

### EXERCISE

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Whatever we see in our surroundings, are collectively called **environment**.
- Lithosphere** is the solid crust on which human beings, animals and plants exist.
- Hydrosphere** fulfils the vital human, animal and plant needs for survival.
- The narrow belt in which all forms of life exists is called **biosphere**.
- Human beings** form the most important part of the environment.

**C. Write True or False :**

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

**D. Match the following :**

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cutting down of trees | <b>b. Deforestation</b> |
| 2. Plants                | <b>e. Producers</b>     |
| 3. Human beings          | <b>a. Consumer</b>      |
| 4. Ozone layer           | <b>c. Atmosphere</b>    |
| 5. Underground water     | <b>d. Hydrosphere</b>   |

**E. Answer the following questions in short :**

- The place, people, things and nature that surrounded any living organism is called environment.
- Its main components are abiotic or physical components which include land water and air, and biotic components which include all forms of life including plants and animals.
- Atmosphere is the mixture of gases that envelops the earth. It contains many life-supporting gases which perform various functions.
- Biosphere is the narrow interactive zone between the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. It is the belt of about 13 km contains all forms of life.
- Autotrophs are those organisms that can produce their food directly from the environment. For example, plants.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

- Biotic component**—This includes all forms of life including plants and animals. Living beings are generally found up to a height of 6 km in the atmosphere and up to a depth of 7 km in the oceans. This narrow belt of about 13 km in which all forms of life exists is called the biosphere.

**Abiotic or Physical Component**

**This includes the following non-living things :**

- Land :** Land or the lithosphere is the solid crust on which human beings, animals and plants exist. It supports plants and provides us land

for agriculture and settlement and a host of valuable minerals.

**2. Water :** Water on Earth's surface, below it as well as in the atmosphere—makes the hydrosphere. It fulfils the vital human, animal and plant needs for survival.

**3. Air :** Air or the mixture of gases that envelops the earth is called atmosphere. The atmosphere has many life-supporting gases which perform various vital functions. For example, the ozone layer in the atmosphere protects us from the harmful ultra-violet rays of the Sun. We need oxygen to keep our bodies working.

2. The lithosphere and hydrosphere are very important for living beings. Lithosphere is the solid crust on which human beings, animals and plants exist, It supports plants and provides land for agriculture and settlements as well as is a host to several valuable minerals.

Hydrosphere is the name given to all the water bodies present on the surface of the Earth. Hydrosphere provides food in the form of fish and other aquatic animals. It fulfils the vital human, animal and plant need for several.

3. Autotrophs and heterotrophs are different from each other in many ways. **Autotrophs** are organisms that can produce their own food from simple substances like carbon dioxide and water. All green plants are examples of autotrophs. All autotrophs are producers and are source of food for all the living organisms.

**Heterotrophs** are organisms which cannot prepare their own food and depend upon producers or green plants and considered as consumers. All the non-green plants and animals, inclusive of human beings, are the best examples of heterotrophs.

4. The relation between all living organisms, as well as the relation of these organisms with their physical environment forms a complex system called an ecosystem. A forest, a lake or a desert can be an ecosystem classified as distinct. The organisms found in any of these ecosystems would happily survive provided the conditions remain consistent and favourable.

**The forest ecosystem :** A forest ecosystem a large area of land that's covered in trees and other woody plants and filled with living animals. There are three main types of forests : tropical rainforests, deciduous forests, and coniferous forests.

Tropical rainforests are found near the equator (the center of Earth), where there is high temperature all year round. It usually rains in rainforests every day. There are many different species of animals that live in the different levels of the rainforests.

Deciduous forests are made up of trees that shed their leaves in autumn. Worms, snails and spiders enjoy their rich soil, and they have warm summers and cold winters.

Coniferous forests are coldest and driest of the three types of forest; they have mild summers, but very long, cold winters. The trees in coniferous forests are evergreens and grow cones. Animals that live in coniferous forests include deer, bears, moose, lynxes, beavers, and birds like gray owls and warblers.

5. Human beings form the most important part of the environment. They not only interact within the environment but also modify it according to



eruptions cools down, solidifies over a period of time and forms igneous rocks. Igneous rocks are also called primary rocks. Primary rocks formed on the surface of the Earth are called extrusive rocks. They have a fine grained structure. Basalt is an example. The Deccan Trap region in the Deccan Plateau is made of basaltic rocks. Magma (molten rock) that gets trapped in veins deep inside the Earth cools down over a long period of time and forms rocks. These primary rocks are called intrusive rocks.

**Sedimentary Rocks :** Igneous rocks are exposed to natural agents like wind, water and glaciers. These agents break the rock on the Earth's surface into small fragments. The small fragments convert into tiny particles gradually. Tiny particles of rocks called sediments are carried by these moving agents. Rivers, wind and glaciers carry these small particles under water. These deposits generally occur in layers. Rocks formed in this way are known as sedimentary rocks.

**D. Answer the following questions in short :**

**Ans.**

1. The outermost and the thinnest layer of the Earth is called crust. It consists of lightest materials. Its density is lowest.
2. Silica and magnesium are the major minerals that are present in the Earth's outer layer where as nickel and iron are found in the Earth's inner layer.
3. Rocks include all the solid materials of the Earth's crust, whether it is hard like granite or soft like clay. They are an aggregate of various minerals.
4. Primary rocks formed on the surface of the Earth are called extrusive rocks. They have a fine grained structure. Basalt is an example. The Deccan Trap region in the Deccan Plateau is made of basaltic rocks. Magma (molten rock) that gets trapped in veins deep inside the Earth cools down over a long period of time and forms rocks. These primary rocks are called intrusive rocks.
5. Rocks and minerals are important in the following ways :
  - Rocks are used in construction of buildings.
  - Fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum are the main source of energy.
  - Some rocks are source of precious gems and stones which are used in jewellery.
  - Minerals such as salt is a main part of our food.

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**Ans.**

1. The interior of the Earth is not composed of the same material. The density of the Earth's material increases gradually from the surface towards the centre.  
On the basis of varying density and other physical and chemical properties of the Earth's material, the Earth is roughly divided into three concentric layers—crust, mantle and core.  
**Crust :** It is the outermost layer of the Earth's surface. Its thickness varies from 5-8 km beneath the oceans to an average of 35 km under the continental landmass.  
**Mantle :** It is the layer below the crust is called the mantle. It is 2,900 km thick.  
**Core :** The innermost layer of the Earth is called the core. Its thickness is about 3500 km.
2. The materials forming crust are mainly silica and aluminum. The crust is also called sial. Its average thickness varies between 8 km to



**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The Earth is constantly being reshaped by the agents of **denudation**.  
2. **Vertical** movements cause pushing a part of the crust up or down.  
3. Parts of Narmada and Tapi Valleys in India are the **rift** valleys.  
4. **Seismology** is the study of earthquake shocks and its effects.  
5. Mt Vesuvius is an excellent example of a **dormant** volcano.

**C. Match the following :**

- Ans.** 1. Earthquakes • **Richter Scale**  
2. Block Mountain • **vosges mountains**  
3. Breaking of old rocks • **Faulting**  
4. Study of earthquakes • **Seismology**  
5. Active volcano • **Mt Etna**

**D. Distinguish between :**

- Ans.** 1. Vertical and Horizontal movements  
1. Horizontal movement                      2. Vertical movement

**Horizontal movements cause :**

- a. Compression, which results in folding of a part of the crust, and  
b. Stretching or tension, which causes breaks or faults in the crust.

**Vertical movements cause :**

either pushing a part of the crust up or down.

2. **Folding** : Folding is the wave-like upliftment of sedimentary rocks due to horizontal forces from two opposite sides.

**Faulting** : Faulting is caused due to tension. When horizontal forces act in the opposite directions away from a given point or plane, the intense tensional forces can develop cracks or fractures in the Earth's crust.

3. **Lava** : Lava is a molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano or fissure in the surface of earth.

**Magma** : Molten rock usually located deep within the mantle of the earth that occasionally comes to the surface through cracks in the mantle or through the eruption of volcanoes.

4. **Epicentre** : The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus.

**Focus** : The place on the surface above the focus is called the epicentre.

**E. Answer the following questions in short :**

- Ans.** 1. Horizontal movements cause:  
a. Compression, which results in folding of a part of the crust, and  
b. Stretching or tension, which causes breaks or faults in the crust.  
2. A simple fold mountain has 'downfolds' or valleys called synclines and 'upfolds' or ridges called anticlines.  
3. An earthquake can be measured with the help of a machine called seismometer (seismograph). The magnitude or intensity of an earthquake is measured by the Richter Scale.  
4. Most of the active volcanoes of the world are located in the circular belt around the Pacific Ocean known as the Pacific Ring of Fire.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

- Ans.** 1. Natural openings in the Earth's crust through which molten materials, rocks, ashes, gases etc. are thrown out are called volcanoes.  
2. Faulting is caused due to tension. When horizontal forces act in the

opposite directions away from a given point or plane, the intense tensional forces can develop cracks or fractures in the Earth's crust. This is called faulting.

3. When lithospheric plates move, the surface of the Earth vibrates. The vibrations can travel all around the Earth. These vibrations are called earthquakes. In other words an earthquake (also known as a tremor) is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth. The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus.

The place on the surface above the focus is called the epicentre. As the vibrations travel outwards from the epicentre in the form of waves the greatest damage is usually caused to the areas closest to the epicentre. This is called an earthquake.

4. The slow and mild tremors are more frequent and are generally not noticed. Violent earthquakes cause serious damage to life and property. They may cause landslides in hilly areas, cracks in the Earth's crust, bursting of river dam and blocking of a river, raising or lowering of the parts of sea floor or coastal regions, etc.

### NEP : Life Skills

Do it yourself

### Project Work

Do it yourself

## 4

## Physical Environment—Air

### EXERCISE

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The air in the atmosphere is a **mixture** of many gases.  
2. **Loo** is a local hot, dusty and dry wind.  
3. **Torrid** zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.  
4. The **weight** of air is referred to as atmospheric pressure.  
5. **Humidity** is the moisture present in the air.

#### C. Write True or False :

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

#### D. Distinguish between the following pairs :

- Ans. 1. **Troposphere** : Troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere with an average height of 17 km thick at the Equator and only 8 km at the Poles. This layer is the densest part of the atmosphere. It protects the Earth from the direct heat of the Sun during the day and keeps the Earth warm during night. We live in this layer. In this layer, the temperature and pressure of air decrease with the increase in height. All the weather phenomena take place in this layer of the atmosphere because of the presence of dust particles and water vapour.

**Stratosphere** : Above the tropopause is the stratosphere which extends up to 50 km. The constant temperature and the absence of clouds are the main characteristics of this layer. Ideal conditions for flying jet aircrafts are provided in this cold and clear layer. The ceiling of stratosphere is known as stratopause. The ozone layer occurs in stratosphere.

