

Social Science

Social and Political Life - III

Textbook for Class VIII



0860



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

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Foreword

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, recommends that children's life at school must be linked to their life outside the school. This principle marks a departure from the legacy of bookish learning which continues to shape our system and causes a gap between the school, home and community. The syllabi and textbooks developed on the basis of NCF signify an attempt to implement this basic idea. They also attempt to discourage rote learning and the maintenance of sharp boundaries between different subject areas. We hope these measures will take us significantly further in the direction of a child-centred system of education outlined in the National Policy on Education (1986).

The success of this effort depends on the steps that school principals and teachers will take to encourage children to reflect on their own learning and to pursue imaginative activities and questions. We must recognise that given space, time and freedom, children generate new knowledge by engaging with the information passed on to them by adults. Treating the prescribed textbook as the sole basis of examination is one of the key reasons why other resources and sites of learning are ignored. Inculcating creativity and initiative is possible if we perceive and treat children as participants in learning, not as receivers of a fixed body of knowledge.

These aims imply considerable change in school routines and mode of functioning. Flexibility in the daily timetable is as necessary as rigour in implementing the annual calendar so that the required number of teaching days is actually devoted to teaching. The methods used for teaching and evaluation will also determine how effective this textbook proves for making children's life at school a happy experience, rather than a source of stress or boredom. Syllabus designers have tried to address the problem of curricular burden by restructuring and reorienting knowledge at different stages with greater consideration for child psychology and the time available for teaching. The textbook attempts to enhance this endeavour by giving higher priority and space to opportunities for contemplation and wondering, discussion in small groups, and activities requiring hands-on experience.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) appreciates the hard work done by the textbook development committee responsible for this book. We wish to thank the Chairperson of the advisory group in Social Sciences, Professor Hari Vasudevan, the Chief Advisor, Sarada Balagopalan and the Advisor, Dipta Bhog for guiding the work of this committee. Several teachers contributed to the development of this textbook; we are grateful to their principals for making this possible. We are indebted to the institutions and organisations which have generously permitted us to draw upon their resources, material and personnel. We are especially grateful to the members of the National Monitoring Committee, appointed by the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development under the Chairpersonship of Professor Mrinal Miri and Professor G.P. Deshpande, for their valuable time and contribution. As an organisation committed to systemic reform and continuous improvement in the quality of its products, NCERT welcomes comments and suggestions which will enable us to undertake further revision and refinement.

New Delhi
30 November 2007

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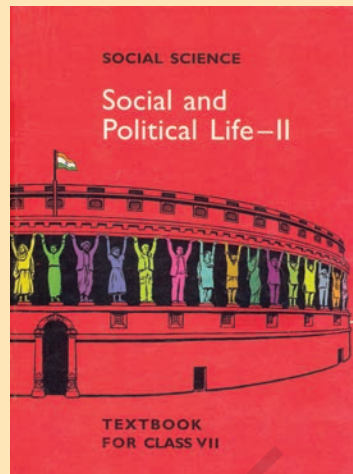
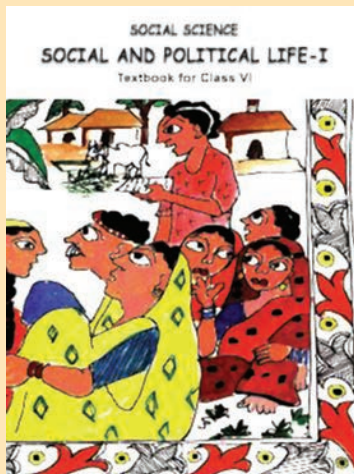
Several students at the Srijan School, Delhi and Sarvodaya Kanya Vidyalaya, Delhi drew pictures for the book on the theme of religious tolerance. We thank their teachers, Natasha Dutta and Jyoti Sethi for facilitating this. We would also like to thank Farah Farooqi for sharing with us her daughter Ainee's essay and allowing us to use it in this book. Arundhati Rajesh, a Class VIII student at Sardar Patel Vidyalaya also gave us feedback on our last Unit and we thank her for her inputs.

