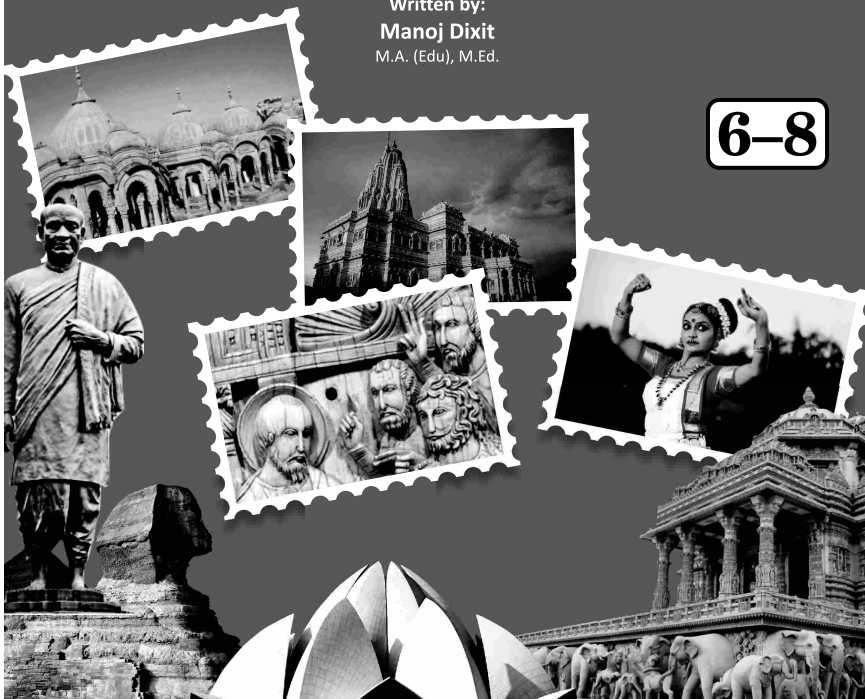




Exploring **SOCIAL STUDIES**

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6-8



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The Earth in the Solar System

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Milky Way is the name of our galaxy. 2. Orion
3. Hydrogen and helium 4. Neptune

B. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (b)
3. (c) 4. (c)

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

- Ans.** 1. **Earth** takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution around the sun.
2. **Mercury** is the smallest planet.
3. Moon is a natural **satellite** of the earth.
4. Neptune is the **farthest** planet in the solar system.
5. Earth is the fifth largest planet.
6. **Asteroids** are the planet-like bodies between the orbits of the Mars and Jupiter revolving around the sun.
7. Small and irregularly shaped heavenly bodies made of gas, dust and ice particles are known as **comets**.
8. The heavenly bodies revolving around the sun are called **planets**.

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Closest Planet (d) **Mercury**
2. Farthest planet (c) **Neptune**
3. Blue planet (f) **Earth**
4. Red planet (a) **Mars**
5. 18 moons (b) **Saturn**
6. Satellite (e) **Moon**

E. Distinguish between the following terms :

1. A star and a planet

Stars

- (a) A star is made up of hot burning gases.
(b) Stars twinkle.
(c) Stars have their own light.
(d) Stars are very hot.
(e) Stars can be seen with naked eyes.
(f) There are billions of stars in the universe.

Planets

- (a) The planets are made up of solid materials like rocks and stones also.
(b) Planets don't twinkle.
(c) Planets reflect the light of the stars.

- (d) The more they are near to the Sun the more hotter they are and if they are far away from the Sun, they are cooler.
 - (e) The planets cannot be seen with naked eyes.
 - (f) There are 8 planets in our solar system.
2. A planet and a satellite
- Planets**
- (a) The planets are solid heavenly bodies.
 - (b) Planets revolves around the sun in an elliptical orbit.
 - (c) They move around the Sun in an anti-clockwise direction.
 - (d) There are eight planets in the solar system.
 - (e) Planets are only natural.
- Satellite**
- (a) Satellite is a body that moves around the planet.
 - (b) Satellites are small in size in comparison to a planet.
 - (c) Satellites appear as bright objects in the night sky.
 - (d) There are 184 natural satellites in our solar system.
 - (e) Satellites are both natural and man-made.
3. Galaxy and a constellation
- Galaxy**
- (a) It is a collection of billions of stars.
 - (b) Not resembling human beings or animals.
 - (c) There are billions of galaxies in the Universe.
 - (d) There are not many galaxies, which are visible to the naked eyes.
- Constellation**
- (a) It is a collection of only a few stars.
 - (b) Stars in the constellation are arranged in patterns resembling human beings or some animals.
 - (c) There are only about 88 constellations.
 - (d) There are many constellations, which can be observed with the help of naked eyes.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. A constellation is the imaginary pattern formed by a few stars. It typically resembles an animal, mythological person or creature or an inanimate object. Orion, hunter, ursa major, cygnur, scorpins are some of the constellations.
 2. The Earth is also called blue planet because 71 per cent of its surface is covered with water. If we see it from the space, it appears blue in colour.
 3. **According to distance :** Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
According to size : Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury
 4. Our Earth is a unique planet in the whole of the solar system in the sense that it provides all things which are necessary for the growth and development of life. For example, water, oxygen and soil.
 5. Meteors are small bodies in space, pieces of stony or metallic fragments smaller than asteroids; most of them are as small as a pebble. Comets are small and irregularly shaped heavenly bodies which are

composed of a mixture of ice, dust and frozen gases. They revolve around the sun in an elliptical orbit.

6. Rotation is the completion of one round by a heavenly body on its own axis in a day. For example, the Earth rotates on its axis in 24 hours.
Revolution is the completion of one round by a heavenly body around the sun. For example, the Earth revolves around the sun in 365 days and 6 hours.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The Earth is called a unique planet of the solar system because it provides favourable conditions for the existence of life. The major conditions that make the Earth favourable for life are as under :
 - (a) It is neither too far nor too close to the Sun. Thus, it has optimum temperature for the survival of life.
 - (b) The Earth's atmosphere is rich in oxygen and carbondioxide. Oxygen is essential to breathe and carbondioxide acts as a cover to protect us from extreme coldness.
 - (c) Water is also present on the Earth which is essential for all forms of life.
 - (d) Our Earth is unique among the planets because of the presence of diversity of life.
 - (e) The oceans, atmosphere and land play a very critical role in sustaining life on the Earth.
 - (f) The Earth has different seasons. The seasonal changes greatly affect the life and vegetation on the earth.
 2. Solar system means 'family of the Sun'. The solar system consists of the Sun and the eight planets held by gravity which revolve around the Sun. Sun is a star which is the centre of the solar system and all the other heavenly bodies, either major or minor, revolve around it. There are eight planets in the solar system Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
 3. Comets are small and irregularly shaped heavenly bodies which are composed of a mixture of ice, dust and frozen gases. They revolve around the sun in an elliptical orbit. Actually, the word 'comet' is derived from the Greek word 'ASTER KOMETS' which means 'long haired star'. The long haired, as mentioned here, refers to the glowing tail which looks like a hair blowing in the wind. As compared to the asteroids and meteors, they are very small in size. Whenever they reach near the Sun, the star glowing. An example is Hailey's comet named after a scientist Edmond Hailey which has a frequency of appearing in every 76 years. Some comets have shorter period of revolution. For example, Enke's comet is seen after every 3.3 years.
 4. Stars are the heavenly bodies which are extremely hot and have heat and light of their own. They continuously radiate heat and light energy in the space. A star is made of hydrogen and helium gases and dust. The heat and light energy is generated by burning of these gases. Sun is not the biggest star in the universe, it is a medium-sized star. It looks big because of its nearness to the Earth (150 million kilometres). Other

biggest stars are far away from the Earth due to which they look smaller than the Sun. Stars account for about 98 percent of the matter in the galaxy dust. The stars can be classified according to their physical characteristics like (i) size, (ii) temperature, (iii) colour and (iv) brightness.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Latitudes and Longitudes

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. 180
 2. GMT is the time at the Prime Meridian Line. All other times are calculated in reference to the GMT.
 3. The torrid zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn
 4. 9:30 a.m.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a)

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Network of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. → • **Grid**
 2. The prime meridian passes through → • **Greenwich**
 3. The standard meridian of India which shows Indian standard time. → • **82½°E longitude**
 4. The zone between Arctic Circle and north pole. → • **North Frigid Zone**
 5. Angular distance of a place north or south of the Equator → • **Latitude**

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

- Ans.** 1. The **Equator** is 0° latitude and is a great circle.
 2. The Tropic of Capricorn is found in **Southern** Hemisphere.
 3. The Temperate Zone falling between the 23½°N and 23½°S is called the **Torrid zone**.
 4. The lines of longitude and latitude form a **network** on the globe.
 5. 82½°E longitude is the standard meridian of **India**.

E. Define the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Latitudes** : Lines of latitude are imaginary lines that run horizontally across the surface of the Earth. They are also referred to as parallels. They run from east to west.
 2. **Longitudes** : The lines joining the North Pole and the South Pole are called the lines of longitude. Longitude is also called 'meridian' which means 'midday'. It is so called because all places on any line of meridian have their noon at the same time.

3. **Equator** : Equator is the 0° latitude, which divides the Earth into the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.
4. **GMT** : The 24 zones are measured in hours ahead of or behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), which is the time at the Prime Meridian line. This GMT is the standard time for UK.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. Globe is a model of the Earth. It shows accurate sizes and shapes of all the physical features of the Earth, such as oceans and continents.
 2. Other than the Equator the important parallels are:
Tropic of Cancer : $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ in the Northern Hemisphere. It passes through the middle of our country.
Tropic of Capricorn : $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ in the Southern Hemisphere.
Arctic Circle : $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ of the equator.
Antarctic Circle : $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ of the equator.
 3. The Equator is taken as a starting line and so marked as 0° latitude. The angular distance of the North Pole and the South Pole from the Equator is 90° each. Thus, the latitude of the North Pole is 90°N and that of the South Pole is 90°S .
 4. The Torrid Zone is a zone that lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The sunrays fall almost vertically here all the year round. It receives maximum heat and is the hottest zone on Earth. The Equator runs through the middle of this zone. The midday Sun is exactly overhead at least once a year in this zone. It is also known as tropical zone.
 5. The lines joining the North Pole and the South Pole are called the lines longitudes. Longitude is also called 'meridian' which means 'midday'. It is so called because all places on any line of meridian have their noon at the same time.
 6. The frigid zone is the coldest area of the Earth because it lies near the poles in both the hemispheres. This area receives minimum heat.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. On the basis of the heat received, the Earth is divided into the following three heat zones.
 - (i) The Torrid Zone
It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The sunrays fall almost vertically here all the year round. It receives maximum heat and is the hottest zone on Earth. The Equator runs through the middle of this zone. The midday Sun is exactly overhead at least once a year in this zone. It is also known as tropical zone.
 - (ii) The Temperate Zone
The zone outside the Torrid Zone between $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ and $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ and $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ and $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ receives slanting rays of the Sun. This zone is neither too hot nor too cold i.e., it has moderate temperature. The belt between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle is called the North Temperate Zone. The belt between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle is called the South Temperate Zone. The midday Sun is never overhead beyond the Tropic of Cancer or the Tropic of Capricorn.

(iii) The Frigid Zone

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. The lines of longitude and latitude form a network on the globe. They intersect each other at right angles forming a grid. Using the grid we can locate any place on Earth by referring to the point where latitudes and longitudes intersect. The Parallels help us to locate a place north or south of the Equator, while the Meridians do the same east or west of the Prime Meridian. The point of intersection of these lines gives us the precise location of a place. For example, Haridwar in Uttarakhand lies at the point of intersection of 30°N latitude and 78°E longitude.
4. When sun is overhead on a given longitude, the time on all the places lying on that longitude will be 12 noon. The time of a place, according to its longitude, is called the local time. Many longitudes pass through a country; and since places on each longitude have different local time, each country will have more than one local time. For example, in India, the western and eastern borders are some 2,000 km apart. Therefore, Dwarka in Gujarat, which is in the west, and Dibrugarh in Assam, in the east have a difference of 1 hour and 45 minutes in their local times. If local times of all the longitudes will be considered, it would result in a lot of confusion to set railway timings, TV timings etc. Thus, countries usually adopt the time of the meridian passing through the centre as their standard time. The zone, in which India lies, roughly spans from 75°E to 90°E . Thus, the Standard Meridian of India has been fixed at $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$, which is the centre of that zone. It passes through Allahabad and Chennai. The entire country follows the time at the Standard Meridian, which is called the Indian Standard Time (IST). The 24 zones are measured in hours ahead of or behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), which is the time at the Prime Meridian line. This GMT is the standard time for UK. India, which is located to the east of UK, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of UK in its standard time. Hence it is said that IST is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of GMT.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Motions of the Earth

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The circle which divides the Earth into day and night is called circle of illumination.
 2. 21 March and 23 September.
 3. In summer days are longer than nights because the hemisphere is tilted towards the sun and receives greater amount of sunlight.