2. **Weather** : Weather is the condition of atmosphere at a particular place and time. It can be sunny, cloudy, rainy, humid, warm or cold.

It changes very often (even within 24 hours). It is experienced over a small area. A scientific study of weather is called meteorology.

**Climate** : Climate is the sum total of average weather conditions at a particular place over a longer period of time. It is experienced over a larger area, e.g. desert type of climate, monsoon type of climate, equatorial type of climate, etc. Climate influences the type of vegetation, agricultural crops grown, type of animals found, type of lifestyle adopted by people and design of houses etc.

3. **Convictional rainfall** : When the air comes in contact with the hot surface of the Earth, it gets heated, becomes lighter and starts rising up, forming convectional currents.

**Orographic rainfall** : When the relief features, such as mountains come in the way of a moist wind, then the wind is forced to rise up the mountain. These clouds then bring rainfall largely on the windward side.

**E. Answer the following questions in short :**

**Ans.**

1. The atmosphere is a thick gaseous envelope which surrounds the earth from all sides and is attached to the earth's surface by gravitational force. The atmosphere is a very significant component for the biospheric ecosystem as life on the earth is only possible due to it.
2. Weather is the condition of atmosphere at a particular place and time. It can be sunny, cloudy, rainy, humid, warm or cold. It changes very often (even within 24 hours). It is experienced over a small area. A scientific study of weather is called meteorology.
3. Precipitation is a deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet or snow. It has a definite process. When the water vapour rises, it starts cooling. The water vapour condenses into droplets of water. Clouds are masses of such water droplets. As these droplets of water become too heavy to float in air, they fall down as precipitation.
4. i. Troposphere      ii. Stratosphere      iii. Mesosphere  
iv. Thermosphere      v. Exosphere.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**Ans.**

1. The atmosphere is vital for life on the Earth. It helps in sustaining life in various ways. The atmosphere acts as a blanket by trapping terrestrial radiation and keeping the Earth warm. So it ensures that there is the correct amount of heat required for life to exist. If it were not for the protective covering of the atmosphere, all the life forms on Earth



would have been either burnt during the day or frozen to death during the night.

While the atmosphere permits incoming solar radiation to enter the biosphere, it blocks harmful rays, including most ultraviolet radiation.

2. The dry air consists of a mixture of gases which are present in varying proportions. Its major constituents are nitrogen – 78% and oxygen 21%. The balance 1% includes carbon dioxide, helium, ozone, argon and hydrogen. Impurities like dust, smoke, salts, carbon monoxide and other chemicals are also present in the atmosphere.
3. When water vapour goes high up in the air, it cools and forms clouds. Clouds are actually tiny drops of water. If these clouds come against a mountain, they rise up. So more water vapour cools and tiny drops of water get bigger and bigger. At last, big drops of water fall in the form of rain.



On the basis of mechanism, there are three types of rainfall : the conventional rainfall, the orographic rainfall and the cyclonic rainfall.

4. On the basis of heat received from the Sun, there are three distinct heat zones on the surface of the Earth.

**Torrid Zone :** It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The rays of the Sun are more vertical here than in the other two zones and therefore this is the hottest zone.

**Temperate Zone :** It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere. This zone is neither very hot nor very cold.

**Frigid Zone :** It lies between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere. There is little heating here due to the slanting rays of the Sun due to which the temperature here remains very low.

5. The main factors that influence atmospheric pressure are :

**Altitude :** Air pressure is highest at mean sea level and decreases with increasing height. This happens because the atmosphere becomes thinner (less dense), in the upper atmospheric layers.

**Air temperature :** Air pressure is also affected by the temperature of the atmosphere. Cold air exerts greater pressure as it is heavier than hot air.

**Moisture content :** Air laden with moisture is heavier, and therefore exerts more pressure, than dry air.

## NEP : Multiple Intelligence

Find the given words/terms that you have come across in this chapter :

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

## Project Work

Do it yourself

5

Water

### EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. a          2. a          3. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Water is one of the distinct **substances** found on the earth.  
 2. Three-fourths of the Earth's surface is covered by **water**.  
 3. The continuous movement of water is called a **water cycle**.  
 4. Periodic rise and fall of water is called a **tide**.  
 5. The warm currents flow towards the **poles**.

C. Give reasons why :

- Ans. 1. This is because 97.2 per cent of this water comprises of salty ocean water. The remaining 2.8 per cent is fresh water, of which 2.15 per cent is in the form of ice in the world's ice sheets and mountain glaciers. Only 0.02 percent water remains for consumption by plants, animals, and human beings.  
 2. When the tsunami approaches the coast, the shallow sea bottom reduces the speed and wave length but makes the wave rise suddenly up to heights of about 30 m above the normal sea level. The tsunami can attain this height in matter of 10 to 15 minutes!

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans. 1. Water is one of the distinct substances found on the earth. It is an essential component for life on earth. It is abundantly found on the earth. About 71 per cent of the surface is covered by it due to which earth is also known as the 'Watery Planet'.  
 2. The amount of salt present in the water is called salinity of water. Most of the Earth's surface—71% of its total area is covered by water.

- 97.2 percent of this water comprises of salty ocean water.
3. Waves are the rise and fall of water on the surface of the ocean caused by winds. When winds blow over the surface of the ocean, they tend to push the water up and down by friction.
  4. Tides are of great importance to man. They are very useful in trade, navigation and fishing. At the time of high tide the depth of the water near the coasts increases and enables big ships to enter the ports. Tides also keep the harbours clear of refuse and mud brought down by rivers and thus they do not allow the harbours to be silted. The tidal rivers are generally navigable. Tidal waves are also harnessed to generate electricity. Tides prevent the seawater from freezing by keeping the seawater in motion. Fishermen also make use of the tides for sailing into the sea and returning to the harbour.
  5. Ocean currents influence the climate of a place by raising or lowering the temperature.

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**Ans.**

1. **The Atlantic Ocean :** It is an 'S' shaped ocean situated between the four major continents—North and South America on one side and Africa and Europe on the other—which makes it a very busy ocean due to numerous shipping routes passing through it. The mid-Atlantic ridge, on the ocean floor that spreads from north to south, is a unique feature in it.
2. If the Sun, the moon and the Earth come in one line, as seen on a new moon or a full moon night, the tides become higher. These tides are called spring tides. Whereas on half-Moon nights, the Sun and the moon create a right angle with the centre of the Earth. The gravitational forces, thus, gets balanced and the tides are not so high. These tides are called neap tides.
3. Tides help in navigation. Ships come into harbour during high tide as the water in the harbour becomes deeper at this time. Low tides are used by fisherfolk to go out into the open sea for fishing. They return to land with the incoming high tide.
  - Tidal power can be used to generate electricity.
  - Tidal action helps mix up nutrients and makes coastal regions rich in marine life. Such regions are excellent fishing grounds.
  - During high tide, when the water gushes in towards the land, a lot of fish comes along with it. This helps fisherfolk get an abundant catch.
  - Tides keep the mounts of the rivers free of sediments by carrying the sediments far away into the sea.
4. Knowledge of surface ocean currents is essential in reducing costs of shipping, since traveling with them reduces fuel costs. Ocean currents are very important in the dispersal of many life forms. An example is the life cycle of the European Eel. Ocean currents are

important in the study of marine debris. These currents also affect temperatures through out the world. For example, the current that brings warm water up the north Atlantic to north west Europe stops ice from forming by the shores, which would block ships from entering and exiting ports. The currents have a decisive role in influencing the climate of the regions the flow through. The cold currents that flow from the polar and sub-polar regions, bring in a lot of plankton. Since this is the food of the fish, we can find a lot of fish where these currents pass through.

## NEP SDGs for Qualitative Education

Do it yourself

### Project Work

Do it yourself

6

## Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

### EXERCISE

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Grasslands** grow in regions of moderate rainfall.  
2. Trees in temperate deciduous forests remain leafless through **winter**.  
3. Tropical grasslands are commonly called **Savanna** in Africa.  
4. Sahara is the biggest **desert** in the world.  
5. Tundra regions are located in **North Canada, North Russia, North Sweden and Finland Island** in Arctic Circle.

#### C. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans. 1. In an evergreen forest trees grow upto heights of 40-50 metres. A thick canopy is formed overhead, which prevents sunlight from reaching the ground. Below the canopy are smaller trees which form their own layer. At the ground layer there are many types of herbs, creepers and climbers. Therefore, the trees do not shed their leaves in any particular season. The vegetation is mostly of evergreen type. Commercially useful broad leaved trees include mahogany, ebony, ironwood, rosewood, rubber and cinchona. In the forests of Brazil, more than 300 varieties of trees are found.
2. Deciduous forests are found in areas with a hot climate and an annual rainfall between 800 and 1,800 mm. Generally the trees are not very high. They shed their leaves during the dry seasons, at this time trees are more spaced out, and so light easily reaches the lower levels. The common trees here are the sal, teak, shisham, neem and bamboo.
3. The main features of desert vegetation are as follows :  
Generally, short shrubs occur in patches. The small trees have thorns, thick stems, long roots and wax-coated leaves. These features

prevent the loss of moisture. The main plants are cacti, thorny bushes and coarse grasses. Acacia trees are also found in the margin of the tropical deserts.

4. It is hot and dry with scanty rain falls. Temperature is high and the amount of rainfall varies between 25 cm to 75 cm. Due to low amount of rainfall thick forests cannot grow.
5. Animals commonly found in the tundra region are caribou, walrus, penguin, polar bear, musk ox, wolf, etc.

**D. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**Ans.** 1. Rainforests have the largest variety and most colourful of animal life in the world.

There are monkeys, apes, sloths, birds etc. as tree dwellers. Hippopotamuses, snakes, pythons, frogs, crocodiles etc. as ground and water dwellers. Anaconda, one of the world's largest snakes, found in these forests.

2. **Coniferous Forests**

**Location :** They are also called 'taiga forests' and are found extensively in high latitudes between 50°N to 70°N and high mountains across Eurasia from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia) and across North America (Canada).

**Climatic Conditions :** In these areas, summers are cool and short while winters are long and cold.

**Characteristics :** The vegetation consists of mostly evergreen trees that grow needles instead of leaves, and cones instead of flowers. The trees are tall, softwood and evergreen trees. Important varieties of trees found in these forests are chir, pine, cedar, etc. These forests have abundant softwood trees. The woods of these trees are used for making pulp, which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint. Matchboxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood. As such, here, lumbering is an important activity.

3. **Tropical Evergreen Rainforests**

**Location :** These forests are found in the hot and wet equatorial regions and tropical areas that have heavy rainfall. The Amazon Basin of South America (Selva), the Congo Basin of Africa and the countries in south-east Asia have such forests.

**Climatic Conditions :** These areas are hot and wet throughout the year. Same climate conditions keep the forest evergreen. There is no set time for shedding leaves.