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Introductory Note for Teachers



This is the third and final textbook on Social and Political Life. In the higher classes, the students will continue to learn some of what we have discussed within the subject areas of political science and economics. In our 'Introductory Note' over the past two years, we had emphasised what this new subject area was about. This year's note is more personal as we write about what motivated us to create these textbooks in this manner and the central role that teachers play in transacting them.

Often teachers feel overwhelmed by frequent revisions in the curriculum. These are revisions that they seldom have any role in drafting but have to implement in the classroom space. Often teachers do not understand the basis for the changes. This results in some amount of frustration and cynicism about the effectiveness of any change. This skepticism can in some cases result in teachers not taking the new subject area very seriously. It may also lead to teachers' unwillingness to adopt new teaching practices that the new subject area relies upon. We hope that through sharing with you what has compelled us to develop these textbooks differently, over the past three years, you will recognise the significant role that teachers have in realising the pedagogic goals of Social and Political Life.

In hindsight, it appears we took up quite an exciting, though daunting, task three years ago when we decided that we would help flesh out a new subject area in middle-school social science. The task was exciting because quite a few of us had been involved with the teaching of Civics in school and knew how tedious the subject was to students. Or, we had done an analysis of civics textbooks and were dismayed by their limited understanding of Indian democracy. We were particularly troubled by two factors: one, the textbook's lack of any concrete examples to highlight the functioning of democracy in people's lives in India and two, its tendency to portray institutions and processes as if they functioned exactly in the ways in which the Constitution intended.

In addition, some of us had been part of a research project that showed that students were often confused between processes, institutions and individuals in government. For example, they were often not able to distinguish between the legislature and the executive. As teachers, you probably

often reflect upon such limitations of civics textbooks. We were also motivated by the fact that contemporary social and political issues did not have any space in the middle-school curriculum. Though civics had tried to raise these through a focus on the government, a new subject area was an opportunity to enlarge this focus and make it more exciting to teach without losing sight of the government's role.

We were confronted by three different types of questions. The first of these was: how can we get students to understand contemporary social and political concerns? The first question brought forth the following tentative ideas: one, we would need content that was grounded in the lives of students; two, students needed to understand that 'democracy' is not limited to the functioning of government institutions but depends primarily on the role played by ordinary persons; and three, change in content would simultaneously require a different pedagogic style.

The second question that struck us concerned the choice of themes within the subject area. Here we have explored many new themes, trying to balance what is appropriate for the middle school with a certain depth of analysis. It is unfortunate that social science has increasingly come to be viewed by students a box full of general knowledge facts to be learnt by rote. This existing understanding is completely opposed to what social science is meant to do, i.e. to provide a lens through which to analyse the world around us. This ability to analyse social issues is increasingly being viewed as a necessary and desirable skill to possess even amongst those who teach 'Science' in Universities. As social science teachers, we should be proud of our subject area and the opportunity it provides to build in the student a critical and informed way of looking at their contemporary world.

The third question related to the role that we expected teachers to play in this new subject area. This was more within the realm of pedagogy and we had the following thoughts on this: one, that as often as possible we would not provide definitions for concepts that we discussed, two, that we would use stories and other forms of creative expression including storyboards to help the students empathise with the issues being raised, and three, that the in-text and end-text questions we asked would make students engage analytically with the material presented. The visuals that the book used, whether they be storyboards, photos or photo essays, were integral to the content and could be used for further analysis of issues. These should not be seen as decorative.

Quite naturally for all of these ideas to materialise within the space of the classroom, we had to rely on more than the textbook. A national textbook, we recognised, would always fall short of providing particular content that was grounded in the vast diversity of students' lives in this country. As far as possible, we have tried to spread the case studies across regions and social groups. Secondly, since contemporary concerns would necessarily highlight the inequalities that were woven into our social fabric, there was a need for mediation of information and opinion in the classroom space. And, this role is best played by teachers. So your role is not just to transact the content of the textbook but you have been expected from the start to bring in different, more local, examples and help students develop their own analysis of important issues. These textbooks also mark a departure from earlier ones precisely because they name and identify specific forms of inequality. These caste, religious and gender distinctions are also realities that are present in the classroom and therefore, our expectation is also that you will handle these situations with the necessary sensitivity.

