

SOCIAL SCIENCE VII

(Questions 1 - 6): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The future of the **Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS)**, a co-operative of fisherfolk operating in the Tawa reservoir in Madhya Pradesh's Hoshangabad district, is firmly on hold. On December 23, 2006, their licence to fish in the reservoir expired, and since then all hell has broken loose. The reservoir was created when a dam was built on the river Tawa, a tributary of the Narmada river, in 1974. TMS, comprising tribals the dam had displaced, was formed as a platform demanding their right to fish in the reservoir; TMS has managed fishing there since 1996.

Despite the expiry of the licence, and non-renewal, TMS fisher folk continued to fish in the reservoir. In early January, 2007, the forest department at Sakhota Naka intercepted two TMS motorboats and 60 kg of fish. "When we approached the forest ranger, he asked for Rs 5,000 as penalty. We said we don't have that much money; instead, 5,000 fisher folks can sit on dharna here," says Guliabai, a TMS leader, of Kesla village. "On January 25, 2007, thousands gathered in protest. Republic Day witnessed a flag-hosting ceremony and we asked for our boats back." Then women commandeered two boats of the forest department at Sakhota Naka, and another two at Tekapar. A police complaint was lodged against them, and when a posse turned up, tribals captured two police jeeps. A police force surrounded villages but the fisherfolk continued with the dharna, at Daudi village, and did not return the boats. The police force had to retreat, and the forest department gave up. They returned the boats on the night of January 28, 2007; fisherfolk reciprocated two days later. "The forest department also took our fishing nets when they captured the Sangh's boats," says Maniram Dhurve, of Manna village. "They have not returned these. Neither do they allow us to fish. The net cost Rs 300 a kg. Mine weighed 8 kg. My brother is physically challenged. We don't have help."

1. Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) is a
 - a) Co-operative of carpenters
 - b) co-operative of farmers
 - c) Co-operative of weavers
 - d) co-operative of fishermen

2. On December 23, 2006, their licence to fish in the reservoir
 - a) ended
 - b) renewed
 - c) allowed
 - d) continued

3. River Tawa is a tributary of which of the following river

- a) Tapi b) Yamuna c) Narmada d) Chambal

4. A TMS leader of Kesla village

- a) Maniram b) Guliabai c) Munna d) Dhurve

5. What was the penalty demanded by the forest ranger?

- a) Rs. 500 b) Rs.300 c) Rs.5000 d) Rs.2000

6. "They have not returned **these**. Neither do they allow us to fish"

'**these**' stands for

- a) nets b) boats c) money d) dam

(Questions 7 - 12): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Pandita Ramabai (23 April 1858 – 5 April 1922) was an Indian social reformer, a champion for the emancipation of women, and a pioneer in education. She acquired a reputation as a Sanskrit scholar. She never went to school but learnt to read and write from her parents. She was given the title Pandita (scholar) because she could read and write Sanskrit, a remarkable achievement as women then were not allowed such knowledge.

Pandita Ramabai, the founder of **Mukti Mission** was a pioneer in several ways. She had a charismatic personality and was passionately interested in the freedom and welfare of her countrywomen. Inspired by God, Jesus Christ, she founded the Mukti Mission on March 11, 1889. She started the Sharada Sadan in Bombay, with the help of two other widows. In 1898, she established the Mission at Kedgaon on a 100 acre plot. By mid-1900, there were 2500 residents housed in the Mukti Sadan, Sharada Sadan, Krupa Sadan (home of grace for the disgraced women), Priti Sadan (home of love for the aged and infirm), Sadanand Sadan (home for boys) and Bartimi Sadan (home for the blind).

Homes for Destitute Women and Girls Orphaned and semi- orphaned girls find a home and shelter in our home at Kedgaon. Matrons and Guardians fill the role of parents, helping the girls grow in a loving atmosphere.

Education, Religious Training and Medical Care Pandita Ramabai firmly believed that the education of women would pave the way for their welfare She was the first to start the Kindergarten method of learning. Today the Sharada Sadan (Primary School) the Manorama Memorial Girls High School the Manorama Memorial English School, and the School for the Blind stand in fulfilment of this need not only for the Mukti girls, but also for the surrounding community. **The Krishna Bai Memorial Hospital at Kedgaon**, with modern facilities, is able to provide medical care in case of emergency. This 30 bed hospital, founded in 1948, caters not only to the Mukti residents, but also to the community. Thousands use these medical facilities every year.

1. Ramabai was given the title Pandita because of her knowledge in
 - a) Sanskrit b) Education c) Hindi d) Kannada
2. Which of the following Mission is founded by Pandita Ramabai?
 - a) Ramakrishna Mission b) RamabaiMission c) Mukti Mission
 - d) Sai Mission
3. Where was the Saradha Sadan started?
 - a) Bombay b) Madras c) Calcutta d) Pune
4. Find the odd man out
 - a) Bartimi Sadan b) Krupa Sadan c) Priti Sadan d) Seva Sadan
5. Who was the first to start the Kindergarten method of learning in India?
 - a) Sister Nivedita b) Montessori c) Rama Bai d) Anne Besant
6. When was the Krishna Bai Memorial Hospital at Kedgaon started?
 - a) 1947 b) 1948 c) 1898 d) 1922

