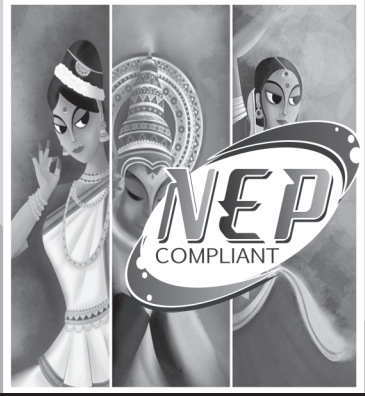




KIMAYA
Nurturing childhood with Divine Power



AROUND THE GLOBE

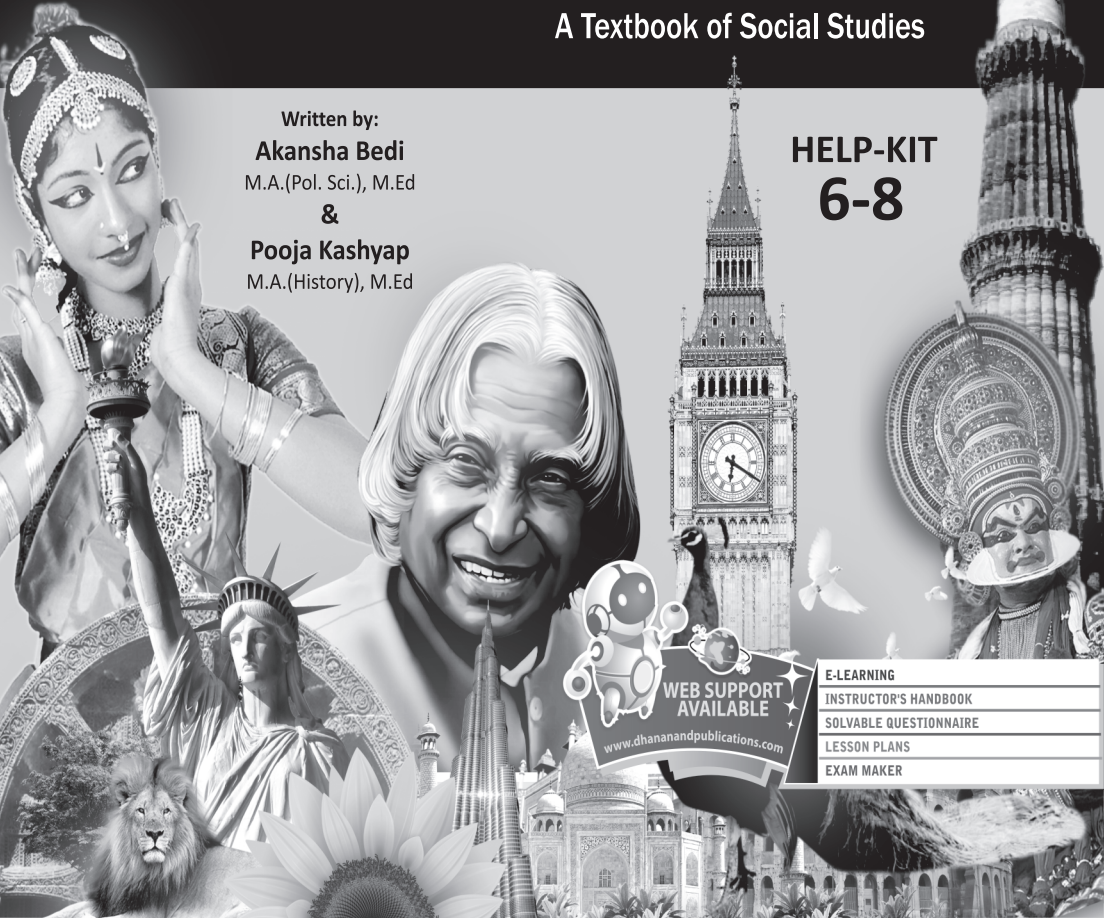
A Textbook of Social Studies

Written by:

Akansa Bedi
M.A.(Pol. Sci.), M.Ed
&

Pooja Kashyap
M.A.(History), M.Ed

HELP-KIT
6-8



**WEB SUPPORT
AVAILABLE**

www.dhananandpublications.com

E-LEARNING

INSTRUCTOR'S HANDBOOK

SOLVABLE QUESTIONNAIRE

LESSON PLANS

EXAM MAKER

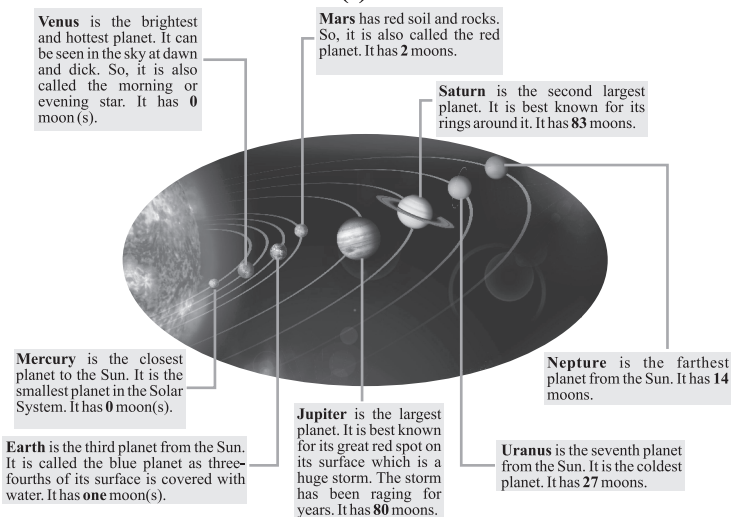
years for light to travel across one galaxy. There are billions of galaxies scattered unevenly though the universe. Galaxies are classified according to their appearance and shape as spiral, elliptical and irregular galaxies. Each galaxy consists of millions of stars. All stars within a galaxy revolve around the centre of the galaxy. Despite having so much matter, galaxies are mostly empty spaces, with vast distance between stars.

The milky way galaxy is the home of our solar system.

- The solar system means the 'family of the Sun'. Our solar system consists of our star, the Sun and everything bound to it by its gravity—the planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, dwarf planets such as Pluto; dozens of moons; and millions of asteroids, comets, and meteoroids.
- The galaxy in which the Earth and the Sun are located is known as the Milky Way or Akash Ganga. Its closest neighbor is the Andromeda Galaxy. The stars in the Milky Way form a spiral shape, and in a clear night, appear as a broad white band of light. Huge clouds of dust particles and gases are present throughout the galaxy.

Nep : Computational and Analytical Thinking

Look at the picture of the solar system given below. Name all the planets and write the numbered moon(s) it has.



Project Work

Do it yourself

2

Latitudes and Longitudes

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Equator** is 0° latitude and is a great circle.
2. The Tropic of Capricorn is found in **Southern** Hemisphere.
3. The Temperate Zone falling between the $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ and $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ is called the **Torrid zone**.
4. The lines of longitude and latitude form a **grid** on the globe.
5. 82°E longitude is the standard meridian of **India**.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Network of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. • **Grid**
2. The prime meridian passes through • **Greenwich**
3. The standard meridian of India which shows Indian standard time. • **$82\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{E}$ longitude**
4. The zone between Arctic Circle and north pole. • **North Frigid Zone**
5. Angular distance of a place north or south of the Equator • **Latitude**

D. Define the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Latitudes** : Lines of latitude are imaginary lines that run horizontally across the surface of the Earth. They are also referred to as parallels. They run from east to west.
2. **Longitudes** : The lines joining the North Pole and the South Pole are called the lines of longitude. Longitude is also called 'meridian' which means 'midday'. It is so called because all places on any line of meridian have their noon at the same time.
3. **Equator** : Equator is the 0° latitude, which divides the Earth into the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.
4. **GMT** : The 24 zones are measured in hours ahead of or behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), which is the time at the Prime Meridian line. This GMT is the standard time for UK.

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. A globe is a model of the Earth. It shows accurate sizes and shapes of all the physical features of the Earth, such as oceans and continents.
2. Other than the Equator the important parallels are:
• **Tropic of Cancer** : $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ in the Northern Hemisphere. It passes through the middle of our country.
• **Tropic of Capricorn** : $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ in the Southern Hemisphere.
• **Arctic Circle** : $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ of the equator.
• **Antarctic Circle** : $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ of the equator.
3. The Equator is taken as a starting line and so marked as 0° latitude. The angular distance of the North Pole and the South Pole from the Equator is 90° each. Thus, the latitude of the North Pole is 90°N and that of the South Pole is 90°S .
4. The Torrid Zone is a zone that lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The sunrays fall almost vertically here all the year round. It receives maximum heat and is the hottest zone on Earth. The

Equator runs through the middle of this zone. The midday Sun is exactly overhead at least once a year in this zone. It is also known as tropical zone.

5. The lines joining the North Pole and the South Pole are called the lines of longitudes. Longitudes are also called 'meridians' which means 'midday'. It is so called because all places on any line of meridian have their noon at the same time.
6. The Frigid Zone is the coldest area of the Earth because it lies near the poles in both the hemispheres. This area receives minimum heat.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. 1. On the basis of the heat received, the Earth is divided into the following three heat zones.

(i) The Torrid Zone

It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The sunrays fall almost vertically here all the year round. It receives maximum heat and is the hottest zone on Earth. The Equator runs through the middle of this zone. The midday Sun is exactly overhead at least once a year in this zone. It is also known as tropical zone.

(ii) The Temperate Zone

The zone outside the Torrid Zone between $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ receives slanting rays of the Sun. This zone is neither too hot nor too cold i.e., it has moderate temperature. The belt between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle is called the North Temperate Zone. The belt between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle is called the South Temperate Zone. The midday Sun is never overhead beyond the Tropic of Cancer or the Tropic of Capricorn.

(iii) The Frigid Zone

This zone between $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ and North Pole and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ and South Pole receives minimum heat. It is the coldest zone. The North Frigid Zone lies between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole. The South Frigid Zone lies between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole. The mid-day Sun never rises much above the horizon.

2. Other than the Equator there are two important parallels of latitude in each hemisphere which correspond with dividing lines of heat zones of the Earth. The important parallels are the following:

Tropic of Cancer : It is the parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ in the Northern Hemisphere. It passes through the middle of our country.

Tropic of Capricorn : It is the parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ in the Southern Hemisphere.

Arctic Circle : It is $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N of the equator.

Antarctic Circle : It lies $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S of the equator.

3. The lines of longitude and latitude form a network on the globe. They intersect each other at right angles forming a grid. Using the grid we can locate any place on Earth by referring to the point where latitudes and longitudes intersect. The Parallels help us to locate a place north or south of the Equator, while the Meridians do the same east or west of the

Prime Meridian. The point of intersection of these lines gives us the precise location of a place. For example, Haridwar in Uttarakhand lies at the point of intersection of 30°N latitude and 78°E longitude.