B. Choose the correct answer.

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b)

C. Identify the following with the help of the clues :

- Ans.** 1. inclination of Earth's axis 2. circle of illumination
 3. dawn 4. dusk

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

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

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

F. Match the columns :

Column A	Column B	Column C
1. Seasons	(a) 24 hours	(i) 23.5° from perpendicular to orbital plane
2. Rotation	(b) Equinox	(ii) Sun always visible
3. Tilted Axis	(c) Summer Solstice	(iii) 4 seasons
4. 22nd December	(d) Revolution	(iv) Poles of Earth neither tilted towards or away from Sun
5. 21st June	(e) 66.5° from orbital plane	(v) Winter Solstice
6. Land of Midnight Sun	(f) Norway	(vi) Sun rays directly over Tropic of Cancer
7. 21st March	(g) Winter clothes	(vii) Day and night

G. Define the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Rotation** : The Earth spins on its axis from west to east. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called the rotation. The Earth's axis is tilted at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the perpendicular position and $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the orbital plane. This tilting of the axis is called inclination of the Earth's

axis. The Earth completes one rotation on its axis in 24 hours.

2. **Revolution** : The movement of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed elliptical orbit is called revolution.
3. **Aphelion** : The position when the earth happens to be the farther + distance from the sun is called Aphelion.
4. **Leap year** : After every four year, we have 366 days in a year. A year has 366 days is called a leap year.

H. Answer the following questions briefly :

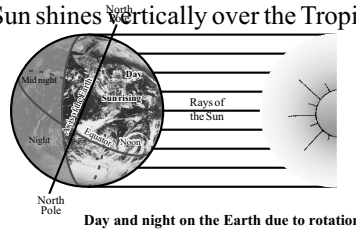
- Ans.**
1. While rotating one half of the Earth's surface gets light from the Sun and other half remains dark. So the lighted half is day and the dark half is night. The sunrays are slanting both in the morning and in the evening. They fall on a large area of the Earth so there is less heat during the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

I. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The Northern Hemisphere is inclined towards the Sun for 6 months (between 21st March and 23rd September). This position of the Earth is called the Summer Solstice. Since a large portion of the Northern Hemisphere is getting light from the Sun, it is summer in the regions north of the Equator. A very small portion of the southern Hemisphere receives slanting Sun's rays. Hence, this hemisphere enjoys the winter season most of the time.
On 21st June, the Sun's rays fall directly over the Tropic of Cancer. Due to this, area around this latitude becomes very hot. On the other hand, the area near the poles receives less heat because the rays of the Sun are slanting. Hence on 21st June, the day is longest and the night is shortest.
 2. From Autumnal Equinox the Earth gradually moves and it reaches the position of winter solstice on 22nd December. On 22nd December the Sun shine vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn. It is known as Winter

Solstice in Northern Hemisphere. (It is because of this that when it is summer in Southern Hemisphere there is winter in Northern Hemisphere). On 22nd December, Sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn.

3. The Earth spins on its axis from west to east. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called the rotation. The Earth's axis is tilted at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the perpendicular position and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the orbital plane. This tilting



of the axis is called inclination of the Earth's axis. The Earth completes one rotation on its axis in 24 hours. While rotating one half of the Earth's surface gets light from the Sun and other half remains dark. So the lighted half is day and the dark half is night. The sunrays are slanting both in the morning and in the evening. They fall on a large area of the Earth so there is less heat during the morning and the evening. The sunrays are vertical or relatively vertical at noon. They fall on a small area of the Earth so it is hot at noon. The period of diffused light before sunrise is called dawn. The period of diffused light after sunset is called dusk. The circle which divides the Earth into day and night is called circle of illumination.

Projects/Activities



Maps

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. • Maps are easy to carry.
• Any part of the Earth can be shown on a map.
2. The four directions—North, South, East, West are called the Cardinal Plants.
3. The main difference between a plan and a sketch is that a plan is drawn to scale whereas a sketch is not drawn to scale.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c)

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

- Ans.** 1. A **globe** is a model of the Earth in a true shape.
2. The map is not an accurate **representation** of the Earth.
3. The **title** tells us what the map is going to show or tell us.
4. To show a small area on a map, we use a **large** scale map.
5. A **plan** is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. Maps are drawings of the earth or any of its part on a flat surface, drawn to scale. A map is not a photograph of the earth's surface; in fact, it can show many things that a picture cannot show.
 2. Maps are basic tools of geography that can be used to get information about the entire earth or a part of it. Reading a map allows one to understand the earth, its features and its people.
Since maps are two dimensional, it is impossible to accurately represent the spherical surface of the earth.
All maps are inherently inaccurate.
 3. A sketch is usually a rough diagram made from one's imagination without measuring the actual distance on the ground. It is actually a map with outlines, drawn without a scale and also without signs or symbols. Sketch may be called as rough map.
 4. A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale. It gives detailed information, e.g., the plan of a house to be constructed or the plan of your classroom. Plan gives minor details like length and breadth of rooms, location and size of windows, doors, point of ceiling and so on.
 5. A globe is difficult to carry around and store. (The new inflatable globe has, to some extent, reduced this problem).
 - We can only see one half of the earth at a time.
 - It does not show all geographical and man-made features.
 - It does not show details of an area for close study.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

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

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

2. Maps have many advantages. They can show any form of information, such as weather, tourist spots, and physical features, in more detail. It is easy to carry maps to wherever we like. Also maps can be bound in a form of book.
3. Maps are of many types. The most commonly used maps are :
 - (i) **Political Maps** : Political maps divide an area into administrative units such as countries, states, districts, villages, cities or towns with the help of lines to show borders or boundaries.
 - (ii) **Physical Maps** : These maps show geographical features such as mountains, hills, plateaus, plains and water bodies such as rivers, lakes, seas. Climatic conditions can also be represented on such maps.
 - (iii) **Thematic Maps** : They provide us specific information, such as representing climatic conditions, distribution of minerals, crops, industries, population, vegetation, transportation etc. They are also called distribution maps. Such maps can be seen in an Atlas.
 - (iv) **Topographic Maps or Survey Maps** : Topographical maps show great details of the natural features of a small area including rivers, lakes, mountains, etc., along with man-made areas like parks, wells, cities and towns.
4. Features of maps are as follows :

The title : The title tells us what the map is going to show or tell us whether about the administrative unit, landforms, climatic conditions, distribution of crops, wildlife, population and so on.

The direction : An arrow with the letter 'N' is printed in the upper right hand corner of a map. It means that the arrow is pointing towards the north. In maps, the top of the map indicates north, the bottom south, the left side west and right side east. The four directions North, South, East, West are called the Cardinal Points of the compass. We can find the direction with the help of an instrument called magnetic compass.

Other than these, there are four intermediate directions. They are North-East (NE), South East (SE), South West (SW) and North-West (NW).

The scale and distance : A map represents a portion of the Earth's surface on a reduced size paper. So you need to know how much reduced is the size of the map or what is the actual distance on the ground represented by the distance on the map between two points.

It is the scale of the map that gives us this knowledge. The relationship between the map distance and the corresponding ground distance (actual distance) is called the scale of the map.
5. A sketch is usually a rough diagram made from one's imagination without measuring the actual distance on the ground. It is actually a map with outlines, drawn without a scale and also without signs or symbols. Sketch may be called as rough map. For example, drawing a sketch of India on blackboard to explain. A sketch can be drawn more easily in comparison of maps and plans. Another example, explaining the location of a shopping complex or a market, or a cinema hall from your residence.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Major Relief Features of the Earth

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. A plateau is an uplifted landmass with steep sides and relatively flat surface.
 2. A mountains formed by the internal processes of the Earth is called a fold mountain. It is are formed due to the push of tectonic forces in the lithospheric plates. This push or compression causes the rock layers to fold.
 3. Alluvial soil and availability of water makes the plains fertile and habitable.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c)

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

- Ans.**
1. **Erosion** is the wearing away of Earth's surface.
 2. Fold mountains are formed by the **internal** processes of the Earth.
 3. When a block of land subsides between the faults, it forms a **trench**.
 4. **Plateaus** are uplifted landmasses with steep sides.
 5. Continental shelf provides an excellent area for **fishing**.

D. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. **Mountains** : Mountains are landmasses of the Earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding area. Mountains generally consist of parallel ranges with several peaks forming a chain. Mountains vary in age and shape.
 2. **Trench** : When a block of land subsides between the faults, it forms a trench.
 3. **Ocean Trench** : There are vast plateaus and deep valleys between mountain ranges on the ocean floor. At places, there are very deep gaps called trenches in the sea bed. Ocean trenches are believed to formed due to faulting on the ocean floor. These trenches are formed very deep on the ocean floor.
 4. **Alluvial Plains** : Many plains are formed by river and their tributaries. The river which flow from high elevations like mountains carry sand, silt and clay with them. Alluvial soil and availability of water makes the plains fertile and habitable. So they are also called Alluvial plains.

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. The variations on the land surface are known as relief features or landforms of the earth. There are a variety of landforms on the earth's surface. These are—mountain, plateaus and plains.
 2. The gradual uplifting of folds to form the fold mountains take place in different stages. Almost all the major mountains under this category were formed during the recent period of geological history. That is why

they are known young fold mountains. The Himalayas, the Alps, the Rockies, the Andes are the young fold mountains.

3. Plateaus are uplifted landmasses with steep sides and relatively flat surface.
4. Mt. Fujiyama, Mt. Mauna Kea, Mt. Vesuvius
5. The West Siberian Plain, Walachian Plain, Tabasco Plain etc.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

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

(i) Fold Mountains

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

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

(ii) Block Mountains

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

(iii) Volcanic Mountains

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

(iv) Residual Mountains

Some of the mountains which used to be very high during the earlier period of geological history, have now been worn out by the external agents of denudation like rainwater, glacier, wind, etc. Hence they are also known as mountains of circumdenudation or relict mountains. The Aravallis and the Nilgiris in India are such examples.

2. Importance of Plains

- Plains are very important for mankind.

- River plains have been the cradles of civilisations, e.g. Indus Valley in India and Pakistan, Egyptian civilisation in NE Africa, Hwang Ho and Yangtze Valleys in China due to fertile soil for farming and water for irrigation. Construction of road, rail network and buildings is easy. Plains favour agriculture, industrial and other commercial activities on a large scale.
3. Mountains are undoubtedly uneven surfaces. They have proved their usefulness in many ways :
 - Melting of snow from the mountains is the source of fresh water rivers e.g. Ganga, Yamuna, Sutluj, Indus etc.
 - Forests on the mountain slopes are the source of medicinal herbs, softwood for paper, fuel wood, resins and habitat for animals.
 - Tea gardens and fruit orchards are developed on mountain slopes.
 - Mountains are natural barriers and act as climatic divide. The Himalayas stops the cold winds from China to enter India and prevents the moist winds from going into China.
 - Mountains are storehouses of minerals and building stones.
 - Today, we have also encouraged several adventurous sports like hand-gliding, river-rafting, skiing, etc.
 4. The ocean basins have the counterparts of almost all the major landforms such as mountains, ridges, plateaus, plains, caryons, etc. Some of the relief features of the oceans (sub-marine reliefs) are given below through the ocean profile :

Sea Mount

A single mountain on the ocean floor is called a sea mount. It may rise from the ocean floor above the level of sea water and become an island. In the island of Hawaii, Mt. Mauna Kea is actually the top part of a sub-marine mountain which is even higher than Mt. Everest on the land.

Ocean Trench

There are vast plateaus and deep valleys between mountain ranges on the ocean floor. At places, there are very deep gaps called trenches in the sea bed. The deepest trench, as we know, is the Mariana Trench which is more than eleven thousand metres deep in the Pacific Ocean. Trenches are often known as Ocean deeps.

Continental Shelf

It is generally rich in petroleum and often provides an excellent area for fishing because the depth of water is shallow.

Continental Slope

From the coast towards the open sea, there is a stretch of shallow sea. The depth of sea water goes on increasing away from the coast under the sea very gradually. This part of the ocean is called continental shelf.

