. Vidyasagar admitted the students of lower castes to his college and encouraged them to study Sanskrit.

5. Swami Vivekananda's original name was Narendra Nath Dutt. He was a sanyas who became one of the greatest interpreters of the philosophy of the Upanishads. The ideals or philosophy of the Ramakrishna mission are:
 - All religions are true; they all lead to the same God.
 - Serving human beings is the same as serving God.
 - Untouchability, rigid caste-system and superstitions are bad.
 - Woman should have equal rights and respect in society.
 - Moral and spiritual values must be preserved.
6. **Religious reforms:**
 - The Arya Samaj helped in the revival of the Vedas and the Vedic values. All four Vedas are regarded by the Arya Samaj as the fountain of all knowledge and truth.**Social reforms:**
 - He opposed the rigidity of the caste system and condemned untouchability. He fought against child marriage, forced widowhood, sati, pardah. Dowry system, superstitious and religious sacrifices. He also encouraged widow remarriage, inter-caste marriage, simple marriage and monogamy.
7. Swami Dayanand founded the Arya Samaj at Bombay in 1875, to spread his ideas and reforms.
8. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's work for the upliftment of the Muslims are:
 - He founded the translation society at Aligarh. It published the Urdu translation of English books on science and other subjects.
 - He also started an English Urdu journal for spreading liberal ideas on social reforms.
 - He advocated the removal of social prejudice such as purdah, polygamy, illiteracy amongst Muslim women, child marriage etc.
 - His greatest work was the opening of Mohammedan Anglo-Oriented (MAO) College of Aligarh in 1875. The college later on developed into a university known by the name of Aligarh Muslim University.

CHAPTER 13

Agriculture: The Most Important Economic Activity of the World

Exercise

A Fill in the blanks

1. Nomads
2. Commercial farming
3. Nomadic herders
4. Arable land
5. 'ager'..... 'culture'.

B Write three main features of the following types of farming

1. Subsistence
 - It is mainly practiced to meet the needs of the farmer's family
 - Farmers use primitive methods to produce a variety of crops
 - The production is generally low.

2. Sedentary
 - In sedentary farming farmers adopted techniques like crop rotation to conserve soil fertility
 - Farmers use simple tools and rear cattle
 - Developed some cottage industries based on local raw materials.
3. Intensive
 - The farmer tries to get the maximum possible output from small plot
 - Farmers use simple tools and abundant human labour
 - This type of farming is mostly practised in the densely populated countries of the monsoon regions.
4. Extensive
 - It is mostly practiced in sparsely populated areas where abundant land is available which is suitable for farming
 - The land holdings are usually large and the framework is done by machines
 - One or two commercial crops are generally grown.
5. Mixed
 - In mixed farming live stock are reared along with crop farming
 - Fodder crops are cultivated along with food crops
 - Cattle rearing for milk and meat is an important feature of mixed farming.

C Give short answers

1. Agriculture is the main source of raw materials for industries such as textile, sugar and oil. It also acts as a consumer of industrial products like farm machinery, fertilizers and pesticides. The prosperity of the industrial section depends upon agricultural prosperity.
2. The lowlands are more suitable for farming than the highlands because in the hilly areas soil erosion is rapid. Moreover, farm machinery cannot be used and the means of transport are limited.
3. Tertiary activities include all types of services which support the primary and secondary activities.
People who move in search of pastures for their domesticated animals are known as nomadic herders.
Jhum cultivation is also known as shifting cultivation. In this type of cultivation, the land is cleared by cutting and burning bushes and trees.
The land on which crops are grown is called arable land.
4. Dairy farming is a class of agriculture for long term production of milk, which is processed for eventual sale of a dairy product.
Factors favourable for its development are;
 - Suitable climate for natural pastures
 - Large labour force to look after cattle.

D Give long answers in 80-100 words

1. Various factors influencing agriculture are;
 - **Relief:** The lowlands such as river basins, flood plains and deltas are more suitable for the growth and development of agriculture than the highlands.
 - **Climatic conditions:** Hot and humid climate favour agriculture. Thus, cultivation is possible almost throughout the year in the equatorial and tropical regions.