4. When the Sun is overhead on a given longitude, the time on all the places lying on that longitude will be 12 noon. The time of a place, according to its longitude, is called the local time. Many longitudes pass through a country; and since places on each longitude have different local time, each country will have more than one local time. For example, in India, the western and eastern borders are some 2,000 km apart. Therefore, Dwarka in Gujarat, which is in the west, and Dibrugarh in Assam, in the east have a difference of 1 hour and 45 minutes in their local times. If local times of all the longitudes will be considered, it would result in a lot of confusion to set railway timings, TV timings etc. Thus, countries usually adopt the time of the meridian passing through the centre as their standard time. The zone, in which India lies, roughly spans from 75°E to 90°E. Thus, the Standard Meridian of India has been fixed at 82½°E, which is the centre of that zone. It passes through Allahabad and Chennai. The entire country follows the time at the Standard Meridian, which is called the Indian Standard Time (IST). The 24 zones are measured in hours ahead of or behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), which is the time at the Prime Meridian line. This GMT is the standard time for UK. India, which is located to the east of UK, is 5½ hours ahead of UK in its standard time. Hence it is said that IST is 5½ hours ahead of GMT.

NEP : Adaptive Education

Do it yourself

Project Work

Do it yourself

3

Motions of the Earth

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c. 2. c. 3. b.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Rotation** and **Revolution** are two types of movements of the Earth.
2. The Earth completes one rotation on its axis in **24** hours.
3. The Earth takes **4** minutes to rotate 1° longitude.
4. The position when the Earth happens to be closest to the Sun is called **perihelion**.
5. The Earth reaches the position of Autumnal Equinox on **23rd September**.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True

D. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. **Rotation :** The Earth spins on its axis from west to east. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called the rotation. The Earth's axis is tilted at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the perpendicular position and $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the orbital plane. This tilting of the axis is called inclination of the Earth's axis. The Earth completes one rotation on its axis in 24 hours.
 2. **Revolution :** The movement of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed elliptical orbit is called revolution.
 3. **Aphelion :** The position when the earth happens to be the farther + distance from the sun is called Aphelion.
 4. **Leap year :** After every four year, we have 366 days in a year. A year has 366 days is called a leap year.

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
1. While rotating one half of the Earth's surface gets light from the Sun and other half remains dark. So the lighted half is day and the dark half is night. The sunrays are slanting both in the morning and in the evening. They fall on a large area of the Earth so there is less heat during the morning and the evening.
 2. The Earth completes one revolution in 365 days and 6 hours. While 365 days make one complete year, $6 \times 4 = 24$ hours are added to a year after every 4 years to make one complete day. It is added to the month of February every 4 years which has 366 days. This year is called leap year.
 3. A year is usually divided into four seasons spring, summer, autumn and winter. Seasons change when there is change in the position of the Earth with reference to the Sun. These changes are due to :
 - i. the revolution of the Earth, and
 - ii. the inclination of the Earth's axis in a fixed direction.
 4. **Spring Equinox :** 21st March has spring season in the Northern Hemisphere and autumn season in the Southern Hemisphere. The sun shines directly on the equator and there are 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night all over the earth. The sun rises at the North pole at noon which remains illuminated until the September Equinox. The sun sets at the South Pole at noon after having been alight since the September Equinox.
 5. The Earth's axis is tilted at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the perpendicular position and $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the orbital plane. This tilting of the axis is called inclination of the Earth's axis.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The Northern Hemisphere is inclined towards the Sun for 6 months (between 21st March and 23rd September). This position of the Earth is called the Summer Solstice. Since a large portion of the Northern Hemisphere is getting light from the Sun, it is summer in the regions north of the Equator. A very small portion of the southern Hemisphere receives slanting Sun's rays. Hence, this hemisphere enjoys the winter season most of the time.

On 21st June, the Sun's rays fall directly over the Tropic of Cancer. Due to this, area around this latitude becomes very hot. On the other hand,

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Globe | • Model of earth |
| 2. Political map | • City |
| 3. Physical map | • Geographical features |
| 4. Cardinal points | • Directions |
| 5. Sketch | • Rough drawing |

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
1. A map is a drawing of the earth or any of its part on a flat surface, drawn to scale. A map is not a photograph of the earth's surface; in fact, it can show many things that a picture cannot show.
 2. We need maps because they are basic tools of geography that can be used to get information about the entire earth or a part of it. Reading a map allows one to understand the earth, its features and its people.
 3. Thematic maps are maps which provide us specific information, such as representing climatic conditions, distribution of minerals, crops, industries, population, vegetation and transportation etc. They are also called distribution maps.
 4. A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale. It gives detailed information, e.g., the plan of a house to be constructed or the plan of your classroom. Plan gives minor details like length and breadth of rooms, location and size of windows, doors, point of ceiling and so on.
 5. A globe is difficult to carry around and store. (The new inflatable globe has, to some extent, reduced this problem).
 - We can only see one half of the earth at a time.
 - It does not show all geographical and man-made features.
 - It does not show details of an area for close study.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Comparison of maps with the globes

i. A map is easy to carry around and store.	i. A globe is difficult to carry around and store.
ii. We can see whole earth at a time.	ii. We can only see one half of the earth at a time.
iii. It shows all geographical and man-made features.	iii. It does not show all geographical and man-made features.
iv. It shows details of an area for close study.	iv. It does not show details of an area for close study.
v. All maps are inherently inaccurate.	v. We cannot see all place properly on the globe.
vi. A map becomes prove useful with the help of scale, cardinal points, and conventional symbols.	

2. Maps have many advantages. They can show any form of information, such as weather, tourist spots, and physical features, in more detail. It is easy to carry maps to wherever we like. Also maps can be bound in a form of book.

3. Maps are of many types. The most commonly used maps are :
- i. **Political Maps** : Political maps divide an area into administrative units such as countries, states, districts, villages, cities or towns with the help of lines to show borders or boundaries.
 - ii. **Physical Maps** : These maps show geographical features such as mountains, hills, plateaus, plains and water bodies such as rivers, lakes, seas. Climatic conditions can also be represented on such maps.
 - iii. **Thematic Maps** : They provide us specific information, such as representing climatic conditions, distribution of minerals, crops, industries, population, vegetation, transportation etc. They are also called distribution maps. Such maps can be seen in an Atlas.
 - iv. **Topographic Maps or Survey Maps** : Topographical maps show great details of the natural features of a small area including rivers, lakes, mountains, etc., along with man-made areas like parks, wells, cities and towns.
4. Features of maps are as follows :
- The title** : The title tells us what the map is going to show or tell us whether about the administrative unit, landforms, climatic conditions, distribution of crops, wildlife, population and so on.
- The direction** : An arrow with the letter 'N' is printed in the upper right hand corner of a map. It means that the arrow is pointing towards the north. In maps, the top of the map indicates north, the bottom south, the left side west and right side east. The four directions North, South, East, West are called the Cardinal Points of the compass. We can find the direction with the help of an instrument called magnetic compass.
- Other than these, there are four intermediate directions. They are North-East (NE), South East (SE), South West (SW) and North-West (NW).
- The scale and distance** : A map represents a portion of the Earth's surface on a reduced size paper. So you need to know how much reduced is the size of the map or what is the actual distance on the ground represented by the distance on the map between two points.
- It is the scale of the map that gives us this knowledge. The relationship between the map distance and the corresponding ground distance (actual distance) is called the scale of the map.
5. A sketch is usually a rough diagram made from one's imagination without measuring the actual distance on the ground. It is actually a map with outlines, drawn without a scale and also without signs or symbols. Sketch may be called as rough map. For example, drawing a sketch of India on blackboard to explain. A sketch can be drawn more easily in comparison of maps and plans. Another example, explaining the location of a shopping complex or a market, or a cinema hall from your residence.

NEP Multiple Intelligence

Solve the crossword with the help of clues :

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
1. The variations on the land surface are known as relief features or landforms of the earth. There are a variety of landforms on the earth's surface. These are—mountain, plateaus and plains.
 2. The gradual uplifting of folds to form the fold mountains take place in different stages. Almost all the major mountains under this category were formed during the recent period of geological history. That is why they are known young fold mountains. The Himalayas, the Alps, the Rockies, the Andes are the young fold mountains.
 3. Plateaus are uplifted landmasses with steep sides and relatively flat surface.
 4. Mt. Fujiyama, Mt. Mauna Kea, Mt. Vesuvius
 5. The West Siberian Plain, Walachian Plain, Tabasco Plain etc.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. On the basis of their origin mountains are generally classified into four types. These are : i Fold, ii Block, iii Volcanic, iv Residual.

i. Fold Mountains

Fold mountains are formed by the internal processes of the Earth. These mountains are formed due to the push of tectonic forces in the lithospheric plates. This push or compression causes the rock layers to fold. Under the impact of the forces of compression the horizontal rock strata crumbles into a series of upward folds and downward folds. The upward folds are called anticlines and downward folds are called synclines.

The gradual uplifting of folds to form the fold mountains take place in different stages. Almost all the major mountains under this category were formed during the recent period of geological history. That is why they are known young fold mountains. The Himalayas, the Alps, the Rockies, the Andes are the young fold mountains. On the other hand the old fold mountains have been denuded and worn out by the external forces of denudation. The Urals, the Appalachians, the Aravallis are some of the old mountains.

ii. Block Mountains

The block mountains are formed as a result of the horizontal forces of tension. Due to the tensional forces the faults occur in the Earth's crust. Sometimes a block of land rises up between the two parallel faults, thus forming a block mountain or a horst and if a block of land subsides between the faults, it forms a trench, called a rift valley or graben. Satpura and Vindhya in India are the block mountains while the Narmada valley and Tapi valley are the rift valleys.

iii. Volcanic Mountains

Whenever there is an eruption of volcano, the lava comes out and spreads around the volcanic pipe. With the passage of time this lava solidifies and gives rise to a cone shaped mountain called volcanic mountain. Mt. Vesuvius in Italy, Mt. Fujiyama in Japan and Mt. Mauna Kea in Hawaii are the examples of volcanic mountains.

iv. Residual Mountains

Some of the mountains which used to be very high during the earlier period of geological history, have now been worn out by the external agents of denudation like rainwater, glacier, wind, etc. Hence they are

also known as mountains of circumdenudation or relict mountains. The Aravallis and the Nilgiris in India are such examples.