**Characteristics :** Trees grow upto heights of 40-50 meters. A thick canopy is formed overhead, which prevents sunlight from reaching the ground. Below the canopy are smaller trees which form their own layer. At the ground layer there are many types of herbs, creepers and climbers. Therefore, the trees do not shed their leaves in any particular season. The vegetation is mostly of evergreen type. Commercially useful broad leaved trees include mahogany, ebony,

ironwood, rosewood, rubber and cinchona. In the forests of Brazil, more than 300 varieties of trees are found.

**Wildlife :** Rainforests have the largest variety and most colourful of animal life in the world.

There are monkeys, apes, sloths, birds etc. as tree dwellers. Hippopotamuses, snakes, pythons, frogs, crocodiles etc. as ground and water dwellers. Anaconda, one of the world's largest snakes, found in these forests.

### **Tropical Monsoon Forests**

**Location :** These forests are found in Northern Australia and central America. In India, such forests are found in the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Odisha, Siwaliks in the North India.

**Climatic Conditions :** Warm areas and rainfall between 100 cm. and 200 cm.

**Characteristics :** The chief characteristic of deciduous vegetation is that the trees shed their leaves during a particular season (dry season). Previously, these trees existed in both temperate regions as well as monsoon regions. The vegetation of the temperate regions has been cleared during the last 5, 000 years of human civilization. Trees like oak, beech, maple, willow and hickory were the dominant varieties. They now exist only in small areas of Europe on high mountains and in North China. Because of their rarity, temperate deciduous forests are no longer considered a distinct vegetation type.

**Wildlife :** The typical animals of monsoon forests are elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, langoors, etc.

## **4. Tropical Grasslands**

**Location :** They occur within the tropical zones between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.

They are commonly called 'Savanna' in Africa and 'Campos' in Brazil.

**Climatic Conditions :** Temperature is high and the amount of rainfall varies between 25 cm to 75 cm. Due to low amount of rainfall thick forests cannot grow. So tall and thick grass grows here with scattered trees. Cattle rearing is carried out on these grasslands.

**Characteristics :** The vegetation of this region is best described as 'Parkland vegetation'. Clusters of trees go on decreasing, both in numbers and height, from the margins of equatorial region towards the border of hot deserts. The trees shed their leaves in dry season. The grass is coarse and very tall and grows to heights of 1 to 2 meters. As a result, it is also called elephant grass. The typical trees are baobab and bottle trees. Acacia trees are also found at some places. They yield gum arabic, which has many industrial uses.

### **Temperate Grasslands**



4. **Trans-continental** railways run across continents and link their two ends.

**C. Write True or False :**

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

**D. Answer the following questions in short :**

**Ans.**

1. Settlements refer to the locations where people build their homes. Around these settlements human communities develop. Depending on the nature of the environment and the needs of the people, settlements of different types evolved.
  - i. Permanent Settlements
  - ii. Temporary Settlements
2. Scattered pattern is common in mountainous or forested regions. It has a few clusters of houses or single dwellings located away from one another at different levels.
3. The important ocean routes of the world are :
  - i. The North Atlantic route
  - ii. The Mediterranean and Indian Ocean route
  - iii. The cape route between western Europe and Far East, Australia
4. Roadways, railways, waterways (inland and marine) and airways are the four types of transport.
5. Communication refers to the exchange of ideas, thoughts, views and messages. It serves as a link between not only two persons but between various cultures around.
6. When we provide information to a large number of people through news papers, TV, Radio etc. It is called Mass Media.
7. The main ocean routes are as follows :
  - i. The North Atlantic route connecting the eastern USA and Western Europe is the busiest ocean route in the world.
  - ii. The Mediterranean and Indian Ocean route is also one of the important trade route, which connects industrially advanced countries of Europe with East Africa, South Asia and far middle East.
  - iii. The cape route between western Europe and Far East, Australia and New Zealand was an important route; before the construction of Suez Canal. Now it is used only to reach the west African countries.
  - iv. The other important routes are across the South Atlantic between western Europe and eastern, South America; North Pacific between western coast of North America and Japan; and South Pacific, between North America, Western Europe and Australia and New Zealand via Panama Canal.

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**Ans.**

1. Communication refers to the exchange of ideas, thoughts, views and messages. It serves as a link between not only two persons but between various cultures around. With the passage of time, there were technological advancements which created great strides in the field of communication. Some of the rapid means of communication are television, telephone, mobile, fax, pagers, newspapers etc. With the introduction of all these gadgets and media, the world became a



global village. Satellites in the space have made it very easy for mankind to communicate their ideas and thoughts. The Internet is another means through which people are connected with each other. It provides us with the news and information of the world around. The Internet and computers have made it very easy for us to transfer knowledge and information and get education online. We make use of email services for sending important documents and papers of administrative importance.

2. There are four major means of transport: roadways, railways, waterways and airways.

**Roads :** Roads comprise of the fastest means of transport for short distances. The introduction of motor cars and trucks has revolutionised the road traffic. A truck can reach in the interiors of the city. The highways are the roads, used for high speed traffic. Eastern United States and Western Europe have the denser network of highways in the world. European Russia has denser road network than the Asiatic Russia. China, in the eastern and southern parts, has a dense network of all-weather roads. The density of roads in India is lowest in the world.

**Airways :** Air transport is one of the wonders of modern science and technology. Through air transport, we can cover long distances in short time. Air travel is divided in two sectors :

1. **International :** It comprises flights connecting a country with another country.
2. **Domestic :** It comprises of flights connecting places within a country.

Most of the western countries have excellent air travel systems as they have the technology and resources to modernize infrastructure through research and development. The USA has a very large number of airports (over 10,000) across the country. New York, London, Paris and Tokyo are among the world's busiest airports. India has many modern airports catering to international and domestic air travel. Over the last few years India has progressed substantially to match international standards.

The A380 Airbus is the biggest passenger aircraft. It can carry around 500 passengers.

3. The urban patterns are classified as under :

- i. **Administrative Cities :** Major activities in such cities are usually with the administration of the region. For example, Washington DC and New Delhi are the capital cities and administrative hubs of their countries.
- ii. **Mining Cities :** These cities are found in large mining areas like Khetri in Rajasthan.
- iii. **Market Cities :** These cities are meeting point for exchange of goods and services. For example, Chicago in USA.
- iv. **Defence Cities :** These cities are centres of military activities and often used as house of army establishment. Jalandhar is a famous defence city of India.



This region has tropical deciduous forests. Teak, sal, peepal etc. are the main trees of these forests. Thick bamboo groves are common in the Brahmaputra basin. In the delta region, the tidal forests called Sunderbans, are found. Elsewhere in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and Uttarakhand the coniferous trees like deodar, pine and fir are also found.

- **Flora of Amazon Basin :** The rainforests are the main vegetations of the Amazon basin. Amazon rainforests are abound with lush green plants. It is the world's largest tropical rainforest and covers much of northern South America. About 2/3 of the rainforests lie in Brazil. Amazon basin where the rainforests are found, also contain about 2/3 of world's fresh water supply.

Trees of these forests have height of 40 metre and form a thick canopy. In the upper canopy even saplings of different plants also grow. Orchids, bromeliads grow as plant parasites. These canopies, however, prevent sunshine from reaching the floor. So, the ground remains dark and damp.

**D. Answer the following questions in short :**

**Ans.**

1. Equatorial regions are located in a band around the equator and cover about 6% of the Earth's surface.
2. Huge tracts of valuable rainforests have to be cleared to pave way for pastures and for the cultivation of commercial crops like rubber and soyabean. Mining and logging led to reduction of forests cover. About 20% of the Amazon forest has been cleared for pastures, crops, lumber and firewood. Today, the bulk of the human population in the Amazon Basin are found in cities which have emerged from the surrounding rainforest to become significant population centres.
3. Amazon basin, being a rainforest region is sparsely populated by primitive nomadic tribes who survive on fishing, hunting and food-gathering. Some of them practise shifting cultivation. Since the forests grow back rapidly, the tribe soon leaves for another area. Tapioka, sweet potato, pineapples, banana and yam are some of the crops grown here. Cassava is staple food of this region.
4. Kanpur, Haridwar, Patna, Allahabad, Kolkata etc.

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**Ans.**

1. The Amazon is home to a large number of plants and animals. The rainforests are rich in fauna too. Some of the examples of animals found here are the jaguar; the tapir; the capybara, giant aquatic rodents; and many kinds of monkeys and parrots. Sea animals like river otters, freshwater river dolphins, turtles, (the flesh eating) piranha fish, manatees, electric eels, etc. This basin is thus extraordinarily rich in the variety of life. Birds such as toucans, humming birds, and many more with brilliantly coloured feathers keep adding music to the silence of the forests. Over 500,000 species of insects and spiders alone are found here. Corocodiles, snakes, Anaconda and boa pythons are also found in plenty here.





Sabi and Limpopo, you will find ginger grass, succulents, and trees such as the baobab and tall fan palm.

2. **People of Prairies :** It is one of the most technically advanced region of the world. The farmers have huge stretches of land upto 1,000 acres. They live on the farms. The farming activities are carried out with the help of machines. The main crops of the region are wheat and corn, although barley and oats are also grown at times. Ploughing, sowing, threshing and storage are done with one single machine called the combined harvester. The farmers even possess machines like tractors, wagons, trucks, harrows and seed drills.

In Canada, wheat is normally sown in the spring and is ready within 100 days. Due to melting of ice in the spring much needed moisture is available. Most of the Canadian wheat, called the spring wheat, is for export purpose.

USA, has a better variety of wheat known as winter wheat, which is grown in winter in the southern part of the Prairies. In the drier western part of the Prairies, both in Canada and USA, cattle rearing is quite common.

Dairy farming is another important industry here. The high productivity of the agriculture and dairy industries has given rise to many leading food processing industries in this part of the world. Large cattle farms called ranches are common in the prairies.

One such big town is Winnipeg, which has become a large grain-collecting centre. The town is also known as the 'Gateway to the Canadian Prairies'. Since the traffic on the roads is fast and frequent, collecting and transporting grains is also fast. All farm houses are well equipped with grain collection sheds called Silos, which are tall steel structures. Inside the silo, the grain seems to be well sheltered against the ill effects of the climate.

**People of Veld :** It is believed that the veld is one of the world's oldest regions to be inhabited by humans. The Stone Age people lived here hundreds of thousands of years ago. These open grasslands attracted many migrants and settlers as food and water was abundant.

The San, who originally inhabited the velds before the Bantu-speaking people came, had small populations and survived by hunting and gathering. Animals herding and cultivation of crops is carried out by Bantu-speaking people. Maize, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes are grown. Tobacco, sugar cane and cotton are major cash crops grown here.

Sheep are reared for their excellent quality of wool in the cooler and drier areas, while cattle are reared for milk, butter and cheese, meat and leather in the warmer, wetter eastern parts of the velds.