Beyond the continental shelf there is an abrupt or steep slope under the sea till the floor of the ocean. This part of the ocean is called continental slope.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



India–Physical Divisions and Climate

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. (i) The Cold Weather Season
(ii) The Hot Weather Season
(iii) The Advancing Monsoon Season
(iv) The Retreating Monsoon Season
2. India has a large variety of landforms. It stretches nearly 3214 km from north to south and 2933 km from west to east.
3. The northeastern extension of the Himalayas is called Purvanchal or the Eastern Hills. Their average elevation is around 3000 m. They are known as Patkai and Naga Hills in the North.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b)

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

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Kanyakumari → • **Southernmost part of mainland of India**
2. Himadri → • **The Greater Himalayas**
3. Thar → • **The Great Indian Desert**
4. Loo → • **Dry and hot winds**
5. Mawsynram → • **The wettest place on Earth**

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

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

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. **The Coastal Plains :** The plateau of peninsular India is flanked by two coastal strips of flat land, one on the east and the other on the west side. The plain of the west coast stretches from the Gulf of Kachchh to Kanyakumari. It is nowhere more than 65 kilometres in width. The northern part of this west coastal strip to the south of Saurashtra (Kathiawar) coast is called the Konkan coast and the southern part the Malabar coast. It has lagoons (salt lakes) and backwaters along the coast of Kerala. The good soil of this coastal strip is made up of eroded

material brought down by the swift and short rivers that flow from the Western Ghats during the rainy season. For the rest, the coast is rocky or fringed with sand and so there are very few places fit for harbours. There are, however, many inlets which make good natural harbours in Mumbai, Goa, Kandla and Kochi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. The plateau of peninsular India is flanked by two coastal strips of flat land, one on the east and the other on the west side. These are called the Coastal Plains of India. The plain of the west coast stretches from the Gulf of Kachchh to Kanyakumari. It is nowhere more than 65 kilometres in width. The northern part of this west coastal strip to the south of Saurashtra (Kathiawar) coast is called the Konkan coast and the

southern part the Malabar coast. It has lagoons (salt lakes) and backwaters along the coast of Kerala. The good soil of this coastal strip is made up of eroded material brought down by the swift and short rivers that flow from the Western Ghats during the rainy season. For the rest, the coast is rocky or fringed with sand and so there are very few places fit for harbours. There are, however, many inlets which make good natural harbours in Mumbai, Goa, Kandla and Kochi.

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

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

- As we move from Meghalaya to Haryana or Punjab in Northern plains, we observe that the rainfall decreases.
- In peninsular India, rainfall decreases from coast to interior parts.
- In North-East India, the rainfall increases with altitude.
- Maximum rainfall (above 200 cm) in India occurs in the western coast, sub Himalayan regions of north-east and Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills of Meghalaya.
- Moderate rainfall (100-200 cm) occurs in some parts of the western Ghats, West Bengal, Odisha and Bihar and many states.
- Low rainfall (60 to 100 cm) occurs in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and interior Deccan Plateau.
- Inadequate rainfall (less than 60 cm) occurs in western part of Rajasthan and Gujarat, Ladakh and south central part receives a rainfall of less than 20 cm.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Why History?

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The time period for which no written records is available, is called pre-history.
2. Archaeological sources and literary sources.

3. A manuscript is a hand written record of historical events.

B. Choose the correct answer :

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

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

- Ans.**
1. History is the story of man's **past**.
 2. The period between prehistory and history is called **proto-history**.
 3. A person who studies about the remains of the past is called an **archaeologist**.
 4. Pottery, tools, weapons and toys are called **artefacts**.
 5. **Harshacharita** gives us information on Harsha's conquests.

D. Distinguish between :

Ans. 1. **Inscriptions :** Written records engraved on pillars, rocks, walls of caves, hard surfaces like copper plates are known as inscriptions. Inscriptions also contain scripts and languages of old times. They can be understood only by decipherment.

Monuments : Temples, tombs, palaces and forts having historical importance are known as monuments. Monuments provide valuable information about the time they were built.

2. **Religious Literature :** Writings based on religious beliefs and rituals are called religious literature.

The Vedas, the Upanishads, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the Buddhist literature (Tripitakas, Jatakas, Dipvamsa and Mahavamsa as well as the Angas) of the Jains are examples of religious literature.

Secular Literature : Literature not concerned with religion is called secular literature. Secular literature includes poetry, drama, accounts of foreign travellers, and works on Science, Grammar and Politics.

E. Answer the following questions in brief :

- Ans.**
1. History is a record of the achievements of man. History deals only with facts and facts can only be known from records of some kind or other. We cannot know the history of any people who have left no record of their existence. There may have been people or peoples who lived in India in primitive times but the evidence of their existence is known to us from some records they have left behind.
 2. The study of history is important in so many ways :
(a) To understand the world around us we have to know about our past.
(b) It helps us to understand our present.
 3. The study of history can be divided into three time periods :
 - Pre-History
 - Proto-History
 - History
 4. The ancient Indian texts refer to the region watered by the Indus and its tributaries as Saptasindhus. The Persian called it Heptahindu. The Greeks were the first to call the country "India".
 5. Fa Hien and Hiuen Tsang.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Coins helps us in finding the history of kings and their dynasties. The coins issued by Samudragupta tell us that he was a devotee of Vishnu.

Coins often had images of Gods. They were made of gold, silver, copper and other metals. Coins found in India and foreign lands indicate that there was trade between the two countries.

2. The people lived on the banks of the Narmada river for several thousand years. They were skilled food gatherers and hunters. They collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals. The people in the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills of the north-west lived here about 8000 years ago. Some areas where men and women first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley are located here. They lived in villages and reared animals like sheep, goat, and cattle. To the north-east around the Garo Hills were some of the other areas where agriculture developed. Here rice was first grown to the north of the Vindhya. About 4700 years ago, cities flourished on the banks of the Indus river. Later, about 2500 years ago, cities developed on the banks of the Ganga and its tributaries. The area along these rivers to the south of the Ganga was known as Magadha. It had set up a large kingdom and its rulers were very powerful.
3. Historians who study the past use the word 'source' to refer to information found in manuscripts, inscriptions, coins, etc. These sources can be divided into two categories—archaeological and literary.

Sources of Information

Archeological Sources

Monuments

Inscriptions

Coins

Artefacts

Literary Sources

Religions

Secular

Foreign

Accounts

The study of the remains of the past through the materials left behind by human beings is called archaeology.

These remains include weapons, tools, coins, articles of daily use, etc. They are called archaeological sources of history. A person who studies about the remains of the past is called an archaeologist. These remains lay buried in the ground for thousands of years and a mound of soil builds over them.

4. The years before the birth of Christ are recorded as B.C. In B.C., dates are counted backwards. Now BCE (Before Common Era) is used in place of B.C. The years after the birth of Christ are counted as A.D. These years go forward. Sometimes C.E. is used instead of A.D., C.E. stands for Common Era.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The Earliest Societies

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The 'Stone Age' is called so because a large variety of stone tools have been found during this period.

2. Discovery of fire and making tools of stones.

B. Choose the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

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

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Fossils → • **Remains of ancient plant, animal and humans**
2. Bhimbetka rock shelters → • **Madhya Pradesh**
3. Lazaret cave → • **Southern France**
4. Burzahom → • **Kashmir**
5. Hunsgi Valley → • **Karnataka**

F. Answer the following questions in brief :

- Ans.** 1. We come to know about the earliest people through various archaeological sources like fossils, rock shelters, paintings and stone tools.
2. The caves and rock shelters having paintings and rock art have been found also in the regions of Gujarat, Bihar, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The earliest traces of human life in India have been found in the Bhimbetka rock shelters in Madhya Pradesh.
3. Stone tools were made from a variety of stones. For example, flint and chert were shaped (or chipped) for use as cutting tools and weapons, while basalt and sandstone were used for ground stone tools, such as quern-stones.
4. In the Palaeolithic Period, man was a food-gatherer, depending for his survival on hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting wild fruits, nuts and berries and even wood from the forests.
5. The early man used rock shelters and caves to protect themselves from rain, heat and wind. They used barks and leaves of trees and skin of animals to cover their bodies.
6. The fire was very useful to the earliest people. It could protect them from extremely cold winter as well as from wild animals. They could also roast the meat in the fire and make their food tastier.
7. The archaeological discoveries have revealed that the earliest societies preferred to live in certain type of locations. The excavations have yielded specific places like rock shelters and caves where these people lived to protect themselves from the rain, heat and wind. These sites are known as habitation sites. Natural caves and rock shelters are found in the Vindhyas and the Deccan Plateau. These rock shelters are close to the Narmada Valley.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The modern historians are adopting another technique to understand the life of the early man. They compare the modes of livelihood, technology, rituals, political institutions and social customs of the present day hunter-gatherer societies with the earliest societies to visualise the life of the earliest people!
- For the early man, the main criteria for choosing a site were easy availability of water, shelter and stones to make tools. So, naturally they looked for a place on the slopes of the hills where they could live in the caves and still have some nearby hilly stream of water and pebbles in plenty. Such sites are called habitation-cum-factory sites.
2. The caves and rock shelters having paintings and rock art have been found in the regions of Gujarat, Bihar, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The earliest traces of human life in India have been found in the Bhimbetka rock shelters in Madhya Pradesh. The earliest paintings on the cave walls are believed to be of the Mesolithic Period, around 10,000 BC. The shades of colour used in these paintings are red and white with the occasional use of green and yellow.
- These paintings depict hunting, dancing, music, honey collection, masks and household scenes. Animals such as bisons, tigers, lions, wild boars, elephants, dogs, lizards, crocodiles, etc, have been abundantly depicted in some caves. Popular religious and ritual symbols also occur frequently.
3. Stone tools were probably made using two different techniques :
- (a) Stone on stone :** In this technique, a man held a pebble in his hand. Another stone was used as a hammer by him which he struck on the pebble to give it a certain shape.
- (b) Pressure flaking :** Here a pebble was placed on a firm surface. This pebble was called core. A piece of bone or stone was placed on the core. The hammer stone was now used to remove flakes from the bone or stone to make flake implements.
4. The typical stone implements of the Mesolithic Period were tiny stone tools, called 'microliths'. These were usually geometric in shape. Microliths made the job of hunting a little more easier and effective because these microliths reduced the risk of going very near the animal.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The First Farmers and Herders

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Neolithic period was in fact Neolithic Revolution because this period witnessed many revolutionary changes that completely transformed the humans lives.

2. The early uses of the wheel were transportation and pottery making.
3. The main difference between the Neolithic Age and Chalcolithic Age is that in the Chalcolithic Age the tools and other things are made up of copper instead of stone.

B. Choose the correct answer :

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

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

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

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

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

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. Early men lived in caves and led a nomadic life-wandering from one place to another in search of food. While moving from one place to another, they realised that some places naturally grew certain types of grain-bearing grasses, such as wheat, barley and rice, which were

edible. They also observed that wherever seeds of these edible grains fell, more plants grew. This knowledge was the turning point in the early man's life. Never before had they thought that they could throw seeds in the soil and grow their own food! This realisation not only marked the beginning of agriculture but also of a settled life-the beginning of the Neolithic Age.

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

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

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

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

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

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Man Takes to City Life

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Indus valley Civilization is also called the Harappan Civilization as Harappa was the main centre of the civilization.
2. Ropar, Lothal, Rangpur, Banwali, Alamgirpur etc.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c)

C. Cross out the wrong option :

- Ans.** 1. The first civilizations developed in (Africa/[✓]North ^XAmerica) and (Europe/[✓]Asia) are known as River Valley Civilizations.
2. Harappa was one of the oldest ([✓]cities/^Xvillages) discovered in the subcontinent.
3. The Harappan cities are known for their excellent (horse races/^Xtown planning)
4. The Great Bath is situated in (^XHarappa/[✓]Mohenjodaro).
5. ([✓]Agriculture/^XMining) was the main occupation of the people.

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

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The citadel was used for public gatherings and other important activities held in the city. The lower town was used for daily activities like living, working and conducting business.
2. Two reasons to show that the Indus Valley people had a good sense of town planning are as follows :
• All the houses were built in a systematic manner with uniform designs.
• The drainage system of the cities was very impressive. Water flowed from the houses to the streets, which had drains.
3. Bronze, gold and silver were used for making crafts.
4. The area was heavily flooded frequently. It was ravaged by earthquakes as well. Thus, the cities may have been destroyed by floods and earthquakes.

According to some scholars, the civilization came to an end because its

rulers lost their control. Sites in Sindh and west Punjab (now Pakistan) were abandoned whereas many people settled down into newer, smaller settlements to the east and the south.