2. Importance of Plains

- Plains are very important for mankind.
 - River plains have been the cradles of civilisations, e.g. Indus Valley in India and Pakistan, Egyptian civilisation in NE Africa, Hwang Ho and Yangtze Valleys in China due to fertile soil for farming and water for irrigation. Construction of road, rail network and buildings is easy. Plains favour agriculture, industrial and other commercial activities on a large scale.
3. Mountains are undoubtedly uneven surfaces. They have proved their usefulness in many ways :
- Melting of snow from the mountains is the source of fresh water rivers e.g. Ganga, Yamuna, Sutluj, Indus etc.
 - Forests on the mountain slopes are the source of medicinal herbs, softwood for paper, fuel wood, resins and habitat for animals.
 - Tea gardens and fruit orchards are developed on mountain slopes.
 - Mountains are natural barriers and act as climatic divide. The Himalayas stops the cold winds from China to enter India and prevents the moist winds from going into China.
 - Mountains are storehouses of minerals and building stones.
 - Today, we have also encouraged several adventurous sports like hand-gliding, river-rafting, skiing, etc.
4. Plateaus are useful in many ways :
- They are storehouse of metallic minerals and precious stones. Myanmar is famous for rubies, South Africa for gold and diamond deposits, Chhotanagpur plateau of India for iron ore and manganese deposits. Waterfalls in plateau region not only provide scenic beauty but also sites for producing hydroelectricity.

Project Work

Do it yourself

6

India–Physical Divisions and Climate

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. India lies entirely to the **north** of the Equator.
2. The **Himalayas** are the highest mountains of the world.
3. The **Yamuna** is the largest tributary of Ganga.
4. Southern India remains **warm** throughout the year.
5. South-West Monsoon winds have **two** branches.

C. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Kanyakumari • **Southernmost part of mainland of India**
2. Himadri • **The Greater Himalayas**
3. Thar • **The Great Indian Desert**

- 4. Loo • **Dry and hot winds**
- 5. Mawsynram • **The wettest place on Earth**

D. Answer the following questions in short :

Ans.

1. Monsoon Winds
2. (i) The Greater Himalayas or the Inner Himalayas
(ii) The Lesser Himalayas or the Middle Himalayas
(iii) The Outer Himalayas
3. Weather in October is oppressive due to high temperature and high humidity. The high temperature in this month is often called the 'October Heat'.
4. Our climate is called a monsoon climate because the climate pattern of our country is heavily influenced by monsoon.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans.

1. **The Coastal Plains :** The plateau of peninsular India is flanked by two coastal strips of flat land, one on the east and the other on the west side. The plain of the west coast stretches from the Gulf of Kachchh to Kanyakumari. It is nowhere more than 65 kilometres in width. The northern part of this west coastal strip to the south of Saurashtra (Kathiawar) coast is called the Konkan coast and the southern part the Malabar coast. It has lagoons (salt lakes) and backwaters along the coast of Kerala. The good soil of this coastal strip is made up of eroded material brought down by the swift and short rivers that flow from the Western Ghats during the rainy season. For the rest, the coast is rocky or fringed with sand and so there are very few places fit for harbours. There are, however, many inlets which make good natural harbours in Mumbai, Goa, Kandla and Kochi.

The plain of the east coast is broader than that of the west coast; at certain places it is more than 480 kilometres in width. It is also less rocky and the sea along the coast is shallow. The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri, crossing this strip of flat land, carry much water especially during the rainy season and form large deltas, before they empty their waters in the sea. In the places of these river deltas the alluvial soil is very fertile. The coastal strip along Tamil Nadu state is called Coromandel Coast.

The Great Plains of the North : The Great Northern Plains stretch between the Himalayas and the Peninsular Plateau. This plain is formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by the rivers Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These alluvial deposits make the plains extremely fertile and suitable for agriculture. It is a relatively flat plain with an elevation of less than 300 metres above mean sea level.

The western side of the plain is developed by River Indus and its tributaries such as Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum. This part of the plain is mainly in Punjab and Haryana. A large part of this Indus basin lies in Pakistan.

The Ganga Plain is the largest plain developed by River Ganga and its tributaries. The Yamuna is the largest tributary of Ganga. This plain slopes gently towards the East. This plain spreads mainly in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

2. In addition to the mainland, India has two sets of islands the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands.

a. Andaman and Nicobar Islands : These islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal. These are basically volcanic islands and the sea around them have plenty of coral reefs. Close to the main group of islands is the only active volcano in India. It erupted recently after remaining quiet for 200 years.

Most of these islands are uninhabited. Some of the tribes found here are still very primitive and do not welcome visitors.

b. Lakshadweep Islands : The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi island groups in the Arabian Sea are part of the Lakshadweep. They are made of corals—the skeletons of a particular form of marine life. Many of these islands are horse shaped and are called atolls. Most of the islands here are uninhabited. They are smaller in number and size compared to the Nicobar islands.

3. The plateau of peninsular India is flanked by two coastal strips of flat land, one on the east and the other on the west side. These are called the Coastal Plains of India. The plain of the west coast stretches from the Gulf of Kachchh to Kanyakumari. It is nowhere more than 65 kilometres in width. The northern part of this west coastal strip to the south of Saurashtra (Kathiawar) coast is called the Konkan coast and the southern part the Malabar coast. It has lagoons (salt lakes) and backwaters along the coast of Kerala. The good soil of this coastal strip is made up of eroded material brought down by the swift and short rivers that flow from the Western Ghats during the rainy season. For the rest, the coast is rocky or fringed with sand and so there are very few places fit for harbours. There are, however, many inlets which make good natural harbours in Mumbai, Goa, Kandla and Kochi.

The plain of the east coast is broader than that of the west coast; at certain places it is more than 480 kilometres in width. It is also less rocky and the sea along the coast is shallow. The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri, crossing this strip of flat land, carry much water especially during the rainy season and form large deltas, before they empty their waters in the sea. In the places of these river deltas the alluvial soil is very fertile. The coastal strip along Tamil Nadu state is called Coromandel Coast.

4. Rainfall in India is highly uneven over a period of time in a year. The western coasts and North East India receive rainfall of over 400 cm. It is less than 60 cm in western Rajasthan and adjoining parts of Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab. Similarly, rainfall is low in the interiors of the Deccan plateau and east of western Ghats.

Given below are some other observations about distribution of rainfall in India.

- As we move from Meghalaya to Haryana or Punjab in Northern plains, we observe that the rainfall decreases.
- In peninsular India, rainfall decreases from coast to interior parts.
- In North-East India, the rainfall increases with altitude.
- Maximum rainfall (above 200 cm) in India occurs in the western coast, sub Himalayan regions of north-east and Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills of Meghalaya.
- Moderate rainfall (100-200 cm) occurs in some parts of the western Ghats, West Bengal, Odisha and Bihar and many states.

India in primitive times but the evidence of their existence is known to us from some records they have left behind.

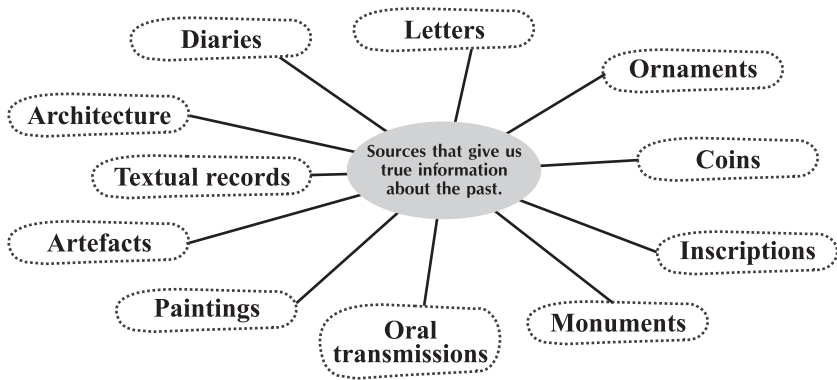
2. The study of history is important in so many ways :
 - (a) To understand the world around us we have to know about our past.
 - (b) It helps us to understand our present.
3. We calculate dates in history by using the terms BC (BCE) and AD (CE).
4. The ancient Indian texts refer to the region watered by the Indus and its tributaries as Saptasindhu. The Persian called it Heptahindu. The Greeks were the first to call the country "India".
5. Fa Hien and Hiuen Tsang.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Historians study about the past by using both literary and archeological sources. Literary sources are handwritten or any written records of the past. Most of these scripts were written on birch bark or palm leaves. They tell us about political practices, cultural beliefs and social norms of certain periods. These are of two types : Religious literature and secular literature. Religious literature are the writing dealing with religious themes. Whereas writings not concerned with religious theme are called secular literature. The archaeological sources include fossil remains, artifacts, tools and implements, edicts and inscriptions, monuments, coins, etc. Archaeologists use them to reconstruct the past. Artefacts include man-made objects such as pottery tools, jewellery, seals and toys.
2. The three time periods in history are as follows :
 - i. **Prehistory** : In this period, man did not lead a settled life and wandered from place to place. There are no written records for this time. To understand prehistory, archaeologists dug deep into the ground. Historians drew conclusions by availability of physical remains like bones, tools, weapons, coins, pots, jewellery etc.
 - ii. **Protohistory** : This period started when some written accounts were available. Archaeological sources give us valuable information about this period. Indus Valley Civilization is an example of this period.
 - iii. **History** : History started after the invention of writing. Written records for this period are available on rocks, pillars, copper plates, clay tablets, palm leaves etc. It is the most valuable source of information.
3. **Coins** : The coins bear many figures, marks, name and portraits of the rulers who issued them. Coins also tell us about art and religion of earlier times, the extent of king's empire and about trade with other regions. For example Samudragupta's coins tell us that he played veena. The study of coins is called numismatics.
Artefacts : Artefacts (man-made objects) such as tools and implements, ornaments, and pottery have been found in various archaeological findings. They tell us about the kind of life people lived, their occupations and their social set up.

NEP : Life Skills

What sources can we use to find out about the past?



Project Work

Do yourself

2

The Earliest Societies

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. d

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Hungsi is a prehistoric site excavated in **Karnataka**.
2. The prehistoric time is sometimes referred to as **Stone Age**.
3. The earliest people did not know how to produce **food**.
4. The UNESCO is involved in the preservation of the **heritage** of mankind.
5. The earliest people discovered fire at the **end** of the Palaeolithic Age.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. Archaeologists learn about the prehistoric people through various archaeological sources like fossils, rock shelters, paintings and stone tools.
2. Prehistoric people use a variety of stone tools made from a variety of stones. For example, flint and chert were shaped (or chipped) for use as cutting tools and weapons, while basalt and sandstone were used for ground stone tools, such as quern-stones.
3. In the Palaeolithic Period, man was a food-gatherer, depending for his survival on hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting wild fruits, nuts and berries and even wood from the forests.
4. The early people used rock shelters and caves to protect themselves from rain, heat and wind. They used barks and leaves of trees and skin of animals to cover their bodies.

5. The fire was very useful to the earliest people. It could protect them from extremely cold winter as well as from wild animals. They could also roast the meat in the fire and make their food tastier.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The modern historians are adopting another technique to understand the life of the early man. They compare the modes of livelihood, technology, rituals, political institutions and social customs of the present day hunter-gatherer societies with the earliest societies to visualise the life of the earliest people!

For the early man, the main criteria for choosing a site were easy availability of water, shelter and stones to make tools. So, naturally they looked for a place on the slopes of the hills where they could live in the caves and still have some nearby hilly stream of water and pebbles in plenty. Such sites are called habitation-cum-factory sites.