## Project Work

Do it yourself

## EXERCISE

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. **Indus** and several other rivers flow through Ladakh.  
 2. Sahara Desert is also known as **El khela**.  
 3. The climate in Sahara Desert is very **hot and dry**.  
 4. **Dechigam** is an important wildlife sanctuary located in Ladakh.  
 5. **Kargil** and **Leh** are the two important towns of Ladakh.

**C. Give reasons :**

- Ans.** 1. Ladakh is a cold desert where for most part of year the temperature remains below 0°C. Due to such cold climate vegetation is extremely sparse in Ladakh.  
 2. The climate in Ladakh is cold and dry. The average annual precipitation is about 80 mm along with heavy rainfall. Rains are very rare. Due to this it is a cold and dry desert.

**D. Answer the following questions in short :**

- Ans.** 1. Desert actually means dry. In deserts, fresh water is not readily available, that is why dry conditions prevail. All places on Earth that receive rainfall less than 10 cm per annum are termed as desert. Deserts are found all over the world. Deserts are of two types — hot desert and cold desert.  
 2. The climate is extremely cold and dry in Ladakh because of its high altitude. The air is thin so the freezing winds and burning hot sunlight can be felt intensely. In summers the day temperature is around zero degree and the night temperature is below 30°C. In winters the temperature remains below 40°C. As it lies in the rain shadow region of the Himalayas, there is little rainfall, as low as 10 cm every year. The area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight.  
 3. The climate in Sahara desert is very hot and dry. The average annual temperature for the desert is 86°F (30°C) but during the hottest months temperatures can exceed 122°F (50°C), with the highest temperature ever recorded at 136°F (58°C) in Libya whereas the nights may be freezing cold with temperatures nearing zero degree. The Sahara is also extremely windy. Hot, dust-filled winds create dust devils which can make the temperatures seem even hotter. Hot and sandy winds called khamsin in Egypt and gibli in Libya, blow over northern Sahara. In southern Sahara, dry north easterly winds called harmattan blow during winter. It experiences a very short rainy season.  
 4. **Natural Vegetation :** The vegetation found in the Sahara are adapted to unreliable precipitation and excessive heat. The plants

have long, radial and tapering roots that go deep into the soil in search of water, and tiny, waxy and thorny leaves to reduce loss of water through transpiration. Only plants that withstand the scorching Sun grow in this region. The Sahara has a scattered covering of various types of grasses, transport food, salt and other goods across the sea of sand. A caravan is a large group of people and animals (mainly camels) travelling together for days in order to trade.

**Animal Life :** Animals found in the Sahara are the desert hedgehog, spotted hyena, common jackal, sand fox, Libyan striped weasel and slender mongoose. Some of the birds found here are ostriches, guinea fowl, Nubian bustards, desert eagles, barn owls, sand larks and ravens. Different types of frogs, toads, scorpions, lizards and snakes are also found.

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**Ans.** 1. The Sahara Desert in Africa is the largest desert in the world. It is a hot desert and extends across north Africa from the Atlantic Ocean in the west upto the Red Sea in the east. The Atlas Mountains are towards the northwest. Towards the south, it slowly merges into the savanna grasslands.

The Sahara Desert spreads out for about 4800 km from east to west and about 1800 km from north to south. It covers an area of about 9.4 million square kilometres.

2. • **Plant Life in Sahara :** The vegetation found in the Sahara are adapted to unreliable precipitation and excessive heat. The plants have long, radial and tapering roots that go deep into the soil in search of water, and tiny, waxy and thorny leaves to reduce loss of water through transpiration. Only plants that withstand the scorching Sun grow in this region. The Sahara has a scattered covering of various types of grasses, transport food, salt and other goods across the sea of sand. A caravan is a large group of people and animals (mainly camels) travelling together for days in order to trade.

**Animal Life in Sahara :** Animals found in the Sahara are the desert hedgehog, spotted hyena, common jackal, sand fox, Libyan striped weasel and slender mongoose. Some of the birds found here are ostriches, guinea fowl, Nubian bustards, desert eagles, barn owls, sand larks and ravens. Different types of frogs, toads, scorpions, lizards and snakes are also found.

- **Plant Life in Ladakh :** Vegetal cover is scanty in this region. Natural vegetation is restricted to patches of pastures on the mountain slopes, shrubs, willows, poplar and intermittent juniper and fir trees. Above 4000 m there are mosses and lichens. Below 3000 m agriculture is practiced. Horticulture (fruit cultivation) is common.

**Animal Life in Ladakh :** The Tibetan snowcock, ravens, robins, redstarts, and the hoopoe are some common birds found here.



Many of them migrate during the bitter, dry winter season to warmer regions of the world.

Wild sheep, mountain goats, yaks, chiru and the snow leopard are some animal species found in this region. Dachigam is an important wildlife sanctuary here.

3. The word 'Ladakh' is made up of two words-'La' meaning mountain pass and 'Dak' meaning country. It is situated in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir. The Karakoram mountains in the north and the Zaskar mountains in the south enclose it. Indus and several other rivers flow through Ladakh. These rivers form gorges and deep valleys. Some glaciers are also found, e.g. the Gangri glacier and Siachen glacier.
4. The major part of the population in Ladakh is Buddhist. The entire region is dotted with monasteries and gompas. Potatoes, rice and yak meat are the staple diet of the people. Women do most of the domestic as well as outdoor work. Men undertake herding sheep and cattle. A major occupation is the weaving of pashmina shawl from the wool of the chiru antelope (an endangered species). Rugs and carpets from sheep and yak hair form popular trade products. Along every water course, natural or man-made, there is a strip of land under crops. These are the oases in Ladakh. Each oasis has its village with scattered houses in the fields or clustered along a road. The flat-roofed houses, made from sun-dried bricks, match the colour of the mountains. Most of the people live in small villages where farming is possible. Leh is about 440 km from Srinagar by road. For the last 300 years, Leh is the commercial and administrative capital of Ladakh. The people are mostly sturdy and their physique has developed according to the needs of the harsh environment. Most of the people of Ladakh practise Buddhism. There are many Buddhist monasteries of Gompas in Ladakh. People are fond of festivals, music and dance. The monastic festivals take the form of dance-dramas in the gomba courtyards. Ladakh Harvest Festival, Losar Festival, and Hemis Festival are also celebrated with great enthusiasm.

### NEP : The 4Cs : Core Learning Skills

**Imagine you are travelling to Ladakh and your car is being pulled upwards by magnetic force than downward by gravity. The signboard exactly warns tourists of this phenomenon. What can be the truth?**

- Ans.** The hill does not really have a magnetic force but it just creates an optical illusion of sorts so that the road, which actually goes downhill, seems as if it goes uphill. Therefore, when we see the vehicle going upslope, it is actually the opposite and does not defy the laws of nature.

### Project Work

Do it yourself

## HISTORY

### When, Where and How

1

#### EXERCISE

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. The late medieval period witnessed the rule of **Turks, Afghans and Mughals**.
2. The **Delhi Sultanate** was replaced by the Mughals.
3. **Religion** played a predominant role in the medieval Indian Society.
4. **Prithvirajaraso** gives us an account of the rule of **Prithviraj Chauhan**.
5. The **Halmidi** inscription is the oldest known inscription in the Kannada script.

**C. Write True or False :**

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

**D. Answer the following questions in short :**

1. Chronicles are accounts written by scholars about the kingdoms in which they lived. These discounts were written by contemporary authors who were either court historians or freelancers.
2. The special features of the foreign accounts are that foreign travelers and scholars who visited India wrote candidly and honestly about what they saw and experienced in India.
3. The paintings of the Medieval period such as Mughal, Rajasthani, Miniature and Deccani give us an interesting insight into palace scenes and hunting expedition from Mythology. By studying them, we get to know about the customs, traditions, costumes, jewellery etc. of the Medieval period.

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The period between 750 CE and 1200 CE is referred to as they Early Medieval Period. During this period, the whole country was divided into numerous regional states which were busy fighting with each other. But though politically divided, India witnessed a growth of new and rich cultural activities in the field of art, literature and language.

After the death of 'Harsha', the Rajputs came into prominence around the seventh century. The Rajput period was considered as the "Dark Age of India." This gave an opportunity to foreign invaders especially the 'Turks'. The Turks were not only interested in India's wealth but also wanted to establish their empires and annex other kingdom.

The period between 1206 CE and 1526 CE is known as the Delhi Sultanate period. Five dynasties ruled in Delhi during this period. These were the :

- Slave Dynasty                      • Khalji Dynasty                      • Tughluq Dynasty
- Sayyid Dynasty and                      • Lodi Dynasty

Then emerged the rule of one of the most powerful empires in Indian history—the Mughals. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the Battle of Panipat and established the Mughal Empire in 1526. The successors of Babur were Humayun, Sher Shah Suri, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. This period was a period of all round development and it continued till 1750 CE.

2. By the 700s CE, after the collapse of the Gupta Empire, there were two different styles of temple building in India, a north Indian style and a South Indian style. In a north Indian temple normally had a high tower called a Shikara, and an open porch for visitors to the temple, called a mandapa. North Indian temples also had a high porch. They had flat stone roofs.

The temples of south India also had a Shikhara (tower) like their North Indian counterparts. But this tower was much higher—thirteen stories high! The southern temples are also much longer than the northern ones. They had several porches (mandapas) on the front instead of only one. Like the northern temples, the southern temples also had flat stone roofs.

3. Medieval period is an important period in the history of India because of the developments in the field of art and languages, culture and religion. Also the period has witnessed the impact of other religions on the Indian culture. Beginning of medieval period is marked by the rise of the Rajput clan. This period is also referred to as Post Classical Era. Medieval Period lasted from the 8th to the 18th century CE with Early Medieval period from the 8th to 13th century and the Late Medieval period from the 13th to the 18th century. Early Medieval period witnessed wars among regional kingdoms from north and south India whereas Late Medieval period saw the number of Muslim invasions by Mughals, Afghans and Turks. By the end of the fifteenth century European traders started doing trade and around mid-eighteenth century they became a political force in India marking the end of the medieval period.

Medieval period was the marvelous period and an era of wars and great architecture in India. Also most of the regional languages of today have evolved during this period. This period is also important from the religious point of view because of the Bhakti and Sufi movements. Regional as well as folk traditions developed to a great extent.

4. Some major sources of knowing medieval India are both literary and archaeological sources.

Literary sources include Babur's Baburnama; Jahangir's Jahngirnama, Abul Fazel's Akbarnama and Ain-Akbari; Ziauddin Barni's Tarikh-i-Fioz-Shahi, Firoz's Shahnama, Inayat Khan's Shahjahanama, Minhaj-us-Siraj's Tabaqat-i-Firozshahi.

Also accounts of foreign travelers such as Al-Biruni, Ibn Battuta, Abdur Razzak, Marco Polo, Nicolo Conti, William Hawkins, Bernier, Sir Thomas Roe are a valuable source of knowing medieval history.

The archaeological sources consist of inscriptions, coins, monuments,

sculptures and other artefacts.