F. Answer the following question in detail :

- Ans.**
1. **Town planning :** The Indus Valley people had an excellent skill in town planning. The streets and lanes of their towns were laid out according to a set plan. These were straight and cut each other at right angles. The roads were wide enough. The streets were paved with fire-burnt bricks. There were covered drains running under them. There were lampposts at regular distances.
 2. The Indus Valley Civilization has made a rich contribution to the world civilization, as noted below.
 - (a) Being the first urban civilization it gave to the world the first urban system, first town planning, its first architecture in stone, its first example in sanitary engineering, sewerage work and civic administration.
 - (b) The Indus Valley Civilization also have the credit of producing pottery and wheeled cart and harnessing the animal force for man's use.
 - (c) The worship of Shakti and Lord Shiva, respect for certain trees like peepal, animals like cow and bull could be regarded as a legacy of the Indus Valley people.
 3. **Drainage system :** Mohenjodaro, Lothal and other cities are known to have an excellent drainage system. House drains emptied into the main drains. The main drains ran under the main street. Inspection manholes were provided at regular distances. Water supply was also good.
 4. (a) **Manufacture of cloth** was a significant occupation of the Harappans. People wore clothes of cotton and wool. Cotton was perhaps grown at Mehrgarh from about 7000 years ago. A large number of spindle whorls used in spinning thread have been discovered from various sites. They were made of terracotta and faience. Beautiful embroidery was done on garments.
 - (b) **Trading and commerce** were flourishing occupations of the merchant class people in the Indus Valley. Regular trade was going on between traders of one city and the other. They would import precious stones, different metals and other articles from Southern and Eastern India, from Kashmir, from Central Asian and Western countries. Similarly, through land routes in Baluchistan and Persia, trade between the Indus Valley and Sumer (or Mesopotamia) existed. This revealed from the numerous Indus Valley seals found at various Sumerian sites. The goods were shipped from Lothal (near the Gulf of Cambay) where a dockyard has been discovered. Incoming goods were also received at Lothal.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Different Ways of Living

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Vedic Age is named so because the Vedas are the primary source of information of this period.
2. The Sabha and Samiti were the earliest form of Democracy, as people through them could discuss their problems and took part in the policy formation.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)

C. Correct the following statements:

- Ans.** 1. Indra was the God of **thunder, rain and water**.
2. The Vedas are **four** in numbers.
3. The religion of the Rig Vedic Aryans was very **simple**.
4. **Cattle rearing and agriculture** were the main occupations of the Aryans.
5. The Megalithic culture originated in **South India after** the Stone Age.

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

- Ans.** 1. The **Aryans** entered India in **stages**.
2. The **Aryans** pleased their Gods by performing Yajnas and sacrifices.
3. The **Brahmans** looked after religious and spiritual matters.
4. Aryans also found time for **amusements** and **games**.

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

F. Match the following :

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

G. Answer the following questions briefly :

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

H. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The Rigveda is the oldest of all the four vedas. It was composed about

3500 years ago. It contains 1028 hymns which are divided into ten parts. It is a collection of prayers offered to Agni, the fire god; Indra, the warrior god; Varuna, Surya and other gods by various families of poets and sages.

2. The two significant characteristics of Megalithic culture are as under:
 - (i) its being closely related to the Iron Age,
 - (ii) use of black and red pottery.
3. Archaeologists assume that objects discovered with a skeleton, probably belonged to the dead person. Sometimes, more objects are found in one grave than in another. In Brahmagiri, a skeleton was buried with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles and one conch shell whereas the other skeleton only had a pot. This shows the difference in status, amongst the people who were buried. Some were rich, while others were poor.
4. This assumption is supported by the fact that certain words and terms are common both to the European languages and the Indo-Aryan language, Sanskrit. For example, 'Matri' in Sanskrit and 'Mother' in English, 'Bharati' in Sanskrit and 'Brother' in English and 'Bruder' in German, etc.
5. The religion of the Rig Vedic Aryans was very simple. The people worshipped the various forces of nature. Thus they had many Gods and Goddesses. Surya was the Sun God. Indra was the God of thunder, rain and water. He was one of the most popular Gods as he caused the rain to fall, giving them prosperity. Vayu was the God of wind. Prithvi was the Goddess of the Earth. Agni represented sacrificial fire. The Aryans pleased their Gods by performing Yajnas and sacrifices. Their offering to the Gods included ghee, milk, grains and soma juice. The priests in course of time became very powerful. In the later Vedic age some new Gods gained greater importance. They were Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. The most popular deities during the Epic period were Rama and Krishna. The Upanishads lay stress on the principles of Karma (action) and Moksha (salvation).

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Rise of Early States

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The term 'janapada' means foothold of a tribe.
 2. Magadha had Monarchical political system and Vajji had republic political system.
 3. Panini was an ancient grammarian.

B. Choose the correct answer :

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

C. Correct the following statements :

Ans. 1. Bimbisara 2. father 3. Ajatasatru 4. eight 5. four

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

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

E. Match the following :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

Ans. 1. Permanent settlement in one area gave a geographical identity to a jana or clan or a confederacy of clans. Subsequently, this identity took a concrete shape, when the clan claimed a particular territory to be its own, and started naming the area after the ruling clan. This led to the rise of janapadas, the earliest kingdoms.
2. Mahajanapadas were the states bigger than janapadas.
3. There were many reasons why Magadha grew into a powerful kingdom.
(a) It had fertile plains which gave a boost to agriculture. The rulers received land revenue and other taxes. The income from taxes was used to maintain vast armies.
(b) The rivers Ganga, Son, Gandaka and Sarayu, helped in the movement of traders and soldiers. The trade and crafts made Magadha a prosperous kingdom.
4. Udayana and Shishunaga

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. 1. Our main sources of information for this period are various Buddhist, Jain and vedic texts, like the Jataka Tales, the Brahmanas, the upanishads and the Ramayana and Mahabharata.
There is also some archaeological evidence of this period. The northern black polished ware found in several sites in the Gangetic plain is associated by historians with this period of Indian history.
2. Bimbisara increased the power and prestige of the kingdom through conquests and marriage relations. He conquered Anga, the region to the east of Magadha. He married Kosaladevi of Kosala and received the town of Kasi as dowry. He married Chellana, the youngest daughter of the ruler of Vaisali. He maintained friendly relations with Avanti and Gandhara. Bimbisara was an efficient administrator. He built many roads and bridges. Thus, we can say that Bimbisara laid the foundation of a story canpire in magadha.
3. There were many reasons why Magadha grew into a powerful kingdom.

(a) Plains which gave a boost to agriculture. The rulers received land revenue and other taxes. The income from taxes was used to maintain vast armies.

(b) The rivers Ganga, Son, Gandaka and Sarayu, helped in the movement of traders and soldiers. The trade and crafts made Magadha a prosperous kingdom.

(c) Iron, discovered in the hilly regions of Magadha, was used in making agricultural implements and weapons. The Magadhan army was well-equipped with arms.

(d) Magadha had forests which provided timber, which could be used for making carts, chariots and houses.

4. **Features of Mahajanapadas**

(i) Most of these states were ruled by kings.

(ii) Villages were controlled by a headman known as Gramini, who reported to king directly.

(iii) Income in the form of taxes was collected from farmers, traders, craftsmen, etc., and spent on roads, canals, salaries of army personnel etc.

(iv) Citizens were divided into four varnas, viz. Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.

5. **Vajji was a republic capital was vaishali. It was located on the north of the Ganges river and extended up to the Terai region of Nepal.**

Vajji was administered by a Vajji Sangha (Vajji confederation), which consisted of several janapadas, gramas (villages) and goshtas (groups).

The eminent people were chosen from each khandas (district) to represent them in the Vajji ganaparishad (people's council of Vajji). These representatives were called ganamukhyas. The chairman of the council was called ganapramukh (head of the state), but often he was addressed as the king, though his post was not dynastic. The other executives were mahabaladhrikrit (equivalent to the minister of internal security), binishchayamatya (chief justice), and dandadhikrit (other justices).

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Growth of New Ideas

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Buddha was the founder of Buddhism.
2. The complexity of the Vedic religion made the people move towards Buddhism and Jainism.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c)

C. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Kundalgrama (Vaishali) 2. Siddhartha
3. Digambaras 4. Lumbini
5. Peepal Tree (Bodhi Tree)

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

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

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

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

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Siddhartha left his home because of many reasons. The turning point in his life came when he was 29 years old. One day, while driving with his charioteer (Channa) he saw an aged man, a sick man, and a dead body. Shocked by these sights, Gautama decided to discover the true meaning of life, and the cause of suffering. He renounced the world, and sought to gain insight into life's meanings. Gautama first went to two gurus. Alara Kalama and Uddaka Ramaputram, who would instruct him. What he learnt from them, however, was not enough : Gautama was seeking Nirvana. For six years he practised severe austerities but ultimately realized that such self-mortification could not lead him to what he sought. Finally, as he meditated in solitude under the Bodhi tree, which Buddhists called the "tree of wisdom", Gautama experienced a spiritual awakening (Enlightenment).
2. The main teachings of Buddha are as follows. Four Noble Truths: According to the Buddha there are Four Noble Truths. These are as follows:
(i) This world is full of misery and sorrow.
(ii) The cause of misery and sorrow is desire.
(iii) Misery and sorrow can be ended by killing the desire.
(iv) The desire can be killed by following the eight-fold, which is given below.
(i) right understanding (ii) right thought
(iii) right speech (iv) right action
(v) right livelihood (vi) right effort
(vii) right mindfulness (viii) right contemplation or concentration
3. Some of the best known Upanishads are Mundaka, Prashna, Vrihadaranyak, Isha, Ken, Katha, Taittereya, Chhandogya, etc. The Upanishads contain the essence of Hindu philosophy. They

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

4. Mahatma Buddha's teachings are compiled in three Pitakas known as 'Tripitakas'. These are Vinay Pitaka, Dhamasutra Pitaka (Sutta Pitaka) and Abhidharma Pitaka (Abhidhamma Pitaka). These are written in Pali. Also, there are Jataka Tales based on the previous births of the Buddha. These tales provide information about the life and times of the Buddha.
5. Vardhamana Mahavira is generally regarded as the founder of Jainism. The Jains believe that Mahavira had 23 predecessors known as tirthankaras. The first was Rishabhadeva. Mahavira was the twenty-fourth and last tirthankara. Mahavira was born in the sixth century BCE at Kundalgrama (near Vaishali), in Bihar. His father was the head of the Jnatrika clan. His mother was a Licchavi princess. Mahavira was married to Yashoda and had a daughter called Priyadarsena. At the age of 30, Mahavira left his home and wandered about for 12 years from place to place in search of knowledge. After 12 years, he attained supreme knowledge. Through this knowledge, he conquered both misery and happiness. He came to be known as Jina—the great conqueror, and his followers came to be known as Jains. He moved from place to place and preached his doctrines. He also visited the courts of Bimbisara and Ajatashatru. He passed away in Pavapuri near Rajgir in Bihar at the age of 72.
6. Buddhism and Jainism were simple religions because there is no compulsion of rituals, ceremonies, yajnas and animal sacrifices in them. There is no caste system and the language used in their teachings is very simple.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The First Empire

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. *Indika* and *Arthashastra*.
2. Chandragupta was very brave, great warrior and kind to subjects.
3. An edict is royal orders or proclamations.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)

C. Correct the following statements:

- Ans.** 1. **Chandragupta's** empire included the kingdoms of the extreme north-west also.
2. **Seleucus** sent the Greek ambassador **Megasthenes** to the court of Ashoka.

3. The language used in Ashokan edicts is **Prakrit**.
4. **Kalinga** war completely changed Ashoka's life.
5. Mauryan empire was completely destroyed by **Pushyamitra Shung**.

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

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

E. Match the following :

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

F. Write True or False for the following :

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

G. Answer the following questions briefly :

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

H. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The Mauryan Dynasty was founded by Chandragupta. Maurya in 321 BCE. It is believed that Chankya was his mentor and guide. Chanakya is was as Kautilya or Vishnugupta. He is the author of the book Arthashastra, which advised the kings the art of administration. Chandragupta overthrew the last Nanda ruler and occupied his capital Pataliputra. He continued to capture territories and gradually moved towards central India. Then Chandragupa captured the area of northwest India after Alexander's departure. He defeated Seleucus Nikator, Alexander's general, in 305 BCE. Chandrapupta made a gift of 500 elephants to the Greek general and obtae the territory across the

river Indus. Seleucus sent his ambassador Megasthenes to live in Mauryan court. Megasthenes lived in the Mauryan court for many years. Chandragupta Maurya established a big empire. It included important cities like Pataliputra, Taxila and Ujjain. Pataliputra was the capital of the Mauryan Empire. Taxila and Ujjain were the capitals of important provinces. Both these cities were located on important trade routes. Taxila was the gateway to northwest and Central Asia, while Ujjain, was on the route from north to south India.

2. The life history of Chandragupta, his empire and other interesting information are found in the book *Indika* written by Megasthenes, the ambassador of Seleucus to the court of Chandragupta.