2. The caves and rock shelters having paintings and rock art have been found in the regions of Gujarat, Bihar, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The earliest traces of human life in India have been found in the Bhimbetka rock shelters in Madhya Pradesh. The earliest paintings on the cave walls are believed to be of the Mesolithic Period, around 10,000 BC. The shades of colour used in these paintings are red and white with the occasional use of green and yellow.

These paintings depict hunting, dancing, music, honey collection, masks and household scenes. Animals such as bisons, tigers, lions, wild boars, elephants, dogs, lizards, crocodiles, etc, have been abundantly depicted in some caves. Popular religious and ritual symbols also occur frequently.

3. Stone tools were probably made using two different techniques :
a. Stone on stone : In this technique, a man held a pebble in his hand. Another stone was used as a hammer by him which he struck on the pebble to give it a certain shape.

b. Pressure flaking : Here a pebble was placed on a firm surface. This pebble was called core. A piece of bone or stone was placed on the core. The hammer stone was now used to remove flakes from the bone or stone to make flake implements.

4. The typical stone implements of the Mesolithic Period were tiny stone tools, called 'microliths'. These were usually geometric in shape. Microliths made the job of hunting a little more easier and effective because these microliths reduced the risk of going very near the animal.

NEP The 4Cs : Core Learning Skills

Look at the two pictures given below and tell which of these two can be used in a better way and how.

- Ans :** Things shown in B can be used in a better way because they are made of hard metal (Iron), have sharp edges to cut things easily and have handles for gripping which make them easier to work with.

Project Work

Do it yourself

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c 2. a 3. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Man in the Neolithic Age, learnt to grow **food**.
 2. With the increase in occupations **division of labour** started.
 3. With the passage of time, man began to live in a **community**.
 4. Neolithic people used **mud-bricks** to construct houses.
 5. **Copper** was discovered towards the end of the Neolithic period.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. The discovery of fire was important to early man because after the discovery of fire the early man protect himself from extremely cold winter as well as from wild animals. They could also roast the meat in the fire and make their food tastier.
 2. Domestication is the process of cultivation of a plant for food. It also means farming an animal and keeping it as a pet or an a farm.
 3. The beginning of agricultural practices completely changed the life of humans. In order to cultivate land and grow crops, man needed water. So, he began to settle near the banks of rivers and lakes, in proper dwelling areas, instead of caves. He built mud houses with thatched roofs. Gradually, a cluster of these houses developed into a village and man began living in a community.
 4. To store and cook food, vessels which could hold grains and liquids as well as stand heat, were needed. Man learned to make clay pottery and then baked it on fire. The potter's wheel enabled him to make different sizes of pots in a very short time. Later, man also started glazing and decorating the pots.
 5. The invention of wheel was one of the most important achievements of man in the Neolithic Age. As a result, a wheeled cart appeared. It helped to move heavy load from one place to another and made travel easier and comfortable. The wheel was also used for making beautiful pots, as well as for spinning and weaving. It also helped in development of art and craft.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Early men lived in caves and led a nomadic life-wandering from one place to another in search of food. While moving from one place to another, they realised that some places naturally grew certain types of grain-bearing grasses, such as wheat, barley and rice, which were edible. They also observed that wherever seeds of these edible grains fell, more plants grew. This knowledge was the turning point in the early men's life. Never before had they thought that they could throw seeds in the soil and grow their own food! This realisation not only marked the beginning of agriculture but also of a settled life-the beginning of the Neolithic Age.

Agriculture was the biggest discovery of this period. Nothing is known as to how cultivation of crops started. Discarded seeds might have sprouted and suggested the link between seed and plant to the Neolithic man. Wheat and barley were the first cereals grown. Sickles, which have been found at many Neolithic sites, might have been used for harvesting the crops. Thus, from a food-gatherer, man became a food-producer.

2. Agriculture meant that early man's life became more settled. He did not have to wander from place to place in search of food. The places where man settled down developed into villages. Family units came into existence. He started living in mud houses, near his fields. As more occupations became known, division of labour started. Men took care of agriculture, hunting and making of weapons. Women looked after the house and the children.
3. Mehrgarh is a Neolithic (7000-3200 BCE) site on the Kachi plain of Baluchistan, Pakistan and one of the earliest sites with evidence of farming (wheat and barley) and herding (cattle, sheep and goats) in South Asia. People lived in mud-brick houses and had granaries to store crops. The site was discovered by a French team led by Jean-Francois Jarrige. The team excavated this site continuously between 1974 and 1986.

Tools made from animal bones were very much in use. Neolithic inhabitants of Mehrgarh wove baskets probably of wild grass, which were lined with bitumen. Besides, ornaments of sea shell, beads, limestone, turquoise, lapis lazuli, sandstone and polished copper have been found, along with simple figurines of women and animals. The earliest ground stone axe was found here.

4. The Stone Age was followed by another period when man began to use copper alongwith tiny stone implements (i.e. the microliths). This period is called the Stone-Copper Age or the Chalcolithic Age (Chalco means copper and Lithos means stone) in history. It began in about 4,000 BCE and lasted till 2000 BCE.

Towards the end of the Neolithic period, man happened to discover copper. He made use of this metal to make axes, swords, spearheads and many other weapons and things. He found copper more durable than stone. Besides, he could melt it and remould the broken tools and weapons. Thus copper and fine stone tools were widely used around this period.

Project Work

Do it yourself

4

The First Cities

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as the **Harappan** Civilization.
2. **Harappa** and **Mohenjodaro** are two important cities of the Indus Valley Civilization.
3. The houses of the Indus Valley were made of **mud** bricks.
4. The script of the Indus Valley Civilization was **pictographic**.
5. Lothal is situated besides a tributary of **Sabarmati** in Gujarat.

C. Answer the following questions in short.

- Ans.** 1. The citadel was a portion of the harappan cities on a higher level. It was used for public gatherings and other important activities held in the city.
2. Two reasons to show that the Indus Valley people had a good sense of town planning are as follows :
- All the houses were built in a systematic manner with uniform designs.
 - The drainage system of the cities was very impressive. Water flowed from the houses to the streets, which had drains.
3. Bronze, gold and silver were used for making crafts.
4. • The area was heavily flooded frequently. It was ravaged by earthquakes as well. Thus, the cities may have been destroyed by floods and earthquakes.
- According to some scholars, the civilization came to an end because its rulers lost their control. Sites in Sindh and west Punjab (now Pakistan) were abandoned whereas many people settled down into newer, smaller settlements to the east and the south.

D. Answer the following question in detail :

- Ans.** 1. **Town planning :** The Indus Valley people had an excellent skill in town planning. The streets and lanes of their towns were laid out according to a set plan. These were straight and cut each other at right angles. The roads were wide enough. The streets were paved with fire-burnt bricks. There were covered drains running under them. There were lampposts at regular distances.
2. The Indus Valley Civilization has made a rich contribution to the world civilization, as noted below.
- a. Being the first urban civilization it gave to the world the first urban system, first town planning, its first architecture in stone, its first example in sanitary engineering, sewerage work and civic administration.
 - b. The Indus Valley Civilization also have the credit of producing pottery and wheeled cart and harnessing the animal force for man's use.
 - c. The worship of Shakti and Lord Shiva, respect for certain trees like peepal, animals like cow and bull could be regarded as a legacy of the Indus Valley people.
3. Mohenjodaro, Lothal and other cities are known to have an excellent drainage system. House drains emptied into the main drains. The main drains ran under the main street. Inspection manholes were provided at regular distances. Water supply was also good.

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. Sanskrit | • Indo-European family |
| 2. Tamil | • Dravidian family |
| 3. Indra | • Rain |
| 4. Gramini | • Village head man |
| 5. Sura | • Intoxicating drink |

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
1. Aryans were a semi-nomadic, pastoral but cultured race of people. They came from Europe and Central Asia.
 2. Vedas are the religious texts written by the Aryans. There are our main source of informations. These are four in numbers.
 3. The word 'Megalith' literally means a big stone.
 4. Some common features are found in all burials. Generally, the dead were buried with typical pots, known as Black and Red ware. Tools and weapons made of iron have been found in burials. Skeletons of horses, horse equipments and ornaments of stone and gold have also been found in some of the burials.
 5. Inamgaon was situated at a place near the river Ghod, a tributary of the Bhima.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

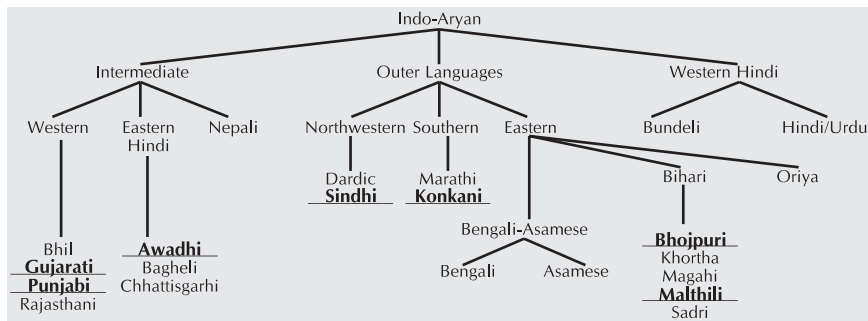
- Ans.**
1. The Rigveda is the oldest of all the four vedas. It was composed about 3500 years ago. It contains 1028 hymns which are divided into ten parts. It is a collection of prayers offered to Agni, the fire god; Indra, the warrior god; Varuna, Surya and other gods by various families of poets and sages.
 2. The two significant characteristics of Megalithic culture are as under:
 - i. its being closely related to the Iron Age,
 - ii. use of black and red pottery.
 3. Archaeologists assume that objects discovered with a skeleton, probably belonged to the dead person. Sometimes, more objects are found in one grave than in another. In Brahmagiri, a skeleton was buried with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles and one conch shell whereas the other skeleton only had a pot. This shows the difference in status, amongst the people who were buried. Some were rich, while others were poor.
 4. This assumption is supported by the fact that certain words and terms are common both to the European languages and the Indo-Aryan language, Sanskrit. For example, 'Matri' in Sanskrit and 'Mother' in English, 'Bharati' in Sanskrit and 'Brother' in English and 'Bruder' in German, etc.
 5. The religion of the Rig Vedic Aryans was very simple. The people worshipped the various forces of nature. Thus they had many Gods and Goddesses. Surya was the Sun God. Indra was the God of thunder, rain and water. He was one of the most popular Gods as he caused the rain to fall, giving them prosperity. Vayu was the God of wind. Prithvi was the Goddess of the Earth. Agni represented sacrificial fire.

The Aryans pleased their Gods by performing Yajnas and sacrifices. Their offering to the Gods included ghee, milk, grains and soma juice. The priests in course of time became very powerful.

In the later Vedic age some new Gods gained greater importance. They were Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. The most popular deities during the Epic period were Rama and Krishna. The Upanishads lay stress on the principles of Karma (action) and Moksha (salvation).