- **Soil:** The soil not only supports plant, but also acts as a medium to supply moisture and nutrients to the plant
 - **Economic factors:** The economic factors include the availability of farm inputs, adequate and cheap labour, transport facilities, markets and loans for the farmers.
2. The different types of farming are; subsistence farming, shifting cultivation, nomadic herding, sedentary farming, intensive farming, commercial farming, intensive farming, mixed farming, plantation farming and dairy farming.
 - i) **Subsistence farming:** this is mainly practice to meet the need of the farmer's family. Farmer uses primitive methods and a little of chemical fertilizer are used. The suitability of soil is not looked after and so the production is generally low.
 - ii) **Mixed farming:** In mixed farming, live stocks are reared along with crop farming. Fodder crops are cultivated along with food crops. Farmers follow a well-developed system of crop rotation to retain soil fertility and the yield is generally high.
 3. Nomadic herding is mainly practiced in the arid and semi-arid region. The animals reared are sheep, goats, camels and yaks. These animals provide food like milk, meat, wool and hide which are used to make clothes and shelter. The nomadic herders do not have permanent dwelling. They mostly live in tents which can be dismantled and carried from place to place.
 4. **Intensive farming:** This type of farming is mostly practiced in the densely populated countries of the monsoon region. The farmer uses simple tools and abundant human labour. Rice is the most important crop grown.
Extensive farming: This type of farming is mostly practiced in the sparsely populated areas, where abundant land is available which is suitable for farming. The land holdings are usually large and the farm work is done by machines. The most important crops grown are wheat and maize.
 5. Though we are living in the industrial age, still more than half of the world's population is directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture. Agriculture provides not only for food for human beings and animals but it is also the main source of raw material for industries. It also acts as a consumer of industrial products like farm machinery, fertilizer and pesticides. The prosperity of the industrial sector depends upon agricultural prosperity.
 6. Shifting cultivation, though destructive is still practiced in many parts of the world because it is due to the fact that nomadic societies still exist and they follow the same traditional method of farming.

CHAPTER 14

How to Manage Disasters

Exercise

A Give answers

1. ●A sensitive instrument used to detect the occurrence of an earthquake is called seismograph.
 - The term ‘cyclone’ is associated with the circulatory winds in the lower parts of the atmosphere.
 - Heavy rainfall or when the river water flows beyond its normal course causing damage to lives and properties can be termed as flood.
 - Drip-irrigation is a system where water is dripped onto roots of the plants, drop by drop, through small holes in the pipes.
 - Tsunami is a series of waves caused by earthquakes or undersea volcanic eruptions.
2. The destruction created due to earthquakes, floods, droughts, cyclones, landslides and forest fires are called natural hazards.

The destruction which is caused by natural hazards is called a natural disaster. The important sources of natural disasters are; earthquakes, floods, droughts, cyclones, landslides and forest fires.
3. Extreme shortage of water in a region causes drought. Whereas floods generally occur due to heavy rainfall or when the river water flows beyond its normal course.

Drought-prone areas in India: Rajasthan, Gujarat, Western Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rayalaseema and Telangana in Andhra Pradesh, central Maharashtra, interior Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Flood-prone areas in India: Floods are more frequent in Northern India. Assam is one of the flood prone areas.
4. Tsunami develops when a large mass of water is displaced. This can be caused by an undersea earthquakes or a volcanic eruption.

When a tsunami wave reaches the coast, it appears as a wall of water. With its tremendous energy, the fast moving wave can crush houses and other structures. Tsunami causes great loss of life and property. Most of the death caused by a tsunami are not frequent, they can occur at any time.

B Distinguish between the following

1. Focus and epicentre
 - The place of origin of an earthquake is called its focus and the place which is directly above the focus on the surface of the earth is called the epicentre.
2. Flood and drought
 - Floods occur due to heavy rainfall or when river water flows beyond its normal course. The extreme shortage of water in a region is called drought.
3. Tsunami and cyclone
 - Tsunami develops when a large mass of water is displaced, which can be caused by an undersea earthquake or a volcanic eruption; and this leads to the occurrence of a huge wave. Cyclones are circulatory winds in the lower parts of the atmosphere. It develops when a low pressure area is surrounded by high pressure.