Another source is *Arthashastra*, by Chanakya which deals with politics, economy and military governance of Mauryas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many reasons led to the weakening of the Mauryan Empire :

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

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Life in Villages and Towns

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The first urbanisation took place during the Indus Valley Civilisation.
2. The second urbanisation started in the sixth century BCE.
3. In South India, there were three categories of cultivators. The landowners were called vellalar, ordinary farmers uzhavar and landless labourers adimai or kadaiyiar.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)

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

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

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

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

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Along with the increase in agricultural production, arts and crafts also flourished. Although craftsmen lived in villages, specific crafts

developed in areas where the associated raw materials were available.

It includes extremely fine pottery called the Northern Black Polished Ware. It was normally black in colour and had a fine sheen. This type of glass pottery was found in north India, hence the name. This pottery suggested that it was used by the richer classes. However archaeological evidences for many crafts have not survived. It is known from texts that the manufacture of cloth was important. The main centers were like Varanasi in the north, and Madurai in the south. Both men and women were employed in these centres. Most crafts persons and merchants formed associations known as shrenis. These shrenis of craftspersons gave training, procured raw materials, and distributed the finished products. Further, shrenis of merchants organised the trade. Shrenis also served as banks where rich men and women deposited money. This money was invested and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions like monasteries.

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

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Reaching Out to Distant Lands

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Silk route was the route followed by the Chinese traders to reach Rome and West Asia.
2. Between 399 and 412 CE, the Chinese Buddhist traveller Fa-Hien visited India. He came in search of complete copies of the Buddhist scripture, the Vinaya Pitaka.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1.(b) 2.(c) 3.(b) 4.(c)

C. Answer in one sentence :

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

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

- Ans.** 1. The **Sunga** dynasty ruled for about 112 years.
2. The Sunga and the Kanva rulers followed **Brahminical** religion.
3. The capital of the Satavahanas was **Pratisthana**.
4. **Kanishka** was the greatest ruler of Kushanas.
5. The images of the deities were kept in special places called **temples**.

E. Match the following :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

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

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. 1. The Chera kingdom

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

The Chola kingdom

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

2. Like Menander, Kanishka became a Buddhist, and like Ashoka, he spent the royal machinery for the spread of Buddhism. He called the fourth Buddhist council at Kundalavana in Kashmir. The council took up the work of writing commentaries on the Buddhist books. At this time, there came a change in Buddhism. The religion was divided into two main sects namely, the Hinayana and the Mahayana. The Hinayana was an old form of Buddhism. Its followers believed in the simple teachings of Buddhism and considered Buddha as a pious man. Those of the Mahayana worshipped him as God in the form of images, and with rituals. Kanishka became a patron of the Mahayana faith. He also sent missionaries to Central Asia and China to spread Mahayana Buddhism.
3. Trade flourished significantly during this period of 200BCE to 300 CE in the southern kingdoms. The Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas, Satvahanas, Greeks and Kushanas promoted trade and commerce. They issued a large number of gold, silver and copper coins. The ports like Puhar, Sopara, Kalyan and Broach were the main centres of trade with other countries.

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

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

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Political Development Under New Empires and Kingdoms

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. A period that witnessed all round development in all spheres of life is known as 'Golden Period'.
2. The ur was a common assembly of the village. It existed in village where the landowners were non-brahmins. All the persons holding land were its members.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c)

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

- Ans.** 1. Chandragupta I was succeeded by his son **Samundragupta**.
2. **Chandragupta I** was the first Gupta ruler to be referred as 'Maharajadhiraja'.
3. Harsha moved his capital from **Thanesar** to **Kanauj**.
4. **Nagaram** was the assembly of merchants.
5. **Chandragupta II** was also known as Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

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

F. Match the following :

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

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Fa Hein has highly praised the Gupta administration which was mild and liberal. The structure of administration of the Guptas was similar to that of Mauryas. However, the Mauryan administration was centralised, whereas during the Gupta rule, the Governors of the provinces were powerful. Administration was thus decentralised. The punishments were mild, yet there were no crimes.

2. There are two main sources on Harsha's reign. One is **Harsha Charita**, the biography of Harsha written by his court poet, Banabhatta. The other source is the accounts of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang, who visited India during Harsha's reign. Besides these, inscriptions and coins also tell us about Harsha.
3. Pulakesin II ruled from 608 CE to 642 CE. His capital city was Vatapi, modern-day Badami in Karnataka. Pulakesin II conquered northern Konkan, the Gujarat and Malwa regions. His biggest enemy at that time was the Pallava ruler Mahendravarman. He defeated the Pallavas and reached very near to their capital, Kanchipuram. The Cholas and the Pandyas were on friendly terms with the Chalukya ruler. We know about Pulakesin II from a Prashasti written by his court poet Ravikirti. The Pallavas had been defeated, but they became powerful again. Mahendravarman's son Narasimhavarman invaded the Chalukyan kingdom. Pulakesin was defeated and killed in 642 CE. The Pallavas occupied Vatapi, the Chalukyan capital. But by 680 CE the Chalukyas had risen to prominence again.
4. Temples were not merely places of worship but played an important role in the social and economic life of the common people. Its construction and maintenance offered employment to many planner and craftsmen, while making the idols required the best surplining talents. The daily routine of temples provided regular employment to priests, musicians, dancers, flower sellers and cooks. The periodic festivals were marked by fairs, contests and popular employments. Schools and hospitals were often housed within the temple premises and this is also where people gathered for administrative meetings and other kinds of popular assembly.
5. In Gupta period, trade flourished on the western coast in the port of Bharuch, Sopara and Kalyan. There was contract trade which existed with Western Asia, Africa and Arabia. From the coast of Tamralipti, there was trade with certain places of south-east Asia like Kampuchea, Java and Burma. As a result of the flourishing condition of trade and industry, people became rich and prosperous.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Diversity is a boon.
2. Secondary occupations are called so because they depend on primary occupations such as agriculture and mining for their raw materials.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)

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

- Ans.** 1. No country illustrates **diversity** better than India.
2. In India, there are **two** types of families.
3. Caste system is peculiar in **India** only.
4. Economic activities can be classified into **three** types.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Jawaharlal Nehru → • **Discovery of India**
2. Shudras → • **Low caste people**
3. Banking → • **Tertiary activity**
4. Hindi → • **Language**

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. In India, there are 22 languages that have been given the status of the national languages. These languages are Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. In India the language changes every 30-35 km. We as citizen of India are expected to respect all these languages irrespective of the fact whether we know them or not.
2. Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Buddhism and Jainism are the main religions of India.
3. In India there are two types of families that are observed i.e., nuclear families and joint families. A nuclear family is the one where the mother and father live with their unmarried children whereas in a joint family, the grandmother, grandfather, uncle, aunt, cousins, etc. live together under a single roof. In India, the joint family is preferred to nuclear family although these days, the joint families are on decline.
4. Economic activities can be classified into three types :
(a) Primary activities : Farming, mining, fishing etc.
(b) Secondary activities : Weaving, carpentry etc.
(c) Tertiary activities : Teaching, banking etc.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. No country illustrates diversity better than India. It is the largest democracy in the world with a civilisation that is more than 5000 years old. Different groups of people from different places of the world

migrated to India over the years adding to its richness. Today, India is a land of varied cultures, religions and communities. More than 1600 languages are spoken here. A wide range of ethnically different people populate our land. We find people following different customs, traditions and lifestyles. Six major religions are practiced by Indians. However, despite all this diversity the different styles in dress, food habits, language and culture there has always been an underlying unity among Indians.

2. Caste System is peculiar in India only. It is based on religious belief that Lord Brahma gave birth to Brahmanas from head, Kshatriyas from shoulders, Vaishyas from stomach and Shudras from the feet. This belief of Vedas led to the emergence of caste system that a particular caste should perform a particular function. The next generation should follow the same occupation which the forefathers of the same caste used to perform. Over a period of time, it gave rise to the feeling of superiority to castes of higher ladder and distrust and hatred for the caste of lower ladder. The so-called higher castes exploited the caste system in their own interest without considering man as a human being who has feelings and dignity as a person. Religion, which should be independent in society and political structure, became the intrinsic part of both social and political life. Hence, the very term 'Caste System' gained a wrong connotation and led to discrimination.
3. We all are different from one another; this difference is called diversity. But in spite of being from diverse backgrounds and cultures, we stay together.

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

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Diversity : Prejudice, Inequality and Discrimination

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Prejudice means judging other people in a negative way or thinking them as inferiors.
 2. The term Apartheid stands for separation on the basis of race. It was a

system of racial segregation that was prevalent in South Africa. Under this system, people were legally classified into two racial groups Black and White.

3. Discrimination is “the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly than other people.” In other words, when people act on their prejudices or stereotyped opinion discrimination happens.

B. Choose the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c)

C. Correct the following sentences :

- Ans.** 1. Prejudice means **judging other people in a negative way or thinking them as inferiors.**
2. Stereotypes **do not** give respect to the person, community or race.
 3. Inequality means **difference** in treatment.
 4. **Poor** people are treated rudely and badly.
 5. Inter-caste marriages should be **encouraged** to reduce inequality and discrimination.

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

- Ans.** 1. **Prejudice** means bias against certain people.
2. The feeling of superiority makes us **narrow-minded**.
 3. Stereotypical opinions lead to **discrimination**.
 4. Caste system is a major **cause** of inequality.
 5. There is an urgent need to encourage **inter-caste** marriages.
 6. Parents take care of their **male** children only.
 7. **Poverty** is another major cause of both inequality and discrimination.

E. Write True or False for the following:

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

F. Define the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Dalits :** 'Dalit' is the term used for the people belonging to the so-called lower classes. It denotes the people who had been isolated due to social prejudices and discrimination. These have now been categorised as 'Scheduled Castes'.
2. **Prejudice :** Prejudice means judging other people in a negative way or thinking them as inferiors.
 3. **Stereotype :** When people develop a negative or positive opinion about someone or something, they end up creating a stereotype. Stereotypes do not give respect to the person, community or race.
 4. **Apartheid :** The term Apartheid stands for separation on the basis of race. It was a system of racial segregation that was prevalent in South Africa. Under this system, people were legally classified into two racial groups Black and White.

G. Answer the following questions briefly:

- Ans.** 1. (i) Prejudice leads to mutual distrust and becomes a hindrance in creating harmony in a society.
(ii) It leads to ethnic hostilities which constitute a major danger to peace both within a nation and among nations.
2. When people develop a negative or positive opinion about someone or something, they end up creating a stereotype.
 3. Like prejudice, inequality also leads to discrimination. In simple words,

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

H. Answer the following questions in detail :

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

Effects of Discrimination

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

- (iv) Media : Media should encourage harmony among different communities.
- (v) Religion should not breed hatred : Meaning of religion should be propagated in a broader sense which should breed harmony, tolerance and respect for all.
5. When India became free in 1947, our Constitution included various provisions to prevent such inequalities.
The first page of our Constitution clearly states that all Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity. That is, everyone has equal rights and opportunities. People are free to choose any kind of work, they wish to do.
Every citizen of India can get a government job. On the other hand, unsociability is considered as a crime. It has been legally abolished. Moreover, our Constitution makes the government responsible for implementing the concerned laws and ensuring equality for poor and other such marginal communities.
Of course, it is very important for all people to be equal because this equality is a key value that unites us all as Indians. In other words, it is an important element of our unity.
So, we should have respect for diversity which is a significant element in ensuring equality. Our Constitution ensures that the people of India are free to follow their religion, speak their language, celebrate their festivals and express themselves freely. That is, no language, religion, or festival is compulsory for all to follow. None of them has a special status in our Constitution.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The Government

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. We need a government to look after the well-being of the people.
2. In a democracy, people can elect their government whereas in dictatorship they cannot do this.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)

C. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. The role of the government is **unlimited**.
2. Formulation of laws for the land is a responsibility of a government.
3. The **executive** ensures that the laws are obeyed by all.
4. Dictatorship is an **undesirable** form of government.

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

- Ans.** 1. A **government** is a decision making body for the country.
2. The government provides the citizens basic **infrastructure** facilities.
3. The **executive** ensures that the laws are obeyed.

4. In a federal form of government, power is divided between the **centre and states**.
5. A dictatorial government based itself on the use of **force**.

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

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

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

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

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

2. Different forms of government are as follows :

Democratic and Dictatorship

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

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

Parliamentary Form of Government

(i) The Prime Minister is the real head of the government.

(ii) The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the parliament and appoints ministers to form the Council of Minister. Thus, there is close coordination between the legislature and the executive.

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

Presidential Form of Government

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

Example : United States of America

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Panchayati Raj System

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The administration of a locality or community such as a village, town or a city by the body representing the local inhabitants is called local government.