NEP Development of Traditional Knowledge

Complete the flow-chart with the help of words given in the Help Box :



Project Work

Do it yourself

6

Earliest Empires

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c 2. a 3. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The name Magadha first appears in the **Artharva Veda**.
 2. Republic state was ruled by **Ganapati**.
 3. Magadha had vast reserves of **iron**.
 4. Ajatasatru called the First Buddhist Council at **Rajagriha** in **487 BCE**.
 5. Vajji confederacy was located on **north of the Ganges**.

C. Write True or False :

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ans. 1. Jana | • Tribe |
| 2. Mahajanapadas | • Large state |
| 3. Anga | • East of Magadha |
| 4. First Buddhist Council | • Rajagriha |
| 5. Atthakula | • The people of Vajji |

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans. 1. Permanent settlement in one area gave a geographical identity to a jana

or clan or a confederacy of clans. Subsequently, this identity took a concrete shape, when the clan claimed a particular territory to be its own, and started naming the area after the ruling clan. This led to the rise of janapadas, the earliest kingdoms.

2. Mahajanapadas were the states bigger than janapadas.
3. Two of the factors that helped in the growth of Magadha are!
 - a. It had fertile plains which gave a boost to agriculture. The rulers received land revenue and other taxes. The income from taxes was used to maintain vast armies.
 - b. The rivers Ganga, Son, Gandaka and Sarayu, helped in the movement of traders and soldiers. The trade and crafts made Magadha a prosperous kingdom.
4. Udayana and Shishunaga

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. 1. Our main sources of information for this period are various Buddhist, Jain and Vedic texts, like the Jataka Tales, the Brahmanas, the Upanishads and the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

There is also some archaeological evidence of this period. The northern black polished ware found in several sites in the Gangetic plain is associated by historians with this period of Indian history.

2. Yes, I agree with this statement. This is so because Bimbisara increased the power and prestige of the kingdom through conquests and marriage relations. He conquered Anga, the region to the east of Magadha. He married Kosaladevi of Kosala and received the town of Kasi as dowry. He married Chellana, the youngest daughter of the ruler of Vaisali. He maintained friendly relations with Avanti and Gandhara. Bimbisara was an efficient administrator. He built many roads and bridges. Thus, we can say that Bimbisara laid the foundation of a strong empire in Magadha.
3. The natural advantages that Magadha had in order to grow into a strong and rich kingdom were!
 - a. Plains which gave a boost to agriculture. The rulers received land revenue and other taxes. The income from taxes was used to maintain vast armies.
 - b. The rivers Ganga, Son, Gandaka and Sarayu, helped in the movement of traders and soldiers. The trade and crafts made Magadha a prosperous kingdom.
 - c. Iron, discovered in the hilly regions of Magadha, was used in making agricultural implements and weapons. The Magadhan army was well-equipped with arms.
 - d. Magadha had forests which provided timber, which could be used for making carts, chariots and houses.
4. **Features of Mahajanapadas**
 - i. Most of these states were ruled by kings.
 - ii. Villages were controlled by a headman known as Gramini, who reported to king directly.
 - iii. Income in the form of taxes was collected from farmers, traders, craftsmen, etc., and spent on roads, canals, salaries of army personnel etc.

- iv. Citizens were divided into four varnas, viz. Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
5. Vajji was a republic capital was vaishali. It was located on the north of the Ganges river and extended up to the Terai region of Nepal. Vajji was administered by a Vajji Sangha (Vajji confederation), which consisted of several janapadas, gramas (villages) and gosthas (groups). The eminent people were chosen from each khandas (district) to represent them in the Vajji ganaparishad (people's council of Vajji). These representatives were called ganamukhyas. The chairman of the council was called ganapramukh (head of the state), but often he was addressed as the king, though his post was not dynastic. The other executives were mahabaladhrikrit (equivalent to the minister of internal security), binishchayamatya (chief justice), and dandadhikrit (other justices).

Project Work

Do it yourself

7

New Ideas and New Religions

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The period between 800 BC to 600 BC witnessed **religious** awakening.
 2. **Upanishad** literally means sitting near.
 3. Buddhism was founded in India by **Gautama Buddha**.
 4. The Buddha advocated the **eight-fold path** to kill the desire.
 5. 23 predecessors of Mahavira are known as **tirthankars**.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans. 1. 'Upanishad' is a Sanskrit word, which means 'sitting near' a revered guru or teacher.
 2. Monasteries were places where the monks of the sangha lived and prayed. Some of the Buddhist monasteries become great centres of learning, like Nalanda, Takshashila and sarnath.
 3. Bodh Gaya is Bihar. It is so important because Gautam Budha attained enlightenment under a peepal tree here.
 4. Ceylon, Burma, China, Tibet and other foreign countries.
 5. First tirthankara—Rishabadeva, Last tirthankara—Mahavir

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans. 1. Siddhartha left his home because of many reasons. The turning point in his life came when he was 29 years old. One day, while driving with his charioteer (Channa) he saw an aged man, a sick man, and a dead body. Shocked by these sights, Gautama decided to discover the true meaning of life, and the cause of suffering. He renounced the world, and sought to gain insight into life's meanings. Gautama first went to two gurus.

Alara Kalama and Uddaka Ramaputram, who would instruct him.

What he learnt from them, however, was not enough : Gautama was seeking Nirvana. For six years he practised severe austerities but ultimately realized that such self-mortification could not lead him to what he sought. Finally, as he meditated in solitude under the Bodhi tree, which Buddhists called the "tree of wisdom", Gautama experienced a spiritual awakening (Enlightenment).

2. The main teachings of Buddha are as follows. Four Noble Truths: According to the Buddha there are Four Noble Truths. These are as follows:

- i. This world is full of misery and sorrow.
- ii. The cause of misery and sorrow is desire.
- iii. Misery and sorrow can be ended by killing the desire.
- iv. The desire can be killed by following the eight-fold, which is given below.
 - right understanding
 - right thought
 - right speech
 - right action
 - right livelihood
 - right effort
 - right mindfulness
 - right contemplation or concentration

3. Some of the best known Upanishads are Mundaka, Prashna, Vrihadaranyak, Isha, Ken, Katha, Taittereya, Chhandogya, etc.

The Upanishads contain the essence of Hindu philosophy. They constitute the final part of the Vedas and the basis for the philosophy of Vedanta (end of the Vedas). The Upanishads are more spiritual and philosophical in content as compared to the Vedas. They deal with the philosophical aspects of the Vedas. They contain the views of many religious teachers and sages.

4. Mahatma Buddha's teachings are compiled in three Pitakas known as 'Tripitakas'. These are Vinay Pitaka, Dhamasutra Pitaka (Sutta Pitaka) and Abhidharma Pitaka (Abhidhamma Pitaka). These are written in Pali. Also, there are Jataka Tales based on the previous births of the Buddha. These tales provide information about the life and times of the Buddha.

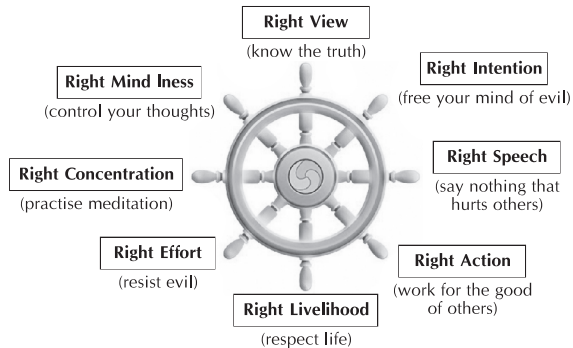
5. Vardhamana Mahavira is generally regarded as the founder of Jainism. The Jains believe that Mahavira had 23 predecessors known as tirthankaras. The first was Rishabhadeva. Mahavira was the twenty-fourth and last tirthankara.

Mahavira was born in the sixth century BCE at Kundalgrama (near Vaishali), in Bihar. His father was the head of the Jnatrika clan. His mother was a Licchavi princess. Mahavira was married to Yashoda and had a daughter called Priyadarsena. At the age of 30, Mahavira left his home and wandered about for 12 years from place to place in search of knowledge. After 12 years, he attained supreme knowledge. Through this knowledge, he conquered both misery and happiness. He came to be known as Jina—the great conqueror, and his followers came to be known as Jains. He moved from place to place and preached his doctrines. He also visited the courts of Bimbisara and Ajatashatru. He passed away in Pavapuri near Rajgir in Bihar at the age of 72.

6. Buddhism and Jainism were simple religions because there is no compulsion of rituals, ceremonies, yajnas and animal sacrifices in them. There is no caste system and the language used in their teachings is very simple.

NEP : SDGs for Qualitative Education

The picture given below is showing the Eight-Fold path of Lord Buddha. Complete the following with the help of clues



The Eight-Fold Path

Project Work

Do it yourself

8

The Mauryas

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Alexander the Great invaded India in **326 BCE**.
 2. Chandragupta was succeeded by his son **Bindusara**.
 3. The **Kalinga war** brought a complete change in Ashoka's life.
 4. Ashoka sent **missionaries** to various countries.
 5. **Brihadratha** was the last Mauryan ruler.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

D. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Seleucus • **Governor of Greek territories**
 2. Megasthenes • **Indika**
 3. Bindusara • **Amitraghata**
 4. Chanakya • **Arthashastra**
 5. The Dhamma • **Contained the essence of all religions**

E. Correct the following statements:

- Ans. 1. **Chandragupta's** empire included the kingdoms of the extreme north-west also.

2. **Seleucus** sent the Greek ambassador **Megasthenes** to the court of Ashoka.
3. The language used in Ashokan edicts is **Prakrit**.
4. The **Kalinga** war completely changed Ashoka's life.
5. Mauryan empire was completely destroyed by **Pushyamitra Shunga**.

F. Answer the following questions in short :

Ans.

1. Kautilya was the prime minister of Chandra gupta Maurya.
2. Ashok want to expand his kingdom so he invaded Kalinga.
3. Stupas are dome shaped structures where the relies of Buddha are preserved.
4. Dhamma is the Prakrit form of the Sanskrit word 'Dharma', which means religious duty. Ashoka gave up the policy of conquest through war and replaced it with a policy of conquest through Dharma (Dhamma-Vijaya). This became Ashoka's goal for the rest of his life. The moral principles included are: non violence, charity, mercy, truth, tolerance, and purity.
5. The kingdom of Kalinga had a powerful army. Although Kalingans were crushed, Ashoka could never forget the horrors of the battle. Thousands of people on both the sides had been killed. This battle brought a complete change in Ashoka's life. The war-drum was silenced forever. From that time onwards Ashoka preached nothing but peace. He became a follower of Lord Buddha. He spent the rest of his life in the service of his people. He became Devanampriya i.e. the beloved of Gods.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans.