Inscriptions : The copper plate inscriptions gives detailed information about the grant of land to temple or the scholars noted for their intellectual capabilities by the ruling king.

Coins : The coins were made of gold, silver and copper. The coins are analysed and studied to get historical information.

They give a lot of information about the political, economic and cultural life.

Monuments and Temples : Monuments are important sources of history.

## NEP : Development of Traditional Knowledge

	Oral Sources	Written Sources	Visual Sources	Physical Sources
Story telling	✓			
Monuments			✓	✓
Buildings			✓	✓
Autobiographies		✓		
Coins			✓	✓
Pottery				✓
Plays			✓	
Inscriptions		✓		✓
Chronicles		✓		

## Project Work

2

## New Kings and Kingdoms

### EXERCISE

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1. a 2. d 3. a 4. b

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. The main cause of tripartite struggle was to possess the city of **Kannauj**.
  2. **Prithviraja Chauhan** was defeated in the second battle of Tarrain.
  3. Prithviraja Chauhan's military achievements have been described in **Prithviraja Raso**.
  4. Bhoja-I was a devotee of **Vishnu** and adopted the title of '**Adivarha**'.
  5. The Gurjara-Pratiharas rose to the power under **Nagabhata-I**.

**C. Answer in one word :**

- Ans.**
1. Bhoja-I
  2. Dantivarman
  3. Battle of Tarain
  4. Delhi and Ajmer

**D. Answer the following questions in short :**

- Ans.**
1. Bhoja-I was the most famous and able ruler of Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty. He ruled from 836-885 AD. His empire stretched from Kashmir to Narmada and from Gujarat to Bengal. He captured

- Kannauj and made it his capital. He was a devotee of Vishnu and adopted the title of 'Adivaraha'.
2. The Palas were powerful in eastern India up to the middle of the ninth century. The Pala kingdom was established by Gopala. He is said to have been elected king by the people as there was no ruler in the region. His son Dharmapala conquered Kannauj from the Gurjara Pratharas but could not retain it for long. By this time the Pala kingdom was spread across the entire region of today's Bihar and Bengal. Dharmapala's son Devapala extended the kingdom to Pragyothispur (today's Assam), Orissa and some parts of Nepal.
  3. In 705 CE, Gurjara-Pratihara rose to power in the areas of Avanti or Rajasthan and Gujarat under Nagabhata-I. He ruled from 725-750 CE. In 738 CE, he defeated the Arab Muslims of Sind and pushed them back.
  4. The defeat of Prithviraja Chauhan in the second Battle of Tarain is considered to be the turning point in Indian history due to many reasons. This defeat of Prithviraja marks the end of Hindu rule in the northern India. Also it began to period of foreign rule in Indian that lasted for many centuries.
  5. Rashtrakuta rulers not only patronised Shaivism and Vaishnavism, but also Jainism, Buddhism and Islam. In the field of literature, they equally patronised Sanskrit, Prakrit and Kannada language. The Kailasa temple at Ellora built by Krishna-I in 9th century is an unrivalled and magnificent piece of art.

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

- Ans.**
1. By the 7th century, big landlords or warrior chiefs gained great importance in the kingdoms. Kings acknowledged them as their 'subordinates' or 'Samantas'. These Samantas collected taxes and controlled the regions. They brought gifts and provided military support to their kings. As these Samantas gained power and wealth, they declared themselves as Maha-Samanta, Maha-Mandaleshwara and sometimes a independent ruler. For example, Rashtrakutas in the Deccan who were initially subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. In other cases, men used their military skills to establish kingdoms. For example, 'Mayurasharma' of Kadamba dynasty and 'Hari Chandra' of Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty. In this way, new kingdoms emerged in the beginning of the early medieval period.
  2. The rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara, Pala and Rashtrakuta dynasties often fought especially for the control over Kannauj. Kannauj was then, a symbol of sovereignty. It was well situated in the northern plain. As a result, whoever captured Kannauj, could control the Ganga Valley. Since there were three parties in this conflict, historians describe it as the 'Tripartite Struggle'. These three kingdoms were almost equal in strength. So, the victory of one king over the other did not last very long.  
These kingdoms were so busy in fighting among themselves that they did not realise how weak they all had become. Around the end of 10th century AD these powers declined almost simultaneously and other dynasties came into existence.

3. Dantidurga was succeeded by his uncle Krishna-I. He extended his kingdom upto Karnataka. Later, his son Dhruva ascended the throne. He was further succeeded by Govinda-III. They extended the empire further. Amoghavarsha-I ruled for 64 years from 814-878 AD. The Rashtrakuta ruler, Krishna-III defeated the Chola ruler, Parantaka-I in 949 AD. His armies reached upto Rameshwaram. There he built a pillar of victory and a temple. In this way, Rashtrakutas became powerful.
4. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni ruled from 997-1030. He extended his control over parts of Central Asia, Iran and the north-western parts of the sub-continent. In order to bring back wealth and build a large army, he raided the sub-continent 17 times between 1000-1027 AD. He attacked mainly on the temples and towns in northern India. This was because, he had heard that there was lot of gold and jewellery kept in the temples of India. Some of his famous campaigns were against Nagarkot, Thaneshwar, Mathura and Kannauj. His 15th invasion against the 'Somnath temple' in Gujarat was the most disastrous one. He looted the temple of all its wealth. He used some of its wealth to beautify the city of Ghazni. He died in 1030 AD.
5. Under the Chola administration, the village council had several administrative functions including dispensing justice and collecting taxes. Rich peasants of the Vellala caste exercised considerable control over the affairs under the supervision of the central government. The Chola kings gave titles like Muvendavelan (a velan or peasant serving three kings), Araiyar (chief), etc to some rich landowners as markers of respect, and entrusted them with important offices of the state at the centre.

## Project Work

Do it yourself

3

## The Delhi Sultanate

### EXERCISE

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c      2. b      3. a

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

1. **Travelogues** provide confirmation of certain events.
2. Qutb-ud-din started the construction of the **Qutb Minar**.
3. **Balban** was the most powerful ruler of the Slave dynasty.
4. **Malik Kafur** was the trusted general of Alauddin Khalji.

#### C. Write True or False :

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

#### D. Answer the following questions in short :

Ans. 1. Slave Dynasty, Khilji Dynasty, Tughlaq Dynasty, Sayyid Dynasty and Lodi Dynasty.

2. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was succeeded by Iltutmish. He is considered the real founder of the Sultanate. He faced many problems but dealt with them strongly. He also consolidated his position in the north-west. In the east, he extended his empire up to Bengal. He ruled over whole of the northern India.
3. Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted the Capital to Devagiri for the following two possible reasons :
  - a. The Sultan felt that he would be able to control and administer the empire better from Daulatabad since it was located in the centre of the empire.
  - b. The Mongols were a constant threat to Delhi. Daulatabad would be safe from Mongol attacks.
4. The Khiraj or Land Revenue, The Jazia Tax, The Octroi Duty, The Zakat Tax were the main sources of revenue for the Delhi Sultanate.

**G. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**Ans.**

1. Balban was the most powerful ruler of the dynasty. He re-organized and strengthened the army. He fought against the local rulers and defeated many of them. He also fortified the north-western borders against Mongol raids.  
Balban made the Sultan's position supreme. He introduced the Persian custom of *sijdah* or prostration before the sultan and *paibos* or kissing the feet of the sultan. The orthodox Muslims opposed this as according to them, a human being should prostrate only before God.
2. Alauddin Khilji was the first Turkish sultan to build an empire in India. He was a brilliant general and a shrewd administrator. Under him, the Delhi Sultanate witnessed a period of territorial expansion. His first campaign was against Gujarat. He may have been attracted by its tremendous wealth and the prosperity of its maritime trade. Alauddin then went on to seize Malwa in the west, Ranthambore, Chittor and Jalore in Rajasthan.  
In 1306 CE, Alauddin invaded Devagiri in the Deccan. The campaign was led by his trusted general, Malik Kafur. Devagiri was easily defeated and annexed. As a result, Malik Kafur was given the charge of all the southern campaigns. His armies went on to subdue Warangal and the Hoysala kingdom. The campaign earned the Sultanate a huge booty.  
Alauddin did not bring all these territories under his direct control. Their rulers accepted him as their superior and paid huge tributes to him.
3. Muhammad-bin Tughluq was a very powerful ruler. Ibn Batuta (the Moroccan traveller) gives a lot of information about his reign. He gives the references that the Sultan had great ideas and plans that failed because the common people could not understand. Some of his plans were as follows :  
**Taxation in the doab :** To increase revenue collection, the Sultan raised the land tax in the doab region at a time when the entire region was in the grip of famine. This caused widespread discontent among the peasants of the area. Due to this the sultan had to take his orders back.





**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The first Battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and **Ibrahim Lodi**.
2. **Todarmal** was the revenue minister who was very efficient in revenue management during Akbar's time.
3. **William Hawkins** was an emissary of King James I of England.
4. Akbar introduced an new system of administration called the **Mansabdari**.
5. Babur wrote **Tuzuk-I Baburi**.

**C. Answer the following questions in short :**

- Ans.** 1. Daulat Khan Lodi and Rana Sanga.
2. The ambitions of Humayun's brother Mirza Kamrun weakened Humayun's cause against Sher Shah Suri. Sher Shah defeated him in the battle at Chausa in 1529 and at Kanauj in 1540 which forced him to flee to Iran. Yes, he returned.
3. William Hawkins.
4. Mansabdari system was introduced by Akbar. The term, 'Mansabdar' refers to an individual who holds a mansab i.e., a position or rank in the official hierarchy. All those who joined Mughal services were enrolled as Mansabdars. This was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix (a) rank, (b) salary, (c) military responsibilities.

**D. Match the following :**

- Ans.**
- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Akbar      | • 1556-1605 |
| 2. Jahangir   | • 1605-1627 |
| 3. Shah Jahan | • 1628-1657 |
| 4. Babur      | • 1526-1530 |

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

- Ans.** 1. Sher Shah Suri was a good general and an even better ruler. He re-organized the civil and military administration and introduced numerous reforms in land revenue administration. He encouraged trade by introducing a new currency, reducing custom duties and building an excellent network of roads. Many of the reforms introduced by Sher Shah were continued by Akbar.
2. After consolidating his position as emperor Akbar decided to conquer the areas outside his empire. He conquered Gwalior, Ajmer, and Jaunpur. Malwa was annexed in 1561, Chittor in 1568, and Ranthambhor in 1569. Between 1570-85, he led a number of military campaigns in Gujarat, East Bihar, and Odisha. During 1585-1605, he conquered areas of North West and the Deccan. Qandahar, Kashmir, and Kabul were annexed. In the Deccan Berar, Khandesh, and parts of Ahmednagar were won by the Mughals. Thus, Akbar controlled almost entire India.
3. Jahangir (1605-1627 CE), son of Akbar, came to the throne after Akbar's death in 1605 CE. The new ruler of Mewar, Rana Amar Singh, like his father Rana Pratap, had not submitted to the Mughals. So, Jahangir led a campaign against him. The Rana was defeated in 1614 CE but because Rana had provided refuge to Jahangir when he

had revolted against his father Akbar, he was given liberal terms. Thereafter, he remained loyal to the Mughal emperor.