2. The panchayat secretary is a permanent employee whose duty it is to maintain the Panchayat's accounts.
3. Gram Sabha elects the Sarpanch.

B. Choose the correct answer :

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

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

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

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| Ans. 1. An assembly of villagers | → | • Gram Sabha |
| 2. Panchayat President | → | • Sarpanch |
| 3. Level of Panchayat | → | • Three |
| 4. A Block Level Panchayat | → | • Block Samiti |
| 5. The District Level Panchayat | → | • Zila Parishad |

E. Define the following :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

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

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system. It works at three levels: Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Block Samiti (Panchayat Samiti) at the Block level and the Zila Parishad or Zila Panchayat at the district level. A few panchayats are combined to form a Block Samiti. A Block Samiti is the organization formed to take care of the needs of the whole block. However, there are certain things the Block Samiti also cannot handle by itself. The organization at the apex of the Panchayati Raj System called the Zila Parishad helps the Block Samitis. It consists of the representatives of the Block Samitis of the district and other members who work at the district level.
2. **Gram Panchayat :** Members of the Gram Sabha elect representatives from among themselves to form the Gram Panchayat. The number of representatives varies from state to state. It is important that schedule castes, schedule tribes and other backward classes and women belonging to schedule castes and schedule tribes are represented in the Gram Panchayat. Providing for education, looking after health and sanitation, buying and selling of village property, etc. are some of the responsibilities of the Gram Panchayat. Besides these, the Gram Panchayat also maintains the accounts, which it presents before the Gram Sabha.
3. The Gram Panchayat performs several functions such as :
Ensuring education is one of the most important functions of the panchayat. Construction and maintenance of village roads, wells, tanks, etc. Providing educational facilities. Providing drinking water and electricity.
Health and sanitation : Supervising the work of other functionaries such as the Patwari, constable, etc. Besides these main functions, the Gram Panchayat also performs other functions such as holding of fairs, maintaining of village libraries, maternity centers, etc.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Rural Administration

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Patwari is the very important man. His function is measuring land and keeping the records.
2. Patwari or Lekhpal

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c)

C. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. Most of the Indians live in **villages**.
2. The main occupation of the villagers is **farming**.
3. The issue of land often causes tensions and rivalries in the villages.
4. A **patwari** maintains land records in a village.

5. The patwari **measures** the plots of land in the villages.

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

- Ans.** 1. In every village **land** disputes are very common.
2. The life in a village is very **simple**.
3. In many states, the land records are easily accessible **online**.
4. The **SHO** is incharge of a police station.
5. The HSAA came into force from 9th September, **2005**.

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

F. Define the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Tehsildar** : The Tehsildar is responsible for preparation and maintenance of revenue records, revenue accounts and recovery of government dues from the tehsil, apart from supervising the work of the patwari.
2. **HSAA** : A new Inheritance Law (HSAA) was passed in 2005. It provides that the daughters of a property owner will be allotted the same share as it allotted to a son. The act also entitles the daughter, married or unmarried, to live in the paternal/family house or seek its partition.
3. **Patwari** : Patwari is the very important man. His function is measuring land and keeping the records. He is the most obvious link between the government and the farmer community.
4. **SHO** : The SHO is incharge of the police station and along with the police constables is responsible for investigating all incidents and taking appropriate action.

G. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The government has created a digitized database of all land records which are tamper-proof. This is made regular conflicts and litigations come to an end. It has also provided the farmer relief as he need not worry about land grabbing or usurping. This data on the land is created and compiled by the village patwaris.
2. The Tehsildar is responsible for preparation and maintenance of revenue records, revenue accounts and recovery of government dues from the tehsil, apart from supervising the work of the patwari.
3. Hindu Succession Amendent Act
4. Patwari
5. This HSAA act entitles the daughter, married or unmarried, to live in the paternal/family house or seek its partition. Thus, this law is a great step forward in establishing gender equality, especially in the rural areas where so far the daughters and their mother spend their lives working on the farm but are not allowed any right over their father's and the husband's property.

H. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The Patwari is also responsible for collecting the land revenue from the farmers. He provides information to the government about the crops grown in the area. Farmers may change the cycle of their crops. They can also make alterations in the use of their land. Patwari has to keep an updated record of all this in his books. Whenever there is some natural calamity like flood or drought, the Patwari has to inform the government (his seniors) about it. If the government decides to exempt

the villagers from paying revenue, the Patwari should see that such concessions are given to them. He is the most obvious link between the government and the farmer community.

2. The tehsil-level administration is headed by the District Collector, who has Revenue Officers, or Tehsildars, to oversee the revenue and land matters. The Tehsildar is responsible for preparation and maintenance of revenue records, revenue accounts and recovery of government dues from the tehsil, apart from supervising the work of the patwari. The Tehsildar can hear partition cases, solemnise marriages and also act as the treasury officer in some cases.
3. In any land dispute, the role of Patwari or Lekhpal becomes important. He has all the land records with him. Measuring the land and keeping the records are his main duties. In any dispute over land his records matter much with the court of law. We can realise that the Patwari can offer a great service to the villagers by maintaining the correct land records.
4. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 which came into force on 9 September, 2005 has put all agricultural land at par with other property. It provides that the daughter of a property owner will be allotted the same share as is allotted to a son. This act also entitles the daughter, married or unmarried, to live in the paternal/family house or seek its partition. Thus, this law is a great step forward in establishing gender equality, especially in the rural areas where so far the daughters and their mother spend their lives working on the farm but are not allowed any right over their father's and the husband's property.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Urban Administration

EXERCISE

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Municipal Corporation is responsible for efficient working in a big city.
2. Maintenance of roofs and supply of water are civic amenities.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (b)

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

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The local governing bodies of cities, with large populations like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and other places are called Municipal Corporations.
2. The members of Municipal Corporation elected by the people are called

Ward Councillors. He places the demands or problems of the people in their wards before Municipal Corporation.

3. A Municipal Commissioner is the person who heads the Municipal Corporation.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. **Functions :** The work of the Corporation is done by various departments, who look after water, electricity, roads, sanitation, schools and so on. Many people are employed by the Corporation to look after the smooth and efficient functioning of the various departments. The various functions of a Municipal Corporation can be grouped into four categories :

Civic amenities like supply of water, maintenance of roads, etc. Public education like running primary and secondary schools, etc. Public health like running hospitals and dispensaries, organising vaccination programmes, etc. Public security like registration of births and deaths, maintaining fire-fighting services etc.

2. **Working of Municipal Corporation :** There are various committees that look after different issues. The councillors decide on issues such as where a hospital should be built or where a flyover is required.

First a budget is prepared. The amount of money to be spent on various tasks is decided. The councillors place the demands or problems of the people in their wards before the Municipal Council. Then, the councillors discuss all the issues. Thereafter, the decisions are made and implemented by the administrative staff.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



EXERCISE

- A. Oral questions :**
1. Surrounding or conditions within which an individual or organism exists is termed as environment.
 2. Atmosphere is the mixture that envelops the Earth.
- B. Choose the correct answer :**
1. (c)
 2. (c)
 3. (c)
 4. (c)
 5. (a)
- C. Fill in the blanks :**
1. Our environment is a combination of both **biotic** and **abiotic** components.
 2. **Lithosphere** is the solid crust on which all of us live.
 3. The narrow belt on which all life forms of life exists is called the **biosphere**.
 4. **Human beings** are an important part of the biosphere.
 5. Heterotrophs depend on **plants** and **animals** for food.
- D. Write true or false :**
1. True
 2. False
 3. True
 4. True
 5. True
- E. Answer the following questions briefly :**
1. Earth's atmosphere is made up of a combination of gases. The major components of nitrogen, oxygen and organ remain constant over time and space while trace components like CO₂ and water vapour considerably over both space and time.
 2. The atmosphere is the thin blanket of air around the Earth. It has several layers and is very dynamic in nature.
 3. Biosphere is the narrow interactive zone between the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. All living things, i.e., both the animal and plant kingdoms exist in this narrow one covering parts of lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere.
 4. Autotrophs are those organisms that produce their own food directly from the environment, for example, plants.
- F. Answer the following questions in detail :**
1. The biotic and a biotic components of the environment are as follows :
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.
- **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.
 - **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.
2. The lithosphere and hydrosphere are very important for living beings. Lithosphere is the solid crust on which human beings, animals and plants exist supports plants and provides us land for agriculture and settlement had a host of valuable minerals. Hydrosphere fulfils the vital human, animal and plant needs for survival.
 3. Autotrophs can produce their food directly from the environment. For example, plants. On the other hand, heterotrophs cannot produce their food on their own. They depend on plants and animals for food. For example, human beings and animals.
 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 in ecosystem classified as distinct.

The forest Ecosystem : A forest ecosystem is 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 rainforest.

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 the 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 are an important part of the biosphere. In fact, humans are the only living organisms who have consciously altered the environment to suit their needs. Early humans lived in the natural environment and adapted themselves according to their surroundings. With the passage of time, the

requirements of human beings increased and in order to fulfil their needs, humans have modified their natural environment through various activities.

Farming, grazing, mining, lumbering, industry, transport and construction are some human activities that have changed our natural environment. This has resulted in the disruption of the ecological balance. Degradation of the environment has been brought about primarily by human interference. Therefore, we need to be sensitive and aware of the various environment problems and take care not to destroy our environment and further.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The Earth's Interior and its Materials

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Magma is a hot liquid rock below the surface of the Earth, or under the Earth's crust from which igneous rocks are formed.
 2. A naturally occurring solid material from which a metal or valuable mineral can be extracted profitably is called an ore.
 3. Minerals are those substances which occur naturally in the rocks.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a)

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

- Ans.**
1. About **29%** of the surface of the Earth is occupied by land.
 2. **Silica** and **Aluminum** are the main materials forming the crust.
 3. **Rocks** are a mass of natural deposits.
 4. Primary rocks formed on the surface of the Earth are called **extrusive** rocks.
 5. The minerals in the soil provide **nutrients** that plants need.

D. Distinguish between the following :

- Ans.**
1. **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.
Metamorphic Rocks : When igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to great heat and pressure, their original character and appearance completely change, giving them a new form. Such rocks are called metamorphic rocks.

2. **Igneous Rocks** : The hot lava that flows out during volcanic 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.

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- 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 have many uses :
 - They are used in construction of roads and buildings.
 - They are a store house of fossil fuels like coals and petroleum.
 - Chemicals found in certain rocks are raw materials for making fertilizers.
 - Rock type of any area determine the soil and drainage pattern of the area.

F. 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

various 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 80 km. It is thickest in mountainous areas and thinnest in ocean bed. It is broken into large continental blocks called 'plates' which are constantly in motion. The lower part of the crust is sima. It is called so due to the presence of silica and magnesium. It is mostly present under the continents.
3. The innermost layer, forming the metallic centre of the Earth is called core. The core of the Earth is a dense magnetic ball of minerals iron and nickel. Hence, it is also called infe (ni-nickel and fe-ferrous magnesium i.e. iron). The density of the core is about 11 g/cc. The core has two parts :
 - (a) **Outer core :** It is so hot that even metals also melts.
 - (b) **Inner core :** It has maximum pressure. Therefore, it cannot melt even though temperature is around 3700°C.
4. 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. These rocks always have layers or 'stratia' and are stratified rocks. Sandstone, limestone and shale are examples of such types of rocks. Coal and petrol are also formed in these types of rocks. With the passage of time, the trapped remains of vegetation or animals change into coal or petroleum. Since remains of trapped vegetation or animals are called fossils, coal and oil are also known as fossil fuels. Fossils provide us information about age of the rocks, which were formed millions of years ago.
5. The rocks found in any area change their physical and chemical forms. The pre-existing rocks undergo a cycle of change due to changing weather conditions and forces of nature like wind, rivers, glaciers, volcanic activity and the Earth movements. The rocks are continuously being formed, destroyed and reformed. Igneous and metamorphic rocks when break and decay, form materials for sedimentary rocks. When sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are exposed to tremendous heat and pressure, or contacted with lava, it can change

into igneous rocks. Igneous and sedimentary rocks which are subjected to extreme heat or pressure will form metamorphic rocks. This cycle of change from one type of rock to another is called rock cycle.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The Changing Face of the Earth

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Pangea was believed to be a super continent.
 2. Folding is the wave-like upliftment of sedimentary rocks due to horizontal forces from two opposite sides.
 3. The place in the crust where the earthquake tremors starts is called the focus.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)

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

- 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.

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Earthquakes | → | • Richter Scale |
| 2. German meteorologist | → | • Alfred Wegener |
| 3. Breaking of old rocks | → | • Faulting |
| 4. Study of earthquakes | → | • Seismology |
| 5. Active volcano | → | • Mt Etna |

E. 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.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. Alfred Wegener was a German meteorologist. He suggested the theory of continental drift.
 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.