1. The Mauryan Dynasty was founded by Chandragupta Maurya in 321 BCE. It is believed that Chanakya was his mentor and guide. Chanakya is known as Kautilya or Vishnugupta. He is the author of the book Arthashastra, which advised the kings the art of administration. Chandragupta overthrew the last Nanda ruler and occupied his capital Pataliputra. He continued to capture territories and gradually moved towards central India. Then Chandragupta captured the area of northwest India after Alexander's departure. He defeated Seleucus Nikator, Alexander's general, in 305 BCE. Chandragupta made a gift of 500 elephants to the Greek general and obtae the territory across the river Indus. Seleucus sent his ambassador Megasthenes to live in Mauryan court. Megasthenes live the Mauryan court for many years. Chandragupta Maurya establised a big empire. It included important citie like Pataliputra, Taxila and Ujjain. Pataliputra was the capital of the Mauryan Empire. Taxila and Ujjain were the capital of important provinces. Both these cities were located on important trade routes. Taxila was the gateway to northwest and Central Asia, while Ujjain, was on the route from north to south India.
2. The life history of Chandragupta, his empire and other interesting information are found in the book *Indika* written by Megasthenes, the ambassador of Seleucus to the court of Chandragupta. Another source is *Arthashastra*, by Chanakya which deals with politics, economy and military governance of Mauryas.

Buddhist edicts written on pillars and rocks by Ashoka found in various parts of India (Gujarat, Junagadh rock inscription, Karnataka, Maski, Chittaldurga etc.) provide a fair account of the Mauryan times.

Jain literacy sources written by different scholars also mention the kingdoms and their life in that period.

Several coins and objects retrieved from sites also reveal about this period.

- The Mauryan rulers established an efficient and benevolent administration. As the empire was very large, different parts were ruled differently.

The king was the highest authority. He was vested with large powers and privileges. He carried out his administration with the assistance of the ministers. The Prime Minister, Purohita and Senapati were some of the important central ministers. Besides the ministers, there were some other high officials to run the administration smoothly. They were known as Adhyakshas or Superintendents. Kautilya mentions a large number of Adhyakshas such as those of gold (Swarna Adhyaksha), storehouses (Bhandargriha Adhyaksha) and commerce (Vanijya Adhyaksha), etc. Many of these officials were given salaries. The area around Pataliputra was under the direct control of the emperor. He supervised all the officials with the help of royal family members and senior ministers.

- The Mauryan Empire gradually began to decline after the death of Ashoka in 232 BCE.

Many reasons led to the weakening of the Mauryan Empire :

- The weak successors of Ashoka could not control an empire as large as the Mauryan Empire.
- The internal rivalries and disunity added to the weakening of the administration.
- The far-flung provinces broke away and became independent.
- Expenses to maintain such a large empire and its army were too much, which could not be met.
- Corrupt officials affected the administration.

NEP : Multiple Intelligence

Seven virtues, recommended by Emperor Ashoka are hidden in this word search. Find them :

D	E	F	N	V	D	Z	E	M	K	F	S
L	T	L	U	N	A	T	X	D	I	F	X
W	O	B	J	C	K	J	B	K	N	M	P
Z	L	A	G	I	C	U	V	Y	D	Y	T
P	E	A	C	E	I	E	Z	L	N	Q	E
T	R	U	T	H	F	U	L	N	E	S	S
R	A	B	P	G	A	R	O	J	S	W	K
H	N	Q	O	R	A	H	I	M	S	A	H
S	C	H	A	R	I	T	Y	G	N	C	M
R	E	S	P	E	C	T	Q	I	D	W	H

Project Work

Do it yourself

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Towards the end of the Vedic Period, knowledge of iron spread in eastern **Uttar Pradesh** and Videha.
 2. The developments of fine potteries and several crafts led to **professional** skill.
 3. The iron **plough** made it possible to increase the productivity of hard soil.
 4. Generally, in these villages, of North India the **bhojaka** was the biggest landowner.
 5. The word 'Sangam' means an **assembly**.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. Towards the end of the Vedic Period, knowledge of iron spread in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Videha. Major development such as the growth of agriculture and trade, numerous arts and crafts, increased use of coins as money, led to the growth of several new towns and cities. This phase is termed as the Second Urbanisation.
 2. Ujjain, Mathura, Vraiyur and Taxila.
 3. The punch marked coins are named so because they were punched with certain marks.
 4. Mathura has been a renowned settlement for more than 2500 years. It was significant, as it is located at the crossroads of major routes of travel and trade from the north-west to the east and from north to south. Farmers and herders living in nearby areas provided food for people of Mathura. Mathura also provided some extremely fine sculptures. Mathura also became famous when it became the second capital of the Kushana rulers. Then there developed a new school of art known as the Mathura School of Art. Under this school of art some extremely fine sculptures and statues of the Buddha and Bodhisattvas were made. Mathura was even a religious centre.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Along with the increase in agricultural production, arts and crafts also flourished. Although craftsmen lived in villages, specific crafts developed in areas where the associated raw materials were available. It includes extremely fine pottery called the Northern Black Polished Ware. It was normally black in colour and had a fine sheen. This type of gloss pottery was found in north India, hence the name. This pottery suggested that it was used by the richer classes. However archaeological evidences for many crafts have not survived. It is known from texts that the manufacture of cloth was important. The main

centers were like Varanasi in the north, and Madurai in the south. Both men and women were employed in these centres. Most crafts persons and merchants formed associations known as shrenis. These shrenis of craftspersons gave training, procured raw materials, and distributed the finished products. Further, shrenis of merchants organised the trade. Shrenis also served as banks where rich men and women deposited money. This money was invested and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions like monasteries.

2. Generally, in these villages of North India the bhojaka was the biggest landowner. Other rich peasants were known as grihapatis or gahapati. Smaller peasants were known as krishakas or kassakas, the cultivators. These also existed the landless labourers or the dasas and karmakaras who cultivated the lands of the richer people. Besides these, there were also some craftsmen in the village like potters, blacksmiths, weavers and carpenters.
3. The most important development during this period was the use of iron implements in agriculture. This greatly increased agricultural production. It became possible to practise intensive agriculture and to produce more from the same piece of land. Also, more land was brought into cultivation. Iron implements such as the axe helped clearing of forests. The land that was cleared was used to produce food crops. Certain regions, where the soil was hard, needed deep ploughing. The iron plough made it possible to increase the productivity of such type of soils. Consequently, first in the north and then in the south, there was an extension in agricultural activity.
4. The word 'sangam' means an assembly. In the early centuries of the Christian era, a gathering of Tamil poets and scholars took place under the patronage of the Pandyas of Madurai. It is commonly believed that three such assemblies were held. These assemblies were attended by many poets and scholars. It appears that the first two assemblies were held before the Christian era and the third and the most important one took place sometime between 100 CE and 250 CE at Madurai. It is believed that the work of the first two sangams is lost. In all, over 2000 poems in Tamil, collected at the third assembly at Madurai and compiled into eight books (Ettuthogai) is known as the Sangam literature. It is the earliest work of Tamil literature available today.

Project Work

Do it yourself

10

Contact with Distant Lands

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. The **Sunga** dynasty ruled for about 112 years.

2. The Sunga and the Kanva rulers followed **Brahminical** religion.
3. The capital of the Satavahanas was **Pratisthana**.
4. **Kanishka** was the greatest ruler of Kushanas.
5. The images of the dicties were kept in special places called **temples**.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Menander | • converted to Buddhism . |
| 2. Rudradaman | • was a great Saka ruler . |
| 3. Karikela | • earliest Chola ruler . |
| 4. Simuka | • founder of Satavahana dynasty . |
| 5. Fa-Hein | • was a Chinese traveller . |

D. Answer in one sentence :

- Ans.**
1. Nedunjeral Adan
 2. Gautmiputra Satakarni
 3. Fa-Hien and Hiuen Tsang
 4. Asvaghosha is the author of Buddhacharita.

E. Answer the following questions in short:

- Ans.**
1. The last Mauryan ruler Brihadratha was a weak person. He was killed by his army general Pushyamitra Sunga. Pushyamitra and his successors came to be known as the Sunga rulers. The Sunga dynasty ruled for about 112 years. The last Sunga king was Devabhuti. He was killed by his minister Vasudeva Kanva in 72 BCE. The Kanva dynasty lasted for about 45 years, from 72 BCE to 27 BCE. It was overrun by the Andhra rulers.
 2. The Satvahanas also known as Andhras, ruled over parts of modern Maharashtra and the karnatakaAndhra region. Their capital was Pratisthana (now Paithan in Maharashtra). The Satavahana Dynasty was founded by Simuka; the first powerful ruler was Sri Satakarni. He fought against the kingdom of Kalinga and the Sakas.
 3. Coins are the main source of information about the Indo-Greeks.
 4. Fa-Hein was a Chinese scholar who visited India 399 and 412 CE. He came in search between of Buddhist Scriptures.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. 1. The Chera kingdom

The Cheras, also known as Keralaputra, ruled over an area comprising north Travancore, Cochin and South Malabar. Udiyanjenal was the first important Chera ruler. Their capital was Vajji. The most famous Chera king was Nedunjeral Adan. The Cheras encouraged trade with Rome and Egypt.

The Chola kingdom

The Chola kingdom comprised the modern districts of Thanjavur (Tanjore) and Tiruchchirapalli. Karikela was the greatest among the early Chola ruler. He defeated a number of kings including the Chera and the Pandya rulers. He brought prosperity to his kingdom. The successors of Karikela were weak. Their power, therefore, declined. Pumpuhar was a very important.

2. Like Menander, Kanishka became a Buddhist, and like Ashoka, he

spent the royal machinery for the spread of Buddhism. He called the fourth Buddhist council at Kundalavana in Kashmir. The council took up the work of writing commentaries on the Buddhist books. At this time, there came a change in Buddhism. The religion was divided into two main sects namely, the Hinayana and the Mahayana. The Hinayana was an old form of Buddhism. Its followers believed in the simple teachings of Buddhism and considered Buddha as a pious man. Those of the Mahayana worshipped him as God in the form of images, and with rituals. Kanishka became a patron of the Mahayana faith. He also sent missionaries to Central Asia and China to spread Mahayana Buddhism.

- Trade flourished significantly during this period of 200BCE to 300 CE in the southern kingdoms. The Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas, Satvahanas, Greeks and Kushanas promoted trade and commerce. They issued a large number of gold, silver and copper coins. The ports like Puhar, Sopara, Kalyan and Broach were the main centres of trade with other countries.

South India was famous for gold, spices, especially pepper and precious stones. Pepper was much valued in the Roman Empire. It was known as black gold. Traders carried these items to Rome and other countries in ships and by land in Caravans.

Traders explored several sea routes. They sailed across the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The sailors took advantage of the monsoon winds to cross the seas more quickly. Thus, if the traders from East Africa and Arabia wanted to reach the western coast of the subcontinent, they chose to sail with the south-west monsoon.

NEP : Life Skills

Imagine yourself to be a trader at Arikamedu. You realise that you have been cheated by a Roman trader. The foreign trader has given you fake and counterfeit silver coins in exchange for your muslin. You cannot trace the foreign trader. What will you do?

You will write a complaint letter to the Roman king regarding it.