Jahangir's reign was, however, marked by several revolts. Guru Arjan Dev was martyred during this period, thus alienating the Sikh community. Even Jahangir's son prince Khurram rebelled against him in the last years of his reign. Jahangir wrote his own biography, known as Tuzuk-i-Jahangri.

4. Aurangzeb spent the last 26 years of his reign in the Deccan. He wanted to crush the power of the Marathas and strengthen his position in the Deccan.

Aurangzeb annexed Bijapur in 1686 and Golconda in 1687. However, these conquests did not benefit the empire. It was difficult to administer these lands as they were too far from the capital. The Marathas were a powerful enemy, he did not try to make peace with them. This weakened the empire.

Aurangzeb, the king Aurangzeb was an orthodox, God-fearing ruler. Unlike the earlier Mughal emperors, he had a very simple lifestyle. That is why he was popularly called 'zinda pir, or a 'living saint'. As a ruler, Aurangzeb was short-sighted. He became extremely unpopular when he introduced 'jaziya', the poll-tax which the non-Muslims had to pay. People reacted strongly against this discrimination on religious grounds. Gradually, the policies of Aurangzeb pushed the empire towards decline.

Aurangzeb was the last of the Great Mughals. After his death a succession of weak Mughals ruled from Delhi till 1857, when the British completely took over India. Together they are classified as the Later Mughals.

### NEP : Adaptive Education

**Fill in the empty boxes with the events associated with them :**

**1526 CE** : The first Battle of Panipat and founding of the Mughal Empire by Babur

**1530 CE** : Death of Babur and rule of Humayun (1530-1539).

**1539 CE** : Sur kingdom founded by Sher Shah.

**1556 CE** : Second Battle of Panipat and Mughal Empire are established.

**1603-1627 CE** : Jahangir

**1658-1707 CE** : Aurangzeb

### Project Work

Do it yourself

5

## Monumental Architecture

### EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Khajuraho temples were built by the **Chandella** rulers.  
2. Most of temples were dedicated to either Lord **Shiva** or Lord **Vishnu**.  
3. **Mandapa** was an audience where people gathered for prayers.  
4. **Jahanpanah** was the fourth city of Delhi, built by Mohammad-bin Tughlaq.  
5. Akbar's tomb was completed by **Jahangir**.

**C. Write True or False :**

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

**D. Name any three of the following :**

- Ans.** 1. Lingaraja, Kandariya Mahadeva and Jain temples of Dilwara.  
2. Lingaraja, Sun temple, Jagannath temple  
3. Ratha temple, Shore temple, Kailashnath temple  
4. Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaja, Taj Mahal  
5. Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid

**E. Answer the following questions in short :**

- Ans.** 1. Kings promoted structures such as palaces, forts, gardens, public wells, temples, mosques, tombs, etc.  
2. Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Jama Masjid etc.  
3. Kandariya Temple, The Jain temple  
4. Natural and beautiful inlay work is called Pietradura. It is done both inside and outside the Taj Mahal.  
5. Forts were the major architectural tasks that Mughal rulers undertook. Akbar were the first Mughal ruler to build forts. He built the Agra Fort. Its massive walls and battlement give an effect of great architectural power. Shah Jahan build the Red Fort in Delhi. It has two gateways. It is made of red sandstone. There are several buildings inside the gateways.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

- Ans.** 1. In the later centuries temple became bigger and grander. The gateway of the temple was called gopuram. The main shrine of the chief deity room was known as garbhagriha. The images of gods and goddesses were kept there. These images were made of stone or bronze. On top of the main shrine was a tall structure called shikhara. Another structure, situated in front of the main shrine, was called the mandapa. It was an audience hall where people gathered for prayers.  
2. Qutubuddin Aibak, in his short rule of four years built the Quwwat ul Mosque in Delhi. Aibak started the Qutub Minar but Iltutmish completed it. The Qutub Minar may have been a victory tower modelled after the one built at Ghazni by Mahmud of Ghazni. Iltutmish and later Alauddin Khilji made many additions to the Quwwat ul Islam complex. To the west of the mosque is the tomb of Iltutmish, which was built by Iltutmish himself in 1235 CE.

By the time Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316 CE) came to rule, the treasury of the Sultanate was richer, which is reflected in his buildings some of the best in Islamic architecture. He built the Alai Darwaza and the Alai Minar near the Qutub Minar. The Alai Darwaza is a magnificent gateway to the Quwwat ul Islam mosque. It is made of red sandstone with inlaid marble decorations that display the skill of the Turkish artisans who worked on it. The Alai Minar was meant to be a greater tower than the Qutub Minar, but its construction was abandoned after the completion of the first storey. Alauddin Khilji also built the city of Siri, the second of the seven cities of Delhi. Not much remains of the city.

Architecture continued to flourish under the Tughlaqs. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq built the great fortress of Tughlaqabad, the third city of Delhi. He also built a tomb for himself on an island in an artificial lake here. Mohammad-bin Tughlaq built the fourth city of Delhi, Jahanpanah. But the city was destroyed later when he tried to move his capital to Daulatabad. His successor, Firoz Shah, built at least four cities, one of which was the fifth city of Delhi — Firozabad or Firoz Shah Kotla.

3. The Buland Darwaza, the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti, the Panch Mahal, etc., are some pieces of the architectural grandeur of Akbar's time. Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, near Agra, was started by Akbar and completed by his son, Jahangir.

The buildings in Fatehpur Sikri, the city built by Akbar, such as the Buland Darwaza, Panch Mahal, palace of Birbal, Jodha Bai's Palace, Diwan-i-Aam, etc. are built of red sandstone. The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti is also located at Fatehpur Sikri. It is built of white marble. Akbar also built forts, palaces and other structures. The Govind Dev Temple at Vrindaban is made of red sandstone and has a mixed architectural style.

4. Shah Jahan was the greatest Mughal builder. Many forts, buildings, mosques, palaces and gardens were constructed by Shah Jahan at Agra, Kabul, Kashmir, Delhi, Lahore and Kandahar. Some of the finest monuments of our country were built during his reign.

Shah Jahan used white marble in constructing his buildings. The most famous is the Taj Mahal built at Agra. This was built in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. This mausoleum was built under the supervision of Ustad Isha of Iran. It was the fruit of labour of 20 thousand men, who toiled for 22 years.

The Red Fort is rectangular in shape and is built along the river Yamuna. There are two main gates the Delhi Gate and the Lahore Gate. A moat runs all along the fort wall, except the river side. Inside, there are several notable buildings such as the Diwan-i-Aam, the Diwan-i-Khas and Rang Mahal.



3. Agra was specialized in **iron** objects.
4. Kabul and Qandahar were linked to the **Silk Route**.
5. The British established their factory at Surat in **1612 CE**.

**C. Correct the following statements :**

- Ans.**
1. Fatehpur Sikri was built by **Akbar**.
  2. Haridwar, Kedarnath and Badrinath were famous **pilgrimage centres**.
  3. Krishnadeva Raya was the greatest ruler of the **Vijaynagara empire**.
  4. Masulipatnam is situated in the **Bay of Bengal**.

**D. Answer the following questions in short :**

- Ans.**
1. The towns grew around the temples because of many reasons. Temple towns represent a very important pattern of urbanisation, the process by which cities develop. Rulers built temples in honour of various deities, to show their strength and faith. The kings also endowed the temples with gifts of land and money to perform various rituals, for the maintenance of the temples and to feed pilgrims and celebrate festivals. All this required the construction of inns and engaging food sellers. Pilgrims, who visited the temples also donated money. Temple authorities also financed trade and banking. Gradually, large number of artisans and craftsmen settled near the temples and sold their wares to the pilgrims. All this led to the growth of temple towns.
  2. The traders move in groups because they had to pass through forests and rough terrains, where they faced the danger of robbery.
  3. Masulipatnam, also known as Machilipatnam, get its name from a gateway to the city decorated with the eyes of fish (machli). It was founded in the fourteenth century by the Arabs.  
Masulipatnam was a port from where the French, British and Dutch traded during the seventeenth century. It was a prime production centre of fine chintz, which was much in demand in the South-east Asian markets. A royal order from the Qutub Shahi ruler permitted the Dutch to establish a factory at Masulipatnam.

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

- Ans.**
1. Masulipatnam, also known as Machilipatnam, get its name from a gateway to the city decorated with the eyes of fish (machli). It was founded in the fourteenth century by the Arabs.  
Masulipatnam was a port from where the French, British and Dutch traded during the seventeenth century. It was a prime production centre of fine chintz, which was much in demand in the South-east Asian markets. A royal order from the Qutub Shahi ruler permitted the Dutch to establish a factory at Masulipatnam.  
Situated in the Bay of Bengal, Masulipatnam is the administrative centre of the Krishna district in the state of Andhra Pradesh. This town is a railway terminus and an important educational centre. This port-city is known for its fishing trade, carpet weaving industry and for scientific instruments. Other products include agricultural produce of India.

Masulipatnam was and even today is famous for its Kalamkari art. This Kalamkari technique derives its name from the Russian word Kalam or a pen-like tool used to draw outlines on the cloth and kari means work. Thus, Kalamkari meant the work done by 'kalam'. In its heyday this port used to handle export of different items weighing more than 2.7 lakh tonnes and imports of 37,000 tonnes.

- Traders were among the most significant classes living in towns. They worked both as individuals and in groups representing various types of business. They were highly organised and spread all over the subcontinent. Some of them went on voyages for long-distance trade while others worked as local shopkeepers selling different things.

Traders went to western countries and China through the new land routes, while through the sea routes they visited Arabian, African and European countries on the west and south-eastern countries in the east. As such a large number of trading towns also came up. Among them the most important were those of Multan, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Patna, Dacca; Anhilwara, Champaran and Surat (all in Gujarat), Balasara (Odisha), Burhanpur (in the West), Tamralipti (Bengal), Ahmadabad, Masulipatnam, Rajmabad (in the east), Ahmednagar, Goa, Daman, Diu etc.

## Project Work

Do it yourself

# 7

## Development in Tribal Communities

### EXERCISE

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The tribal society was not under **varna** system.  
 2. **Khokhar** was an influential tribe in the 13th and 14th century.  
 3. The caravans of the Banjaras was called **tanda**.  
 4. The **Gonds** were the most important tribal group in Central India.  
 5. The Ahom chronicles are called **buranjis**.