Paulo Freire, the Brazilian educator (who characterised rote learning as akin to depositing money in a bank) wrote that teachers should attempt to, "live part of their dreams within their educational space (i.e. in schools)". And, we hoped that the social and political life classroom would serve quite easily as this space for teachers because the topics discussed in the textbooks

were deeply connected to people's struggles for justice, equality and dignity. We hoped that the teachers' strong identification with the topics discussed would allow them to guide students to critically pose questions on contemporary issues.

We also realised that this critical lens we wanted students to develop would need to be linked to a larger vision. This was needed for them to make a more informed analysis as well as not develop a cynicism when confronted with stark realities of social and political life in India. We wanted them to be critical and positive at the same time. And, although this might sound contradictory to you, we were quite sure that we did not want one without the other. For students to be confronted by only unequal realities without having any idea about how matters could be better, would have been frustrating. And on the flip side, to have them to learn about India only as an ideal democracy, in order that they remain positive, would have been misleading, given that their everyday realities are constantly telling them a different story.

Luckily for us, the country has a visionary document as well as a history of people's struggles. It is these two tools that we deliberately decided to draw upon to help make a critical analysis simultaneously a hopeful and positive experience for students. The Indian Constitution is a visionary document and has been used as such by several individuals and social movements to address issues of injustice and oppression. We have used the Constitution to serve as the moral compass for this new subject area. In addition, the book also utilises social movements to meaningfully show students that the existence of the Constitution does not in and of itself guarantee equality and dignity but that people continuously struggle to realise these in their lives.

As we developed this last book, we were also aware that in the future changes will be made to the social and political life curriculum as well as these textbooks. We hope that sharing the above reasons – why we developed these texts as well as what we hope the teacher and student will bring to the analyses presented – will allow you to deepen your commitment to this subject area. We hope that it will allow you to recognise that as the only subject area that deals with contemporary social and political issues in middle-school classes, *Social and Political Life* series provides you with a great opportunity to explore the ways in which your students' lives are tied to broader societal issues. We would like for you to use this opportunity to begin to change the ways in which students are forced to learn information by rote in the classroom space. Since the information provided in these textbooks provides enough room to introduce connected local concerns and to develop an analysis based on this, you need to exercise an active role in making the classroom space exciting as well as safe for students of all backgrounds to air their opinions without feeling left out, ridiculed or silenced.

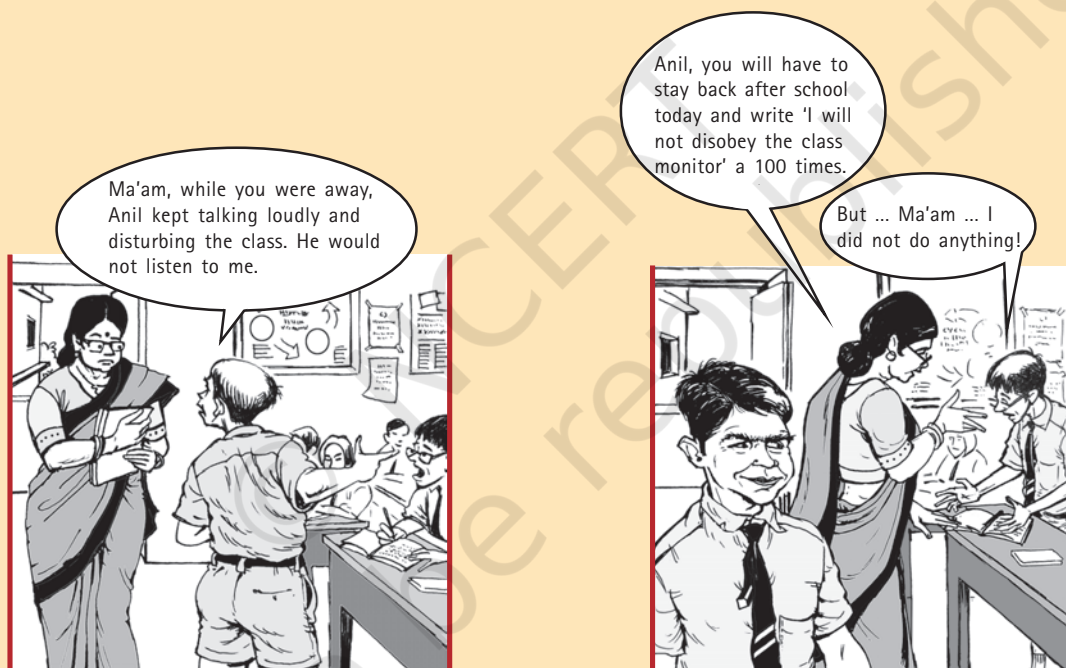
The task of establishing a new subject area through a textbook is not easy. *Social and Political Life* because of its focus on the contemporary will also be controversial at times. We can't run away from this. While you would allow a variety of opinions to be expressed, this would be based on a large amount of trust in your sense of justice and dignity for all. If you believe that schools can help build in the child a sense of a just society, then *Social and Political Life* provides you a great opportunity to do this. It is our keen hope that you take up our offer.