Project Work

Do it yourself

Political Development Under New Empires and Kingdoms

11

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Chandragupta I was succeeded by his son **Samundragupta**.

2. **Chandragupta I** was the first Gupta ruler to be referred as 'Maharajadhiraja'.
3. Harsha moved his capital from **Thanesar** to **Kanauj**.
4. **Nagaram** was the assembly of merchants.
5. **Chandragupta II** was also known as Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

D. Match the following :

Ans.	1. Harisena	• Prayag Prashasti
	2. Kalidasa	• Greatest poet
	3. Gupta Age	• Golden Age
	4. Vaishnava	• Worshipper of God Vishnu
	5. Fresco-paintings	• Ajanta caves

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
1. Many sources inform us about the Gupta period. These include literary sources such as plays and travelogues; inscriptions such as Harisena's inscription; seals and coins and example of art and monuments.
 2. Kalidasa, Varahamihira, Charak
 3. Mandalams were the provinces under the Chola kingdom.
 4. An inscription engraved on a pillar at Allahabad, popularly called the Allahabad Pillar Inscription or the Prayag Prashasti, is the main source of information on Samudragupta's conquests. It was composed by Samudragupta's court poet, Harisena.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

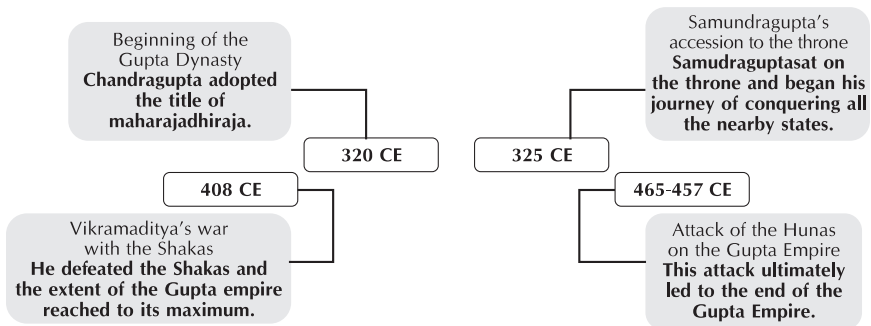
- Ans.**
1. Fa Hein has highly praised the Gupta administration which was mild and liberal. The structure of administration of the Guptas was similar to that of Mauryas. However, the Mauryan administration was centralised, whereas during the Gupta rule, the Governors of the provinces were powerful. Administration was thus decentralised. The punishments were mild, yet there were no crimes.
 2. There are two main sources on Harsha's reign. One is **Harsha Charita**, the biography of Harsha written by his court poet, Banabhatta. The other source is the accounts of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang, who visited India during Harsha's reign. Besides these, inscriptions and coins also tell us about Harsha.
 3. Pulakesin II ruled from 608 CE to 642 CE. His capital city was Vatapi, modern-day Badami in Karnataka.
Pulakesin II conquered northern Konkan, the Gujarat and Malwa regions. His biggest enemy at that time was the Pallava ruler Mahendravarman. He defeated the Pallavas and reached very near to their capital, Kanchipuram. The Cholas and the Pandyas were on friendly terms with the Chalukya ruler. We know about Pulakesin II from a Prashasti written by his court poet Ravikirti.
The Pallavas had been defeated, but they became powerful again. Mahendravarman's son Narasimhavarman invaded the Chalukyan kingdom. Pulakesin was defeated and killed in 642 CE. The Pallavas occupied Vatapi, the Chalukyan capital. But by 680 CE the Chalukyas had risen to prominence again.

- Temples were not merely places of worship but played an important role in the social and economic life of the common people. Its construction and maintenance offered employment to many planner and craftsmen, while making the idols required the best surplring talents. The daily routine of temples provided regular employment to priests, musicians, dancers, flower sellers and cooks. The periodic festivals were marked by fairs, contests and popular employments. Schools and hospitals were often housed within the temple premises and this is also where people gathered for administrative meetings and other kinds of popular assembly.
- In Gupta period, trade flourished on the western coast in the port of Bharuch, Sopara and Kalyan. There was contract trade which existed with Western Asia, Africa and Arabia. From the coast of Tamralipti, there was trade with certain places of south-east Asia like Kampuchea, Java and Burma. As a result of the flourishing condition of trade and industry, people became rich and prosperous.

NEP : Multiple Intelligence

Timeline of the Gupta Empire

Explain the four major events along with their years that took place during the Gupta period. You can use the hints given below :



Project Work

Do it yourself

Ancient India : Contribution to Culture and Civilization

12

EXERCISE

A Tick (✓) the correct option :

- c. Rigveda
- b. Kautilya
- c. Ramayana

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Upanishads** are regarded as one of the richest literature of the world.
- Ramayana** and **Mahabharata** are the two great Indian epics.
- The wall paintings of Ajanta are called **frescos**.
- Bhaskaracharya wrote down his findings in **Suryasidhanta**.

C. Answer the following questions in short :

1. Secular literature is any literature which is not rooted in religious beliefs, practices and traditions. Which means that every story which deals with subjects other than religion, and the idea of religion, can be called secular literature.
2. The famous works of Kalidasa are : Abhijana Shakuntalam, Vikramovarshi, Malvikagnimitra and Raghuvamsha.
3. The Vedas, Upanishads and the Puranas are the earliest vedic texts. These were composed by the Aryans and are a great work of literature.

D. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. There are four Indo-Aryan Vedas : the Rig Veda contains hymns about their mythology; the Sama veda consists mainly of hymns about religious rituals; the Yajus Veda contains instructions for religious rituals; and the Atharva Veda consists of spells against enemies, sorcerers, and diseases.
2. Secular literature does not deal with religious thoughts and beliefs : Panini, who probably lived around the fourth century BC, composed Ashtadhyayi (meaning eight chapters), a great work on Sanskrit grammar. The great scholar Kalidasa of Chandragupta Virkramaditya's court produced famous works like Meghadoota, Kumarasambhava and Abhijnanashakuntala. Meghadoota is a work of poetry noted for its beautiful descriptions. It tells the story of a person who was banished for a year, and thus separated from his wife. It describes how he misses his wife during the rainy season and requests the clouds to carry his messages to her. Another delightful work of the Gupta period is the Panchatantra, a collection of fables centred on animals. The stories probably provided advice to the king.
3. The Indians made a great progress in the field of science. It was the time when Aryabhata, a mathematician and astronomer, wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam. He stated that day and night were caused by the rotation of the Earth on its axis, even though it seems as if the Sun is rising and setting every day.

Varahamihira explained the movements of the planets. Bhaskaracharya knew about gravity about 1200 years ago, and wrote down his findings in the Suryasiddhanta.

NEP Cross-Cultural Learning

Name the given incredible specimen of Indian architecture :



Kailash Temple,
Ellora



Sanchi
Stupa



Dashavatara
Temple



Shore
Temple



Lion Capital
of Ashoka,
Sarnath

Project Work

Do yourself

of lower ladder. The so-called higher castes exploited the caste system in their own interest without considering man as a human being who has feelings and dignity as a person. Religion, which should be independent in society and political structure, became the intrinsic part of both social and political life. Hence, the very term 'Caste System' gained a wrong connotation and led to discrimination.

- We all are different from one another; this difference is called diversity. But in spite of being from diverse backgrounds and cultures, we stay together. Understanding diversity is not only an important task, but it is equally important to accept it. It adds value and meaning to our lives, essential for our overall development. We learn that a same thing can be done in different ways. All this has given birth to something bigger than that, which is unity. Such a situation in which people of different classes, races, religions, etc., are together in a society but continue to have their different traditions and interests is called pluralism. The people of India function as one unit called India and in this lies our unity. India's diversity has always been recognised as a source of its strength.

NEP : Life Skills



Punjab



UP



Odisha



Tamil Nadu

Project Work

Do it yourself

2

Prejudice and Discrimination

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. c

B. Fill in the blanks with correct word from the list:

- Ans.**
- Prejudice** means bias against certain people.
 - The feeling of superiority makes us **narrow-minded**.
 - Stereotypical opinions lead to **discrimination**.
 - Caste system is a major **cause** of inequality.
 - There is an urgent need to encourage **inter-caste** marriages.
 - Parents take care of their **male** children only.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
- Prejudice leads to mutual distrust and becomes a hindrance in creating harmony in a society.
 - It leads to ethnic hostilities which constitute a major danger to peace both within a nation and among nations.
 - When people develop a negative or positive opinion about someone or something, they end up creating a stereotype.

3. Like prejudice, inequality also leads to discrimination. In simple words, inequality means difference in treatment.
4. Secularism means to treat all religions equally and not giving any particular religion any undue preference.
5. Untouchability is the low status of certain social groups confined to menial and despised jobs. The so-called lower caste people were most affected by it.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The difference in economic status is also a major cause of bitterness in society. Economic inequalities divide the society into a class of rich persons and people who are poor. The poor face discrimination in schools, hospitals and offices. They are treated rudely and badly. Similarly racial difference is also the main cause of discrimination or inequality in society. Mahatma Gandhi himself was a victim of racial discrimination during his stay in South Africa. The Britishers called Asians as Blacks. They treated them very rudely and inhumanly.

Effects of Discrimination

- i. It leads to suspicion, distrust among the communities and bitterness prevails and unity of the country is disrupted.
 - ii. In a democracy, political parties exploit the sentiments of different communities to increase their vote bank. So, healthy political environment is not generated.
 - iii. Racial arrogance, which means the superior feeling of one race over other, is generated.
2. Mahatma Gandhi himself was a victim of racial discrimination during his stay in South Africa. The Britishers called Asians as Blacks. They treated them very rudely and inhumanly. The world famous boxer Muhammad Ali, threw his Olympic gold medal into a river after being denied service at a 'Whites Only' restaurant in 1960.
 3. Nelson Mandela started anti-apartheid struggle through his party 'African National Congress' (ANC). All top leaders of ANC's were arrested in 1963. Mandela and few others were sentenced to life imprisonment. In February 1990, elected President FW de Klerk announced the unbanning of the liberation movements and the release of political prisoners, notably Nelson Mandela. South Africa held its first democratic election in 1994 and Nelson Mandela became the first (Black) President of South Africa. South Africa celebrates 27th April of every year as Freedom Day (Independence Day). In 1993, FW de Klerk and Mandela were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations of a new democratic South Africa.
 4. Steps Needed For The Reduction Of Prejudice, Discrimination And Inequality
 - i. Education : Both formal and informal means of education should inculcate the feelings of harmony.
 - ii. Laws : Laws should be made to reduce discrimination and inequalities and should be strictly adhered.

- iii. Inter-caste Marriages : Inter-caste marriages should be encouraged.
 - iv. Media : Media should encourage harmony among different communities.
 - v. Religion should not breed hatred : Meaning of religion should be propagated in a broader sense which should breed harmony, tolerance and respect for all.
5. When India became free in 1947, our Constitution included various provisions to prevent such inequalities.