#### C. Match the following :

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Social change | • <b>Concerned with lives of common people.</b> |
| 2. Tanda         | • <b>Caravan</b>                                |
| 3. Garh          | • <b>Chaurasi</b>                               |
| 4. Durgawati     | • <b>Garha Katanga</b>                          |
| 5. Sukaphaa      | • <b>Ahom State</b>                             |
| 6. Clan          | • <b>Khel</b>                                   |

#### D. Define the following terms :

- Ans. 1. **Nomads** : Nomadic pastoralists were the people who travelled from place to place with their animals, in search of better pastures. Their

movement mainly depended upon the season. In Maharashtra, these nomadic people had to migrate to drier regions because their animals could not live in rainy season. They lived on milk and other products. They exchanged ghee and wool with settled agriculturist for grain, cloth, utensils and other products.

2. **Clan** : A clan is a group of families or households claiming descent from a common ancestor under different chiefs.
3. **Banjaras** : The Banjaras were the wandering grain dealers. They bought grain from the village and then transported it to the town on their bullocks.

**E. Answer the following questions in short :**

**Ans.**

1. The Nagas, Ahoms and many others.
2. The most important trader nomads were Banjaras. Their caravans was called tanda. Each tanda had 600700 persons and travelled 6-7 miles a day. Sultan Alauddin Khilji used Banjaras to move grain to city markets. The Mughal emperor Jahangir wrote that Banjaras used to collect grains from different area and sell it in towns. Banjaras even used to transport grains for Mughals during war with as many as 10,000 bullocks. They carried wheat, rice and even their wives and children with them. They were merchants who used to buy grain from where it was cheaply available and sell it to places where it was not available. From there they bought things which could be sold profitably in other places.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**Ans.**

1. The Gonds were the most important tribal group in Central India. The name Gond is derived from the Telugu word 'Konda' which means a hill. The Gonda in medieval times had emerged as a powerful nomadic tribal group. Several Gond kingdom surfaced in Mughal times. They were called the 'Raj Gonda'.  
One of the most powerful Gond ruler was Rani Durgavati. She is famous in Indian history for refusing to submit to the Mughal Emperor Akbar, who wanted to conquer to interiors of Central India as part of his goal of conquering the whole of India.  
Rani Durgavati's kingdom was one of the five traditionally independent Gond states. Jabalpur was her capital. She was offered the choice of becoming a vassal of the Mughals and live peacefully. However, she refused to bow before Akbar. In the fight that ensued, the queen died fighting. The kingdom finally fell to the Marathas in 1789. The region controlled by the Gonds was subsequently taken over by the British in 1817.
2. The Ahoms had brought with them Tai culture, beliefs and other practices to Assam. They possessed a rich treasure of literature written in the ancient Tai script. At first, the Ahoms spoke the Tai language and followed their traditional religion. Over time, however, the Assamese language was adopted as the official language of the state. The rulers and the raj mantris, or senior ministers, started following Hinduisim. The rest of the people, however, continued to



worship tribal gods. The Tai Ahoms do not speak the Tai language today, but their priests, called maw, perform all the rituals in that language. The Ahoms also possess a vast collection of Assamese literature in the form of astrological texts, folk tales, stories from the Jataka, etc. The Ahoms maintained detailed chronicles, or records, of their times. These records were called buranjis and are an excellent source of information about Ahom society, history and culture.

## Project Work

Do it yourself

# 8

## Popular Beliefs and Religious Debates

### Exercise

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

- The word **bhakti** is taken from the word bhaj.
- Bhakti Saints considered **casteism** a haax.
- Namdev** was a washerman by birth.
- The followers of Kabir are called **Kabirpnthis**.
- Hazrat Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chisti made **Ajmer**, his place of residence.

#### C. Define the following :

- Adi Granth** : Adi Granth is the sacred scripture of Sikhism. It is a collection of nearly 6,000 hymns of the Sikh Gurus and various early and medieval saints of different religions and castes.
- Dohas** : Dohas are forms of self-contained rhyming couplet in poetry.
- Qawwali** : Qawwali is a form of Sufi Islamic devotional music.
- Silsilah** : Silsilahs are a group of followers of a particular Sufi Saint. These are a genealogy of Sufi teachers.
- Khalsa** : Khalsa is a Sikh military order established by Guru Gobind Singh.
- Abhanga** : Abhangas are the verses composed by Tukaram in Marathi. These were composed in the worship of God.

#### D. Write True or False :

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

#### E. Match the following :

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mirabai                   | c. Rathore princess           |
| 2. Allama Prabhu             | a. Versashaivism              |
| 3. Kabir                     | e. Disciple of Guru Ramananda |
| 4. Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chisti | b. Central Asia               |
| 5. Guru Govind Singh         | d. Khalsa                     |

#### F. Answer the following questions in short :

- Bhakti is a generic term meaning loving devotion or attachment. It signifies a feeling and a sentiment, i.e., an emotive state of mind.
- Guru Nanak founded Sikhism. He preached that we should worship one God. He insisted that caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining

- liberation. His idea of liberation was not that of a state of inert bliss but rather the pursuit of active life with a strong sense of commitment.
3. The message of Ramunuja was that the only way to reach God was to forget oneself and to love Him with perfect devotion. He preached Vaishnavism i.e. devotion to Lord Vishnu, through personal devotion which was the only means of salvation.
  4. Sufis were Muslim mystics. The Sufis had come to India from Persia much before the Islamic rule.
  5. The contribution of Kabir to Bhakti movement is immense. He believed in oneness of God, irrespective of the names by which human beings addressed Him. He vehemently opposed idol worship, caste system and unsociability practiced by the people.

**G. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The main principles of Bhakti movement were :
  - The preachers of the Bhakti Movement believed in one God. According to them, God is invisible. Worshipping many deities is meaningless. We should worship one God.
  - According to the great preachers, God is omnipotent and omnipresent. He is present in every atom. He can be found inside the heart.
  - They gave emphasis on the importance of true bhakti. God is pleased by true worship, which is the only way to attain salvation.
  - They considered casteism a hoax. No one is high or low before God. All are equal. Casteism is meaningless.
  - They held the guru in high esteem. According to them, the guru takes us from the temporal to the spiritual world.
  - They were opposed to idol worship. They insisted that worship of this nature is mere worship of a piece of stone.
  - They opposed outward show. They condemned all kinds of pomp and show, insincerity and hypocrisy. Purity of heart, they said, is essential when it comes to realising God.
2. Ramanuja, Ramananda, Kabir, Namdev, Guru Nanak, Vallabhacharya, Chaitanya and Mirabai were the chief reformers.

**Ramananda (1390-1470 CE)**

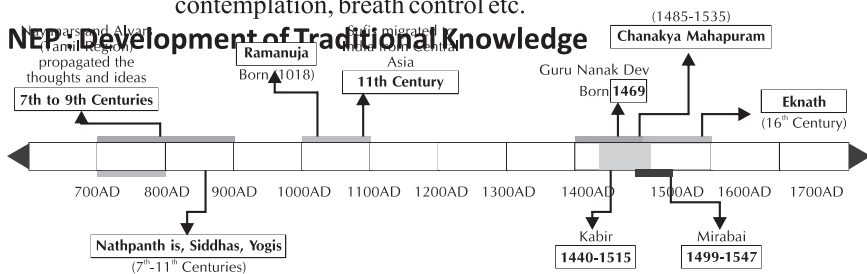
Swami Ramananda probably lived during the second half of the 14th century. He was born at Prayag (now Prayagraj) in a south Indian family and was educated at Banaras. He founded a school to which pupils of the lower classes of Hindu society from all over country got education. He wanted Hindu society to get rid of its bad customs and ceremonies. He preached that all men are equal in the eyes of God. One of his disciples was a barber, another a cobbler, a third one was the famous saint Kabir and the fourth one was a woman named Padmavati.

3. The Bhakti movement was a devotional transformation of medieval Hindu society, wherein vedic rituals or alternatively ascetic monk-like life style for Moksha gave way to individualistic loving relationship with a personally defined God. Salvation, which was previously

considered attainable only by men of Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya castes, became available to everyone. Most scholars state that Bhakti Movement provided women and members of the Shudra and untouchable communities an inclusive path to spiritual salvation.

4. Sufis were Muslim mystics. The Sufis had come to India from Persia much before the Islamic rule. They had settled in various parts of India and soon had many Indian followers. 'Sufi' is an Arabic word meaning wool. In ancient times, the mystics often wore only coarse woollen garments. The Sufis believed that love and devotion are the means of coming nearer to God. If one loved truly then one came closer both to God and to ones fellow men. The Sufi saints were against the outward religious practices and ritualism and were tolerant of other religions. Sufi saints laid great emphasis on the principles of tauba (repentance) and tawakkul (trust in God). They derived their teachings chiefly from Hadith (sayings of Prophet Muhammad) as well as Koran. The Sufi pirs or gurus were honoured by Hindus and Muslims alike. There were many similarities in the ideas of the Sufis and the Hindu yogis about their interpretation of the nature of God and their relationship with God, soul and matter.
5. The following were the main teachings of Sufism :
  - God is one and all-powerful. All men are his children.
  - If one truly loves God, then he comes nearer to God and to his own fellowmen.
  - Prayers, fasts and rituals were not so important as the true love of God.
  - Paths to God can be many; so, one should be tolerant of other religions and sects.
  - Respect for all human beings is necessary.
  - One should be a better Hindu or a better Muslim. As such, there is no need of conversion.
  - Devotional music is one way of coming close to God.
  - People should follow the teachings of a Pir, who was like the Hindu Guru.
  - The sufis developed various methods of training using zikr (chanting of a name), sama (singing), raqs(dancing), contemplation, breath control etc.

### NEP: Development of Traditional Knowledge







known as Asaf Jahi dynasty. His successors were called the Nizams of Hyderabad. Though the sultans of Hyderabad never declared their independence of the Mughal rule, they governed Hyderabad state as independent rulers. In 1798, the Nizam of Hyderabad came under the protection of the East India Company. The state remained under the British rule till 1947. It was finally merged with the Indian republic in 1948 CE.

4. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were the two kinds of land taxes collected by the Marathas in the territories they did not rate. There were two main taxes levied—chauth and sardeshmukhi. The chauth was one-fourth of the yield of the territory while sardeshmukhi constituted one-tenth of the yield. These taxes were imposed on the Mughlai lands. In the swarajya lands farmers paid two-fifths of the produce as tax. Agriculture was encouraged by the state.