C Give long answers in 80-100 words

1. Precautions against earthquakes are:
 - Leave your home or school building and move to an open space.
 - Do not stay near windows, bookcases, mirrors, hanging pots, fans etc.
 - Do not sit inside vehicles.
 - If outdoors, keep away from trees, signboards, buildings, poles and electric wires.
 - Learn the basic first-aid functions.
2. Precautions against cyclones:
 - Listen regularly to weather bulletins on television and radio.
 - Keep an emergency kit ready at home.
 - Do not venture into the sea.
 - Keep phone numbers of hospitals, police, help agencies.
 - Secure your home or move to a safer place before the cyclone hits your area.
3. Precautions against floods:
 - Know the routes and locations of safe shelter.
 - Keep adequate stock of freshwater, food articles and kerosene.
 - Do not enter the flooded areas of unknown depth.
 - Switch off power and electrical appliances.
 - Drink only boiled water and eat only fresh cooked food.
4. Precautionary measures against tsunami:
 - Know the height of the street above sea level and the distance from the coast. The areas of great risk are less than 10 m above sea level and within 2 km from the coast.
 - Prepare a plan of evacuation route from your house, school or workplace and find an area about 30 m above sea level.
 - The tsunami warning system should be installed in high-risk zones.
 - If you are visiting a place in the high-risk zone, check with the hotels or tour operators about tsunami evacuation information, and how you would be warned about it.
5. The main reasons for floods more in northern than southern India are as follows:
 - **Monsoon**: the annual rainfall along the western coast and western Ghats, Khasi Hills and over most of the Brahmaputra valley amounts more than 250 cm. This causes floods on their sloping sides due to excessive rainfall.
 - **River system**: the river system also plays a crucial role in causing floods. Almost all the rivers of India carry heavy discharges during the monsoon.
 - **Mountains and hills**: the steep and highly erodible mountains, particularly those of the Himalayan ranges are a major cause of flood in Northern India.

Chapter 17

Ideals of Our Constitution

Exercise

A Write true or false

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False

B Give short answers in 50-70 words.

1. At the Lahore Session of the congress in December 1929, it was decided that 26 January would be celebrated as the day of Purna Swaraj or 'complete Independence'. So when India became independent, 26 January was chosen as the day to declare India a republic.
2. (i) The Fundamental Rights and the federal form of government were adopted from the Constitution of USA.
(ii) The parliamentary system of government and single citizenship were adopted from Constitution of UK'
(iii) The Directive Principles of State Policy were adopted from the Constitution of Ireland.
(iv) The Five-Year Plan and Fundamental Duties were adopted from the Constitution of the former USSR.
3. Sovereignty is the freedom to govern oneself within a territory and to be free from any external control. Democracy refers to a government wherein people have the power to vote and elect their representatives. In India, citizens who are 18 years and above have the right to vote.
4. The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our constitution are:
 - Right to equality
 - Right to freedom
 - Right against exploitation
 - Right to freedom of religion
 - Cultural and educational rights
 - Right to constitutional remedies.

C Give long answers in 80-100 words

1. An amendment can be defined as a change in the provisions of the constitution through an act.
Amendments are made in the constitution because it is essential to make modifications in the constitution according to the changing conditions.
2. **Socialism**: Socialism means that everyone must enjoy social and economic equality. Under social equality, everyone must have equal status and opportunities.
Secularism: Secularism means that there will be no state religion. All religions will be treated equally.
Federalism: Federalism means a country which is governed at two levels, i.e. at the centre and at the state. India has a federal form of government.
Liberty: Liberty means freedom of an individual for his/her holistic development.
3. Our constitution guarantees six different freedoms to promote the ideal of liberty mentioned in the Preamble. All citizens have the right to:
 - Freedom of speech and expression
 - Assemble peacefully and without arms
 - Form associations and unions
 - Move freely throughout the territory of India
 - Reside and settle in any part of India
 - Practice any profession and carry on any occupation, trade or business.

4. Fundamental Duties are important for maintaining the dignity of humans and protecting ourselves from injustice and cruelty.
Four Fundamental Duties are:
 - To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 - To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
 - To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
 - To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
5. Women are considered to be frail and weak by nature. In many countries women were not given the rights to vote due to various reasons. They are;
 - The system and tradition
 - Illiteracy
 - Ignorance
 - Economic system
 - Patriarchal system
 - Unchecked male domination.
6. Today in our country the government helps the people depending on the caste basis, but people are not getting aid from the government from the economical point of view or depending on their economic status. It is often seen that an intelligent girl or boy not getting a chance to proceed in his/her studies due to his or her economical or financial background. Therefore, it is sometimes said that 'economic equality' should precede 'political equality'.