The first page of our Constitution clearly states that all Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity. That is, everyone has equal rights and opportunities. People are free to choose any kind of work, they wish to do.

Every citizen of India can get a government job. On the other hand, unsociability is considered as a crime. It has been legally abolished. Moreover, our Constitution makes the government responsible for implementing the concerned laws and ensuring equality for poor and other such marginal communities.

Of course, it is very important for all people to be equal because this equality is a key value that unites us all as Indians. In other words, it is an important element of our unity.

So, we should have respect for diversity which is a significant element in ensuring equality. Our Constitution ensures that the people of India are free to follow their religion, speak their language, celebrate their festivals and express themselves freely. That is, no language, religion, or festival is compulsory for all to follow. None of them has a special status in our Constitution.

NEP : SDGs for Qualitative Education

Do it yourself

Project Work

Do it yourself

3

The Government

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. A **government** is a decision making body for the country.
 2. The government provides the citizens basic **infrastructure** facilities.
 3. The **executive** ensures that the laws are obeyed.
 4. In a federal form of government, power is divided between the **centre** and **states**.
 5. A dictatorial government based itself on the use of **force**.

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Correct the following statements :

Ans. 1. The role of the government is **unlimited**.

2. Formulation of laws for the land is a responsibility of a government.
3. The **executive** ensures that the laws are obeyed by all.
4. Dictatorship is an **undesirable** form of government.

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
1. In democratic countries like India, United States of America, United Kingdom, etc., people play an active role in the functioning of the government. People decide who will govern over them.
 2. The judiciary makes sure that these laws are not misinterpreted either by the legislature or by the executive. The judiciary provides justice to the people.
 3. Universal Adult franchise means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. It is the primary responsibility of the government to provide the citizens with basic infrastructure facilities. These include clean drinking water, electricity, medical services, employment, food and shelter. It has to also provide good roads and build schools for the children. The government has to control the prices so that they remain within the reach of the common man and are not expensive. It has to think about the weaker sections of the society and ensure that they too can afford to buy the basic things they need. The government also has the responsibility to run the various infrastructures and facilities, like the postal department and the railways. Protecting our borders and the people living within the borders is equally important job of the government. The armed forces and paramilitary forces and the police provide us the security. It has to ensure that the basic healthcare facilities are available to each and every person, even in the most remote areas. It organizes aid and assistance to all the needy in times of disaster or accident. To provide justice, it sets up courts at different levels so that people have easy access to them.

It is the responsibility of the government to formulate laws for the land to ensure that there is peace and harmony and there is no inequality. The laws could be about criminal activities, security or family matters or even economic affairs. Through the constitution of India the government ensures that all its citizens have the right to equality and there is no discrimination on the basis of caste or class. It is because of all this that the citizens feel safe and protected.

2. Different forms of government are as follows :

Democratic and Dictatorship

I. Democratic Government : Democratic governments can be of two types : a. Parliamentary b. Presidential

The difference between the two is based upon their relationship with the three organs of government.

Parliamentary Form of Government

- i. The Prime Minister is the real head of the government.
- ii. The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the parliament and appoints ministers to form the Council of Minister. Thus, there is close coordination between the legislature and the executive.

- iii. The government, which is directly elected by the people, stays in power for its full term as long as it has the support of the majority.
Example: India

Presidential Form of Government

- i. The President is the real head.
ii. He is elected directly by the people.
iii. Since, the President is elected directly by the people, he/she is not responsible to the legislature.
iv. The President is not necessarily from the party that wins a majority in the parliament.

Example : United States of America

Unitary and Federal : Governments can also be classified as unitary or federal. In a federal form of government, power is divided between the Centre and States. This division of power lies with the Constitution. In India, the Constitution has given the Centre more powers than the states. This is why we say that India is federal with a unitary bias. A unitary form of government is one in which all power is centralized under one Central government.

II. Dictatorship : Directly opposite to a democratic government is a dictatorship. In a dictatorship, people do not elect their government nor is it formed by popular consent. A dictatorship or authoritarian government is a government that is imposed upon the people and does not depend upon people's support. People have no participatory powers because the government does not accept democratic principles of political equality. In the absence of collective sanction, a dictatorial government based itself on the use of force. It is an undesirable form of government where people have to face many hardships due to the whims of the dictator. Adolf Hitler of Germany was one of the most infamous dictators in history.

3. Depending on the size and population of a country, the government works at different levels. This division helps to run the country smoothly and efficiently.

National level : It works at the national level. It is the highest level of government.

State level : It works in an entire state. Every state has a state government.

Local level : It works in villages, districts or towns. It is also known as local self-government.

NEP The 4Cs : Core Learning Skills

Do it yourself

Project Work

Do it yourself

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word from the list :

- Ans.** 1. **Panchayat** literally means the assembly of five wise elders.
2. The Panchayati Raj is a **three-tier** system.
3. A Pradhan is usually elected by the **Gram Sabha**.
4. A few panchayats combined to form a **Block Samiti**.
5. The **Zila Parishad** is at the apex of the Panchayati Raj System.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

D. Define the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Panchayati Raj :** The local self-government at the rural level is known as the Panchayati Raj system. The Panchayati Raj is a three-tiered system. This was recommended by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee. It became a part of the Constitution with the 73rd amendment in 1993. The term 'Panchayati Raj' is derived from the institution of 'Panchayats' which have been in existence in India since ancient period of Indian history.
2. **Gram Sabha :** The Gram Sabha consists of all the men and women in a village who are 18 years of age and above. They meet at least twice a year. The Gram Sabha elects their representatives to the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Sabha has the power to review the work done by the Gram Panchayat and examine its accounts of expenditure. If it is not satisfied with the performance of any member of the panchayat, it can remove the member by means of a vote of no-confidence.
3. **Panchayat :** It is an elective council of about five members organized as an organ of village self-government.

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. The Gram Sabha consists of all the men and women in a village who are 18 years of age and above. They meet at least twice a year. The Gram Sabha elects their representatives to the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Sabha has the power to review the work done by the Gram Panchayat and examine its accounts of expenditure. If it is not satisfied with the performance of any member of the panchayat, it can remove the member by means of a vote of no-confidence.
2. "Panchayat" literally means assembly of five wise and respected elders, chosen and accepted by the village community to settle disputes between individuals and villages.
3. There is one Nyaya Panchayat for every three or four villages. Each village panchayat elects a member of the Nyaya Panchayat. The Nyaya Panchayat is headed by a sarpanch. It hears minor civil and criminal cases.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system. It works at three levels: the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Block Samiti (Panchayat Samiti) at the Block level and the Zila Parishad or Zila Panchayat at the district level. A few panchayats are combined to form a Block Samiti. A Block Samiti is the organization formed to take care of the needs of the whole block. However, there are certain things the Block Samiti also cannot handle by itself. The organization at the apex of the Panchayati Raj System called the Zila Parishad helps the Block Samitis. It consists of the representatives of the Block Samitis of the district and other members who work at the district level.
2. **Gram Panchayat :** Members of the Gram Sabha elect representatives from among themselves to form the Gram Panchayat. The number of representative varies from state to state. It is important that schedule castes, schedule tribes and other backward classes and women

worry about land grabbing or usurping. This data on the land is created and compiled by the village patwaris.

2. The Tehsildar is responsible for preparation and maintenance of revenue records, revenue accounts and recovery of government dues from the tehsil, apart from supervising the work of the patwari.
3. Hindu Succession Amendent Act
4. Patwari
5. This HSAA act entitles the daughter, married or unmarried, to live in the paternal/family house or seek its partition. Thus, this law is a great step forward in establishing gender equality, especially in the rural areas where so far the daughters and their mother spend their lives working on the farm but are not allowed any right over their father's and the husband's property.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans.

1. The Patwari is also responsible for collecting the land revenue from the farmers. He provides information to the government about the crops grown in the area. Farmers may change the cycle of their crops. They can also make alterations in the use of their land. Patwari has to keep an updated record of all this in his books. Whenever there is some natural calamity like flood or drought, the Patwari has to inform the government (his seniors) about it. If the government decides to exempt the villagers from paying revenue, the Patwari should see that such concessions are given to them. He is the most obvious link between the government and the farmer community.
2. The tehsil-level administration is headed by the District Collector, who has Revenue Officers, or Tehsildars, to oversee the revenue and land matters. The Tehsildar is responsible for preparation and maintenance of revenue records, revenue accounts and recovery of government dues from the tehsil, apart from supervising the work of the patwari. The Tehsildar can hear partition cases, solemnise marriages and also act as the treasury officer in some cases.
3. In any land dispute, the role of Patwari or Lekhpal becomes important. He has all the land records with him. Measuring the land and keeping the records are his main duties. In any dispute over land his records matter much with the court of law. We can realise that the Patwari can offer a great service to the villagers by maintaining the correct land records.
4. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 which came into force on 9 September, 2005 has put all agricultural land at par with other property. It provides that the daughter of a property owner will be allotted the same share as is allotted to a son. This act also entitles the daughter, married or unmarried, to live in the paternal/family house or seek its partition. Thus, this law is a great step forward in establishing gender equality, especially in the rural areas where so far the daughters and their mother spend their lives working on the farm but are not allowed any right over their father's and the husband's property.

NEP Adaptive Education

1. The largest piece of land is owned by **Mohan Lal**.
2. Wheat is grown by **Om Prakash, Lal Singh and Motilal**.
3. There is a tubewell in the land owned by **Mohan Lal**.
4. **Gajender Singh** is the tenant of Herra Lal's land.

Project Work

Do it yourself

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. a 2. b

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word from the list :

- Ans.** 1. Hiring private contractors for various activities is called **sub-contracting**.
 2. The **Municipal Corporation** is a local governing body.
 3. Municipal elections are held every **five** years.
 4. Municipality can seek a **loan** from the state Government.

C. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. The local governing bodies of cities, with large populations like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and other places are called Municipal Corporations.
 2. The members of Municipal Corporation elected by the people are called Ward Councillors. He places the demands or problems of the people in their wards before Municipal Corporation.
 3. A Municipal Commissioner is the person who heads the Municipal Corporation.

D. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The work of the Corporation is done by various departments, who look after water, electricity, roads, sanitation, schools and so on. Many people are employed by the Corporation to look after the smooth and efficient functioning of the various departments. The various functions of a Municipal Corporation can be grouped into four categories :
 Civic amenities like supply of water, maintenance of roads, etc. Public education like running primary and secondary schools, etc. Public health like running hospitals and dispensaries, organising vaccination programmes, etc. Public security like registration of births and deaths, maintaining fire-fighting services etc.
2. **Working of Municipal Corporation :** There are various committees that look after different issues. The councillors decide on issues such as where a hospital should be built or where a flyover is required. First a budget is prepared. The amount of money to be spent on various tasks is decided. The councillors place the demands or problems of the people in their wards before the Municipal Council. Then, the councillors discuss all the issues. Thereafter, the decisions are made and implemented by the administrative staff.

Project Work

Do it yourself