What are the issues included in the Class VIII book?

The Class VIII book has a focus on rule of law and social justice. The units are devoted to the following topics: the Indian Constitution, the Parliament, the Judiciary, Social Marginalisation and the Economic Presence of Government. Each unit consists of two chapters. In this book, students learn what law is and what is meant by rule of law. They also learn that often laws are not enough and people continue to struggle to have their fundamental rights realised long after laws have been passed to guarantee these. The book ends with a note on the 'Constitution as a Living Ideal'. This note serves the function of tying together the main ideas raised in the book.

What elements does the Class VIII book utilise to explain selected issues?

Storyboards: We have received feedback that the storyboards that we introduced last year worked well in the classroom with both students and teachers. This year, we have continued to use this visual medium to discuss narratives that are fictional but based on real events. We hope students will be drawn into the narrative and this will help them better understand the concepts and processes that the storyboard depicts.



Glossary: The glossary words are highlighted in the chapters. The glossary is not a dictionary. Instead, it explains the context or sense in which the words or phrases have been used in the chapter. The glossary is a tool to be used for understanding the text further and not something that needs to be memorised.



In-text and End-text Questions: As with the books in the two previous years, this year's book also includes in-text and end-text questions. These combine different kinds of questions, testing the ability to reason, to contrast and compare, to infer and extrapolate, to analyse and to read and create visual material. The end-text questions usually revise the main conceptual points raised in the chapter in addition to asking students to often use their creative abilities. It is crucial that students answer these questions in their own words.

The Judiciary

Unit Three

Teacher's Note

Students are going to be introduced to the judiciary through these chapters. Yet, agents of this system like the police, the courts etc., are probably something that students are already quite familiar with either through the media or perhaps through personal experience. In this unit, the effort is to combine some basic knowledge on the judicial system with more hands-on information on the criminal justice system. The first chapter covers topics that will be reinforced in the higher classes. The effort while teaching this should be to provide students with a sense of the significant role played by the judiciary in upholding the principles enshrined in the Constitution. The second chapter explains the role of different individuals in the criminal justice system and here it is crucial that students understand the connection between each person's role and the duty of justice for all that the Constitution provides.

Before starting Chapter 5, it might be useful to reiterate the discussion on the 'rule of law' from the previous unit. This can then lead to a discussion on the role of the judiciary in upholding the 'rule of law'. First, reiterate though not rigidly stated concepts on the justice being involved in Chapter 5. The reason why the independence of the judiciary is key to its functioning is a complex idea so something that students need to understand. This can be conveyed at a more basic level using examples of different decision-making processes that the student is familiar with. The structure has been illustrated through a case and students should be encouraged to discuss other cases to better understand the working of the judicial system. The last paragraph of 'access to justice' highlights the role of the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in facilitating justice. It also touches upon the 'delay' in providing justice. The student's growing knowledge of Fundamental Rights should be used while discussing this section.

Chapter 6 has been included in order to make students more aware of the role played by different persons in the criminal justice system and the process that needs to be followed in order to ensure a fair trial. The chapter takes in its starting point a straightforward idea which is at once highlighted and used this as the reference point to discuss the roles of the police, the public prosecutors, the judge, as well as when a trial should include a jury to ensure that the students will have their own opinions, which might be quite critical, on the ways in which the criminal justice system works. Your role as a teacher will be to balance their concerns with a discussion of the ideal as explained in the chapter. This can be done in two ways: one, through a continued emphasis on the link between this ideal functioning and the principles enshrined by the Indian Constitution as discussed in earlier chapters, and two, through emphasising the authority that an informed and aware public can make in the working of these institutions. The discussion of the criminal justice system is to help students understand this better and so tell them to fight this by the

With this page, the national movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?