**D. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**Ans.**

1. The Mughal empire began to decline during the reign of Aurangzeb. He did not reflect the same political skill or statesmanship of his predecessors who had earlier involved various other groups in the task of governance. The Mughal empire had also become too large to administer. Aurangzeb's policy of annexation created a lot of pressure in terms of the administration of the empire. Institutions like the mansabdari system lost their efficiency as the powers of mansabdars and subedars grew unchecked. Revenue collection became uneven as the centre could not access a large part of the revenue from the province. The invasion of the Deccan drained the financial resources of the Mughal treasury. Aurangzeb's rigid policies and actions made the Rajputs, the Jats, the Sikhs and the Marathas revolt against the Mughals. Hence, during the last years of his rule, uprisings by the Jats, constant wars with the Sikhs and peasants rebellions shattered the stability of the Mughal empire. Aurangzeb's successors were weak and could never emulate the accomplishments of their predecessors.
2. The Peshwas ruled on behalf of Marathas. It was during the rule of these Peshwas that Maratha empire saw its greatest extent.  
Balaji Vishwanath (1713-1720) : Balaji Vishwanath took advantage of the weakness of the Later Mughals to extend the boundaries of the Maratha Kingdom. He forced the Mughal ruler to return all the territories, which had earlier formed a part of Shivaji's kingdom. Besides, Shahu was also given the right to collect 'chauth' and 'sardeshmukhi' of six provinces in the Deccan.  
Baji Rao I (1720-1740) : Baji Rao I succeeded Balaji Vishwanath. He led many campaigns against the Mughals. The Marathas conquered Malwa, southern Gujarat and parts of Bundelkhand. Towards the south, the Nizam of Hyderabad was defeated and forced to grant the right to collect taxes from some provinces of the Deccan. Baji Rao I also captured Saldette and Bessein from the Portuguese.  
Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761) : Balaji Baji Rao was the next Peshwa. After the death of Shahu in 1749, he became the leader of the Marathas. He shifted the capital from Satara to Poona (Pune). During his reign, the



2. Given below are two programmes which promote 'equality' in India :  
**Midday Meal Scheme** : The midday meal scheme is one such scheme which the government has introduced to improve the lives of the poor. This scheme is a multi-faceted programme that, among other things, seeks to address issues of food security, lack of nutrition and access to education on a pan nation scale. It involves provision for free lunch on working days for children in Primary and upper Primary Classes in Government, Government Aided, Local Body, Education Gurantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative Innovative (AIE) Centres, Madarsa and Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and National Child Labour Project (NCCP) Schools. The primary objective of this Scheme is to provide hot cooked meal to children of primary and upper primary classes. The other objectives of this scheme are : improving nutritional status of children; encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly; to help children. concentrate on classroom activities, thereby increasing the enrollment, retention and attendance rates.

**Equal Opportunities in Private Schools** : Realising that there exists a gulf in the types of schools that the rich and poor go to, in some states the government has made it mandatory for private schools to reserve a minimum number for the children belonging to the economically backward groups. The above provision has been initiated to make sure that weaker sections too, in terms of quality educations, get equal opportunities.

On its part, the government is taking everything to provide equal opportunities to all. However, as we have seen, this aim is still far from being achieved. Despite knowing that equality is the basic right of all human beings, people at various places still discriminate and treat others unequally because of their caste, or religion. A change in the attitude of the people is what would help in bringing about equality. And this process is a long drawn one.

3. The Article 15 of our constitution states that no discrimination can be made among people on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. It states the following :
- i. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
  - ii. No citizen shall, on the ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, restriction or condition with regard to:
    - a. access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or
    - b. the use of well, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained whole or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.
  - iii. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.
  - iv. Nothing in this article or in clause (2) or article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.







**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. **Health** means our ability to remain free from illness and injuries.
  2. India is among the largest **producer** of doctors.
  3. A large number of rural people face inadequate **medical** treatment.
  4. Primary Health Centres provide health care in **villages**.
  5. Most of the big hospitals are located in **urban** areas.

**C. Answer the following questions in short :**

- Ans.**
1. The health services that are provided by the government and is available to all are termed as public health services.
  2. A health centre established in a village is called a primary health centre.
  3. Specialised hospitals include trauma centres rehabilitation hospitals, children's hospitals, geriatric hospitals and hospitals for dealing with specific medical needs such as psychiatric problems and certain disease cageroies. Multi-speciality hospitals can help reduce health care casts compared to general hospitals.
  4. The word *Anganwadi* means "Coutyard Shelter" in Indian languages. They were started by the Indians government in 1975 as part of the integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition.

**D. Answer the following questions in detail :**

- Ans.**
1. India's rural healthcare system is in crisis because most of the doctors prefer the comfortable wealthy urban lives. Indian doctors settle in western countries for greater professional opportunities and better material. Even if some join rural areas their number is very less. Therefore, a large number of people living in the rural areas die due to inadequate medical treatment and facilities. Half of all children in India do not get adequate food to eat and are undernourished. Other reasons for unequal access to medical care in India are lack of financial resources and sound healthcare services in all rural areas.



In India, private health services are increasing but public health services have deteriorated. In most of the urban areas private services are run for a profit, while medicines are expensive. Majority of the population cannot afford the treatment. However, private services even misuse their service by recommending unnecessary medicines, injections or saline bottles when mild medicine can be very sufficient. In India hardly 20% of the population can afford the expensive medical treatment due to poverty and hardships. At times people have to borrow money or sell their possessions to pay for the expenses. This situation happens again and again. Poor people are malnourished. They do not have proper drinking water, adequate housing, etc. and therefore, they fall sick. Sometimes, shortage of money also prevents people from getting proper treatment. Health of women and health of tribals are the two major areas neglected in India.





India is also a leading producer of medicines. In spite of all this, a large number of people die here from preventable causes. Often, people cannot get timely medical help, as they have to travel long

distances to reach a health centre. Many cannot bear the cost of treatment. The steps taken to stop the spread of infectious diseases are not enough. Many Indians still do not get clean water to drink and enough food to eat. It is the government's responsibility to provide adequate health, basic amenities and social conditions to people. It is important to work on the public healthcare.

2. Despite all efforts of the government, the public healthcare system does not reach the common man who needs it most. The reasons are as follows :
  - Funds provided by the authorities are very meagre, and often not utilised.
  - Skilled, dedicated doctors are unwilling to serve in rural areas resulting in a huge shortage of trained medical personnel.
  - There is lack of infrastructure in the rural areas. Taking patients to hospitals is a common problem.
  - Most public health facilities provide only basic care and have poorly maintained medical equipment.
  - The number of public health facilities is also inadequate. There is a shortage of community health centres and qualified doctors and nurses, specially in the village.
3. In India, private health services are increasing but public health services have deteriorated. In most of the urban areas private services are run for a profit, while medicines are expensive. Majority of the population cannot afford the treatment. However, private services even misuse their service by recommending unnecessary medicines, injections or saline bottles when mild medicine can be very sufficient. In India hardly 20% of the population can afford the expensive medical treatment due to poverty and hardships. Poor people are malnourished. They do not have proper drinking water, adequate housing, etc. and therefore, they fall sick. Sometimes, shortage of money also prevents people from getting proper treatment.

### NEP : Computational and Analytical Thinking

What differences do you find between public health services  and private health services  in your area. Use the following table to compare and contrast them :

Types of Health Services	Availability of Services 	Cost of Service 
 Public Health Services	Lack of Proper equipment and technologies	Available at a cheaper cost for everyone
 Private Health Services	Well equipped with modern machines and technologies	Only rich people with good earning can afford this service

### Project Work

Do it yourself





Non-commercial advertisements are created by political parties, charitable institutions and non-governmental organizations to inform people about the work that they are doing.

Social advertising is a form of non-commercial advertising. It aims at creating awareness among the public about an important social issue. Literacy campaigns and polio campaigns are examples of social advertising. Sometimes large enterprises sponsor advertisements which convey social messages. For example, NDTV and Toyota have launched a campaign called Greenathon. This campaign urges citizens to do their bit to preserve their environment.

2. Advertising has a positive as well as negative impact on the consumers. Advertising helps in increasing the demand for products and services. For the consumers, advertising is beneficial as different companies selling the same product offer various discounts, or gifts to increase their sales. Consumers are made aware of products, their prices and their positive points through advertising. They are able to make the right choice and buy the best product at the right price.

On the other hand, advertising can create an unhealthy demand for things. People feel that owning a particular brand of thing is absolutely essential. Children and teenagers get very influenced by advertisements. Many become 'brand conscious' and spend money on expensive things unnecessarily. Those, who can not afford to buy expensive brands may feel deprived.

3. The steps involved in making of an advertisement are as follows :  
First of all, the company or the manufacturer decides upon the product that they wish to launch. The company then hires an advertising agency. It is the task of the advertising agency to find out who would be the target consumer and launch a campaign accordingly. The advertising agency carries out a survey across various cities and sections of the society and comes up with a campaign to launch the product successfully in the market. A marketing strategy is then drawn up by the company and the product is first tested among a small section of the target consumer along with the visuals and advertisements. Once the marketing strategy is considered successful, the advertising campaign is finalized. It is then released through the media along with the launch of the product.
4. Advertising is linked to the issue of equality in a democratic society. It costs a lot of money. Crores of rupees are spent on advertising a brand. Since there are a number of companies in the market today, they have to show the advertisement, again and again to influence people's mind. In this race, large companies are ahead of the smaller companies. Small companies do not have the money to present their products on radio, TV or newspapers. Thus, items like juices, jam, pickles, etc. are not fashionable if they are not branded. These products are sold in weekly markets and since they do not have a brand name their quality is supposed to be inferior. The shift to packaged products, since they are safe and qualitative, has forced several small businessmen to shut down their means of livelihood.





**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

- Ans.**
- Over and above the retail markets there is the wholesale market from where the retail shopkeepers bring different articles and further sell it to their customers. The wholesalers keep the stocks of different articles in bulk because different shopkeepers buy things not in small numbers but in dozens.
  - Sometimes the chain of buying and selling is limited to two but mostly there are three, four and even more intermediaries. If the farmer brings his produce in the market he naturally gets more price for his produce. But in such a case he has to arrange for the transport of his articles in the local market, then at the wholesale market he has to take the help of the selling agent who auctions the produce among different buyers. In this way he can sell his produce in a single day and return to his village at the earliest. But if the produce is in a state and the market in another state then one main intermediary comes in his way. He may be a wholesaler or an agent who buys the farmer's produce in bulk and himself arranges for the transport of such articles to distant wholesale-markets. In anyway the intermediaries play an important part in the fruit, vegetables and even in the grain market. Thus when different things come to us don't forget that between the producer and the customer various intermediaries are involved. The chain is like this :
  - The retail price of a product is higher than its wholesale price because of many reasons. A product has to pass through a chain of buyers and sellers to reach us that is customers. We mostly buy things from retail shops. At every step of this chain the profit of that buyer is added to the cost of things also it included other charges such as transport and godown are included in it. This increases the cost of the thing.

**NEP : Multiple Intelligence**

Complete the crossword with the help of clues :

1E														
2C	H	A	I	N							3I			
O											N			
N				4V			5D			6R	E			
7C	O	N	V	E	N	I	E	N	C	E	T			
M				N			P			T	R			
Y				D			A			A	M			
				8C	O	O	P	E	R	A	T	I	V	E
				R			T			L	D			
				S			M			E	I			
						E			R	A				
												T		
												E		
												S		
												L		
												9P		
												E		
												R		
												M		
												A		
												N		
												T		
												10W		
												H		
												O		
												L		
												E		
												S		
												A		
												L		
												E		

**Project Work**

Do it yourself