G. 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.
 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.
 5. Depending on the frequency of eruptions the volcanoes can be classified as active, dormant and extinct.
 - **Active Volcano** : Active volcano is the one in which continuous volcanic activity occurs and eruption can take place any time. Mt. Etna and Mt. Stromboli in Italy are examples of active volcanoes.

- **Dormant Volcano** : Dormant Volcano is the one which has not erupted for a long time but it may erupt anytime. They are also called sleeping volcanoes. Mt. Vesuvius in Italy and Mt. Fujiyama are dormant volcanoes.
- **Extinct Volcano** : Extinct volcano is the one that has no record of eruption and no possibility of eruption in future. They are also called dead volcanoes. Mt. Kilimanjaro in East Africa and Mt. Rainier in USA are extinct volcanoes.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Physical Environment—Air

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Nitrogen and oxygen.
 2. The amount of solar radiation received by the atmosphere and the surface of the Earth is called insolation.
 3. Moving air is called wind.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)

C. Give a single term for the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. Air 2. Weather 3. Climate
4. Atmospheric Pressure 5. Anemometer

D. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list :

- 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.

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

F. 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.

G. Answer the following questions briefly :

- 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. 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.

H. 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.

Project/Activities

Do it yourself



Water

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The water that is not salty and available in rivers, lakes, etc is called fresh water.
 2. Water in which salt is dissolved is known as saline water. Water present in oceans is a saline water.
 3. The Sun and the Moon exert a strong gravitational force on the Earth. The strength of this force creates a regular rise and fall of water in oceans. This rise and fall of water is called a tide.
 4. Tsunamis are huge waves caused by the endogenic forces of the Earth, such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a)

C. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.**
1. The evaporation of water, condensation and falling of rain, snow, etc, is called the **hydrological** cycle.
 2. **71 per** cent of the world's surface is covered with water.
 3. **Fresh** water is formed on Earth and comes from rivers etc.
 4. The movement of water is known as **current**.

D. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list:

- 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**.

E. 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!

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- 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.

G. 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. **Arctic Ocean :** It is the smallest ocean in the world. It spreads around the North Pole with Europe, Asia, and North America to its south. During winters, this ocean is totally frozen but during summers, the ice melts and large pieces of ice break and form icebergs.
Atlantic Ocean : This ocean is the busiest ocean as it is situated between the four major continents namely North America and South America and Europe and Africa.
 3. 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.
 4. 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.
5. 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.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Natural vegetation refers to all kinds and species of plant life that grows on its own without the intervention of humans.
 2. Tropical Rain Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Coniferous Forest, Mediterranean Forest.
 3. A region whose dominant vegetation is grasses is called grassland. Shrubs and small trees may also be found in grasslands.
 4. Walrus, Penguin.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list :

- 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.

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. In a 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 forest 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.

E. 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 topical 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

Location : They are found in cool temperate area in interiors of continents—Central Asia from Black Sea to Central Russia, North Central USA and southern Canada, south-east Australia and southern Africa, Argentina.

Climatic Conditions : Warm and moist summers, cold snowy winters.

Characteristics : On account of scanty rainfall, trees are almost absent but some trees like willows, alders and poplars are found along water courses. Grass is very short but prairie grasses are comparatively taller. In summer, the grass turns brown and withers away in autumn.

5. **Tundra Regions**

Location : Tundra means a barren land. Tundra regions are located in North Canada, North Russia, North Sweden and Finland Islands in Arctic Ocean.

Climate Conditions : Long and severe cold winters and very short cool summers.

Land is always frozen.

Characteristics : It is a treeless region, as trees do not grow at temperatures below 10°C. In southern parts, some stunted trees and scrub vegetation can be found. In northern parts, during short summer, a large variety of grasses and flowering plants come to life for a brief period. Common types of flowering plants include lilies, lichens, mosses, poppies, buttercups, sedges and violets. These plants are adapted to conditions prevailing in the region. During the long winter, seeds remain below the snow and then sprout.

Wildlife : Animals commonly found are caribou, walrus, penguin, polar bear, musk ox, wolf, etc.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Human Environment : Settlement Means of Transport and Communication

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Settlement refer to the location where people build their homes. Around these settlements human communities develop.
 2. Roads comprise of the fastest means of transport for short distances. The introduction of motor cars and trucks has revolutionised the road traffic.
 3. A interconnected network of water-way of a country is called inland waterway.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list :

- Ans.**
1. A **community** is a group of people living in a particular area.
 2. **Temporary** settlements are made for short time.
 3. There is a dense network of **highways** in Eastern United States and Western Europe.
 4. **Trans-continental** railways run across continents and link their two ends.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- 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** : This 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. (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 no. of people through paper, TV, Radio etc. is called Mass Media.
 7. (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.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. 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

E. Differentiate between the following :

1. Ganga-Brahmaputra basin and Amazon basin
 - **Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin :** The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is one of the world's largest river basins. It stretches from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. This basin also lies in Bangladesh. The Ganga—Brahmaputra basin is situated between 22°N and 30°N latitudes.
The northern plains is about 2400 km in length, while its width varies from 150 to 300 km. The plains of the Ganga and Brahmaputra, the mountains and the foothills of the Himalayas and the Sundarbans delta are the main features of this basin.
 - **Amazon Basin :** The Amazon basin lies in South America. Brazil, the largest country of South America occupies the most of the Amazon basin. Venezuela and Colombia lie to the north and north-west of Amazon basin. Ecuador lies to the west, Peru to the south-west and Atlantic coast to the north-east. The latitudinal extent of the Amazon basin is 10°N and 10°S latitudes.
2. Flora of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin and flora of Amazon Basin.
 - **Flora of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin :** In the early times, this region was densely forested and the habitats of many wild animals. 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.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- 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.

G. 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.
 2. The Amazon Basin is characterised by hot and wet climate throughout the year. Days and nights are hot and humid. It rains almost daily. At night, the temperature goes down but the high humidity makes the climate unfavourable for human beings. 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. 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. The Brahmaputra originates in the glacial lake Manasarovar in Tibet. It is a river with many names. In Tibet, it is known as Tasng-Po. It flows eastwards and then, cutting through a narrow deep gorge, takes a sharp turn (south-west) into Arunachal Pradesh. Here it is known as Dihang. It is known as the Brahmaputra in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, through which flows further. Moving southwards, it enters Bangladesh and then joins the Ganga to form one of the largest and most fertile deltas of the world (the Sundarban Delta) before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

Annual rainfall is supposed to be moderate and is ideal for the growth of grass. As there is north-south barrier, a local wind 'Chinook' blows here. It blows in winter and thus raises the temperature in a short time. This increase in temperature has resulted in the melting of snow, making pasture land available for grazing animals.

Climate in Veld : South Africa lies in the warm temperate zone of the Southern Hemisphere. The moderate climate in this region is due to:

- the high altitude (1000 metres to 2000 metres) of the plateau,
- the presence of oceans on three sides, and
- the cold Benguela Current along the west coast.
- In the High Veld region, the summers are warm and wet while the winters are cool and dry. The night temperature, sometimes drop to the freezing levels. Most of the rainfall is during the summer season, which decreases from south to north and also from east to west.

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.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Life in the Deserts

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Sahara Desert is located in Africa.
2. People are settled cultivators and herdsmen near the oasis.
3. Buddhism is widely practiced in Ladakh.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)

C. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Hotness and dryness
2. Ostrich, Guinea fowl, Nubian bustard
3. Wild sheep, Yaks, Chiru etc.
4. Thiksey Gompa Munastery, Hemis Monastery, Matho Monastery

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

- 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 sanctnary located in Ladakh.
5. **Kargil** and **Leh** are the two important towns of Ladakh.

E. 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 spare 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.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- 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.

G. 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 to 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 specie). 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 gompa courtyards. Ladakh Harvest Festival, Losar Festival, and Hemis Festival are also celebrated with great enthusiasm.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Medieval India

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
- Historians do not rely extensively on court chronicles because the accuracy of court chronicles are debated and doubted.
 - Coins are important sources of information as they give a glimpse of economy and polity of a particular period.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a)

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- The late medieval period stretches from the **1300 CE** to the **1800 CE** century.
 - Many Persian scholars and travellers used **calligraphy** for decoration, especially **floral** and **geometric** patterns.
 - The study of inscriptions is called **epigraphy** while the study of coins is known as **numismatics**.
 - In 1757 CE, in the Battle of **Plassey**, the **East India Company** defeated the Nawab of Bengal.
 - Rajatrangini** was written by Kalhana in the **12th** century.

D. Match the following Columns :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Ans. | a. Al Beruni | → | • Tahqiq-i-Hind |
| | b. Brihadeshwara Temple | → | • Thanjavur |
| | c. Sir Thomas Roe | → | • Travelogue |
| | d. Mirabai | → | • Bhakti Movement |
| | e. Chandbardai | → | • Prithvirajraso |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
- The period from the eighth to the eighteenth century is known as the medieval period in Indian history.
 - Al Beruni (who came from Central Asia), in his travelogue Tahqiq-i-Hind, wrote extensively about life in India during the time of Mahmud of Ghazni. The Moroccan explorer, Ibn Batuta's Rihla (Travels)

- is a huge source of information about medieval India's geography.
3. Legends and mythological tales.
 4. Different mineral ores used for minting coins, such as copper or gold, also shed light on the economic prosperity of an empire. The parity of metal reflects the financial conditions of the time.
 5. Arrival of new religions, especially Islam, created a fusion of traditions, giving birth to an Indo-Islamic culture. This culture influenced religious beliefs—Bhakti and Sufism; architecture—Taj Mahal and Red Fort; food—kababs and biryani; clothing—kurta-pyjama, kaftan, and many other things.
More languages began to be used as a result of the Indo-Islamic culture. Urdu was one of the most popular among them.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. Besides the literary sources, we all know the immense value of archaeological sources available to us in the form of monuments, tombs, mosques, pillars, coins, inscriptions, paintings, sculptures, jewellery, and weapons and artillery.
 - (i) **Monuments and buildings :** During the Medieval Period a large number of monuments and buildings were constructed. From the eighth century to the thirteenth century, temples dedicated to different gods were built by rulers of regional kingdoms across the Indian subcontinent. Among these, the temples built by the Rashtrakuta, Gurjara Pratihara and Pala rulers, the Rajput rulers of Rajasthan, the rulers of Gujarat and Orissa, etc. are best-known. During the rule of the Chola kings and the rulers of Vijaynagar, temple styles of architecture, particularly in the South, reached its peak. During the Sultanate and Mughal rule, a large number of mosques and mausoleums were built in different styles across the Indian subcontinent.
 - (ii) **Inscriptions and edicts :** These are also important sources of medieval history. Most of them are in the form of royal orders. Inscriptions from South Indian contain proclamations by kings and gifts to temples and learned men. Some are seen on copper plates or temple walls.
 2. Literary sources are existing written material. Rajatarangini, written by Kalhana, is considered as a major historical work of the medieval period. It gives a dynastic chronicle of the kings of Kashmir. Most literary sources are court chronicles (including records and archives), autobiographies, biographies, travelogues and religious literature.
 3. Monuments tell us about the architectural style of the period, especially the design and the materials used to construct them. They also provide an idea about the technical advancement and prosperity of the empires in which they were constructed. They are also proud declarations of victories and are a reflection of an empire's economic progress. They include everything from forts and palaces to mosques and tombs to temples and public structures.
The medieval period in India was the golden age for the construction

of monuments, including the Taj Mahal, one of the Seven Wonders of the world.

4. **Travelogues** : Like the ancient period, the medieval period also saw many foreign explorers and scholars travelling from distant lands to India. Due to prevailing Islamic nature and influence of the period, many Persian travellers came to India and maintained records of their experiences in this beautiful, foreign land. These writings are known as travelogues. Sometimes, these travellers were also royal guests at the courts and palaces.

Unlike court chronicles, however, these works give a first-hand and unbiased account of the daily lives of the common people and do not always paint a glowing picture of the contemporary rulers. Usually, these accounts give plenty of information of the social, political, economic, and religious life of the period.

Al Beruni (who came from Central Asia), in his travelogue Tahqiq-i-Hind, wrote extensively about life in India during the time of Mahmud of Ghazni. The Moroccan explorer, Ibn Batuta's Rihla (Travels) is a huge source of information about medieval India's geography. The European travellers and Jesuit missionaries who also visited India, namely, Marco Polo, Nicolo Conti and Niccolao Manucci from Italy; Duarte Barbosa from Portugal; Bernier and Tavernier from France; and British explorers including Ralph Fitch, William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe, have left behind rich accounts of the period. They have described the life of the people, the conditions of trade and commerce and the grandeur of the royal palaces and courts in their accounts.