Results of 8th Lok Sabha elections (1984)	
Political Party	No. of MPs elected
National Parties	
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	2
Communist Party of India (CPI)	6
Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPM)	22
Indian Congress Socialist (ICS)	4
Indian National Congress (INC)	404
Janata Party (JP)	30
Lok Dal (LD)	3
State Parties	
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra (AIADMK)	12
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	2
All India Forward Block (FBL)	2
Indian Congress (I) (C)	1
Janmu & Kshetriya Conference (JKC)	3
Kerala Congress (I) (KC)	2
Muslim League (ML)	2
Peasants and Workers Party of India (PWI)	1
Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP)	3
Telugu Desam Party (TDP)	30
Independents	5
Grand Total	514

Source: www.ips.gov.in

1984 Lok Sabha elections to support the question below: Who will have the greatest influence? (1984)

Who will be the greatest influence on the Lok Sabha?

Is the question easier to ask now than when it was first asked?

The photograph on page 38 shows results from the 1984 Lok Sabha elections held in 1984. The photograph is easier to understand than the one on page 37.

1. Which state has the highest number of MPs in the Lok Sabha? (1984)

2. Which state has the least number of MPs in the Lok Sabha?

3. Which political party has the most MPs in the Lok Sabha?

4. Which party has the most MPs in the Lok Sabha?

Exercises

1. Why do you think the national movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?

2. In this 2004 map of Parliamentary constituencies, identify the constituencies in your state. What is the name of the MP from your constituency? How many MPs does your state have? Why are certain constituencies coloured green while others are coloured blue?

3. You have read in Chapter 1 that the 'Parliamentary form of government' that exists in India has three levels. This includes the Parliament (central government) and the various State Legislatures (state governments). Fill in the following table with information on the various representatives from your area.

	State Government	Central Government
Which political parties/leader have currently in power?		
Who formed the current government from your area?		
Which political parties currently form the Opposition?		
When were elections last held?		
When will the next elections be held?		
How many women representatives are there (from your state)?		

Chapter 3: Why Do We Need a Parliament?

Chapter 3: Why Do We Need a Parliament?

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

The world's worst industrial tragedy took place in Bhopal 24 years ago. Union Carbide (UC) an American company had a factory in the city in which it produced pesticides. At midnight on 2 December, 1984, an insecticide (MIC) - a highly poisonous gas - started leaking from this UC plant.

Remembering Anita Saha, a survivor: "At about 12.00 a 1 meter to the sound of my baby coughing badly, in the half light I saw that the room was filled with a white cloud. I heard people shouting 'bhai, rai', then I started coughing with each breath screaming as if I was breathing in fire. My eyes were burning."

The disaster was not an accident. UC had deliberately opened the essential safety system in order to cut costs. Hours before the Bhopal disaster, there had been incidents of gas leak killing a worker and marring street.

Within three days, more than 8,000 people were dead. Hundreds of thousands were injured.

Despite the overwhelming evidence pointing to UC as responsible for the disaster, it refused to accept responsibility. In the ensuing legal battle, the government sued the victims in a civil case against UC. It filed a \$1 billion compensation case in 1986, but accepted a barely \$450 million in 1989. Numerous lawsuits against the corporation, but the Supreme Court ruled that the victimized amount would stand.

UC stopped its operations, but left behind tons of toxic chemicals. There have been signs of the disaster, commemorating events. One Chemical, the company who now owns the plant, refuses to take responsibility for clean up.

Most of those exposed to the poison gas came from poor, working-class families, of which nearly 60,000 people are today too sick to work. Among them are children, many disabled, many suffering from respiratory ailments, eye problems and other disorders. Children developed peculiar deformities, like the girl in the photo.

24 years later, people are still fighting for justice for safe drinking water, for health-care facilities and jobs for the people poisoned by UC. They also demand that Anderson, the UC chairman who bore criminal charges, be prosecuted.

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