Inscriptions : Inscriptions are writings found on various monuments and pillars or on the walls of royal palaces. These also include royal orders and proclamations, marking an important event in the reign of particular king. The study of inscriptions is called epigraphy. The Taj Mahal in Agra has passages from the Quran inscribed all over.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



New Kings and Kingdoms

EXERCISE

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Rajputs were the people residing in present day Rajasthan. They were the warrior class.
2. Dantidurga or Dantiverman was the founder of Rashtrakut dynasty.
3. Al Beruni wrote 'Kitab-Al-Hind'.

B. Choose the right answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b)

C. 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 prominence during the rule of **Nagabhatta-I**.

D. Answer in one word :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. Bhoja-I was the most famous and able ruler of this 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 725 AD, Gurjara-Pratihara rose to power in the areas of Avanti or Rajasthan and Gujarat under Nagabhatta-I. He ruled from 725-750 AD. In 738 AD, 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.

F. 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), Araiyyar (chief), etc to some rich landowners as markers of respect, and entrusted them with important offices of the state at the centre.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The Delhi Sultanate

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was founder of the Slave Dynasty.
2. Rajia was unable to rule the Sultanate because noble opposed her and revolted against her.
3. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's decision to shift his capital was a failure because after sometime he was forced to revert his decision.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

C. Write True or False for the following :

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

D. Match the column A with column B :

Column A		Column B
1. Qutub minar	→	• Qutub-ud-din Aibak
2. Siri	→	• Ala ud-din Khalji
3. Tughlaqabad	→	• Ghiyas-ud-din
4. Jahan Panah	→	• Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
5. Firozabad	→	• Firoz Shah

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- 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.

F. 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.

Transfer of capital : Tughlaq decided to shift the capital of the empire from Delhi to Devagiri, which he renamed Daulatabad. Most historians believe that there were two reasons for it.

(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.

However, he was forced to return to Delhi as it was too difficult to control Delhi while sitting in Daulatabad.

4. In 1398 CE, during the rule of the last major Tughlaq ruler, Mohammad Tughlaq, the Delhi Sultanate was attacked by Timur. Timur was a Central Asian Turk who had embraced Islam and set up a kingdom in Samarkand. As Timur marched towards Delhi, he met

with little resistance. The Sultan's army was easily defeated, Timur entered Delhi, and the city was destroyed and left in ruins. Timur also ransacked Meerut and Jammu. The Tughlaq empire never recovered from this blow.

5. Under Delhi Sultanate, the society was divided into four chief groups namely aristocrats, priests, town dwellers and the peasants. The rich, nobles and the Sultan lived in a great luxury. The nobility checked the royal power. In 13th century, the nobility was composed of persons of foreign origin belonged to two groups namely Turkish slaves-nobles and the non-Turkish foreigners of high birth. Out of the two groups of nobles the Turks were more powerful. Throughout the Sultanate period, the relation between crown and nobility varied according to the character and personal ability of the Sultan. The nobility was not a single, united political order. They exercised check on the royal power not as an institution.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



4

The Mughal Empire

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. The First Battle of Panipat marks the beginning of the Mughal rule in India.
2. Akbar treated very kindly to those Rajput rulers who submitted to him. He gave them high posts.
3. Aurangzeb came to power by defeating all his brothers.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b)

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

- 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**.

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 briefly :

- Ans.**
1. Daulat Khan Lodi.
 2. The ambitions of Humayun's brother Mirza Kamrun weakened his 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.

F. 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.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Monumental Architecture

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Lingaraja Temple, Sun Temple and Jagannath Temple.
 2. Garbhagriha is the sanctum sanctorum, the innermost sauctum of a Hindu temple where resides the idol of the primary deity of the temple.
 3. Indo-Islimic style of architecture is a combination of the lotus and the wheel belonging to the Indian tradition and the intricate geometric patterns and calligraphy being Islamic in nature.
 4. Shahjahan built Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Agra Fort etc. So we can say that Shah Jahan was a great builder.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)

C. 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

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

- 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**.

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- 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 was 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 built the Red Fort in Delhi. It has two gateways. It is made of red sandstone. There are several buildings inside the gateways.

G. 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. Qutub-ud-din 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.

Shah Jahan for the first time brought grace, delicacy and rhythm to the art of building. His legacy in stone can be classified as the best specimens of Mughal art and architecture. For all these immortal works of his in the field of architecture, Shah Jahan is known as the Engineer king.

5. (a) **The Red Fort, Delhi :** 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. The Red Fort was the residence of the royal family till the mid-19th century. The Diwan-i-Aam and Diwan-i-Khas in the Red Fort are richly decorated and are works of great beauty.

- (b) **The Taj Mahal, Agra :** 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. Approximately, three crore rupees were spent on its construction. It was constructed in the midst of a huge garden. It stands on a marble platform which is 6.6 meters (22 feet) high. It has a massive dome which is 56 metres (187 feet) high. Four high marble minarets have been erected on the four corners of the platform. Natural and beautiful inlay work is done (called the Pietra Dura) both inside and outside the Taj Mahal. Verses from the Quran have been engraved with black marble at various places. Its glory springs from perfect balance and proportion such as few other buildings anywhere in the world possess.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq built his new capital at Daulatabad in 1327 CE.
2. Arabs founded the city of Masulipatnam.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a)

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

- Ans.** 1. Rulers built new cities as their **capitals**.
2. The city of Fatehpur Sikri was built by **Akbar**.
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**.

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- 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 Machilipatham, 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.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. Masulipatnam, also known as Machilipatham, 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.
 2. 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.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Tribals were those people who believed in social equality and a member of community was considered one among equals.
 2. Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra etc.
 3. Lachit Barphukan led the Ahoms to victory over the Mughuls in 1671.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)

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

- 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**.

D. Match the following :

- | Column A | Column B |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Social change | → (d) Concerned with lives of common people. |
| 2. Tanda | → (c) Caravan |
| 3. Garh | → (e) Chaurasi |
| 4. Durgawati | → (b) Garha Katanga |
| 5. Sukaphaa | → (a) Ahom State |
| 6. Clan | → (f) Khel |

E. 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.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. The Nagas, Ahoms and many others.
 2. The most important trader nomads were Banjaras. Their caravans was called tanda. Each tanda had 600-700 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.

G. 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 the 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.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Guru Nanak was the first Guru of Sikhs. He founded the Sikh religion.
2. Some of the Later Mughals were Bahadur Shah I, Jahandar Shah, Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a)

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

- Ans.** 1. In 1712 CE, Shah Alam was **deposed** by Jahander Shah.
2. The successors of Aurangzeb were called the **Later Mughals**.
3. **Guru Gobind Singh** was the tenth and last Guru of the Sikhs.
4. The autonomous state of Awadh was founded by **Saadat Khan**.
5. The **Peshwa** was the real authority in the Maratha empire after Shivaji.

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. Nadir Shah, the ruler of Iran, plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and carried away immense wealth, including the Kohinoor diamond and the jewel-studded Peacock throne of Shah Jahan. The contemporary observers described the wealth looted from the Mughal treasury as : 60 lakhs rupees and some thousands gold coins; nearly one crore worth of gold-wares and fifty crores worth of jewels. The city of Shahjahanabad was turned into rubble. He then attacked the old quarters.

Between 1748-1761, one of the generals of Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India repeatedly. He carried such huge amount of wealth that he exempted his own people from taxation for three years. He declared Shah Alam II as the emperor.

2. In 1712 CE, Shah Alam was deposed by Jahander Shah. Jahander Shah's reign saw the rise of the Sayyid brothers. The Sayyid brothers were part of a group of nobles who became so powerful that they were able to put the people of their choice on the Mughal throne and remove the ones who displeased them; thus they were also known as kingmakers. They killed Jahander Shah within a year and placed Farrukhsiyar on the throne in 1713 CE. He was murdered in 1719 CE, and after a series of other rulers, Muhammad Shah, a grandson of Shah Alam, came to power. He ruled till his death in 1748 CE. Mohammad Shah was a pleasure-loving man who was unable to give the empire the strong leadership it needed to survive. During his long rule the Sayyid brothers were removed from power.
3. The state of Hyderabad was founded by Chin Qilich Khan. In 1761, it was ruled by Nizam Ali. He was granted the title of Nazam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah by the Mughal emperor. So his dynasty came to be 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.

E. 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. Mysore became a powerful kingdom under Hyder Ali. He started his career as a foot soldier and gradually rose to become the ruler of Mysore in 1761. As a ruler, he controlled the rebellious zamindars and improved the condition of the peasants. He also modernized his army. With the help of the French, he established a modern arsenal at Dindigul. In 1769, he defeated the British in the First Anglo-Mysore War. He died in 1782.
Hyder Ali was succeeded by his son, Tipu Sultan. He was known as the 'Tiger of Mysore.' Tipu was deeply influenced by the ideas of the French Revolution. He introduced modern weapons in his army and made an effort to built a modern navy. He also realized the importance of trade and industry and tried to introduce modern industries in India. He died fighting the British, during the course of the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799).

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself.



1 SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

On Equality

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Democracy means the rule by the common people. It is a form of government in which people elect their own representatives. People are supreme, nobody or institution is above them.
 2. Rosa Parks was an African-American woman.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.**
1. (b)
 2. (c)

C. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. Universal Adult franchise is important in a democratic country like India because it establishes equality and give all the people a chance to elect a government of their own choice.
 2. A discrimination which practised on the basis of religion, is called religion discrimination.
 3. The midday meal scheme is a 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.
 4. The Indian Constitution recognises every person equal before the law which means that law is supreme and all people big or small, are equal before the law. Everybody has to abide by the law and anybody who violates the law is punished according to the law.

D. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. 1. Civil Rights Movement began in USA in 1950s in which African-American people demanded equal rights and an end to racial discrimination. This movement initiated on 1 December 1955 with the incidence that happened with Rosa Parks. Rosa Parks was an African-American woman. She was tired from a long day at work so she refused to surrender her seat on a bus to a White man on 1 December 1955. Her refusal led to her arrest. This started that day started a huge agitation against the unequal ways in which African-Americans were treated and this came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement. Martin Luther King, Jr. was an inspiration to the people during the American Civil Rights Movement and he showed his followers the path of non-violence, peaceful resistance in opposition to black domination.

Through the struggle of the black people, Civil Rights Act came into force in 1964.

It banned discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

All schools were opened to African-American children also and they no longer had to attend separate schools specially set up for them.

All citizens (Whites and Non-Whites) were equal before law and enjoyed equal protection of law.

2. **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.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Functioning of the State Government

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.
1. **Chief Minister** – real head; **Governor** – nominal head
 2. 5 years
 3. Money Bill is a bill that outlines the income and expenditure of the state and the allocation of resources of different departments.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.
1. (c)
 2. (c)
 3. (b)

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

- Ans.
1. India is a union of **States**.
 2. A Governor holds office at the pleasure of the **President**.
 3. The upper house of the state legislature is called the **Vidhan Parishad** or the **Legislative Council**.
 4. The draft of a law is called a **bill**.

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Being in name and not in reality | → | • | Nominal |
| 2. He is the nominal executive head of the state | → | • | The Governor |
| 3. They are directly elected by people | → | • | MLAs |
| 4. It is the main executive body of the state | → | • | The Chief Minister |
| 5. It makes all important decisions | → | • | The Cabinet |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. Member of Legislative Assembly
 2. Among the many functions of the legislature, the most important are making laws and presenting the budget. Laws are made for those subjects that come under the State List.
While the central government makes laws on subjects that are of national importance, like defense, foreign affairs, banking, railways, etc., the state government makes laws on subjects of local importance, like agriculture, trade and commerce, education, etc.
 3. The Constitution states that the head of the state is the Governor but in reality, the Governor is only the nominal head of the executive. The real head of the executive is the Chief Minister who is assisted by the Council of Ministers. The Governor is appointed by the President of India on the advice of the union government, for a normal term of five years. He or she holds office at the pleasure of the President.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The Chief Minister performs the same functions in a State that the Prime Minister performs at the Centre. After elections, the leader of the party that has won a majority of votes is invited by the Governor to form the government. The other parties form the opposition. If there is no clear majority, a group of parties may join together to form a coalition. The leader they choose is made the Chief Minister. After that, the Chief Minister advises the Governor in the appointment of the Council of Ministers. The Governor administers the oath of office to them.
As the head of the Legislature and the Council of Ministers, the Chief Minister holds responsibility for the government at the State level. It is his or her responsibility to maintain a good relationship with the Centre, even if a different political party is in power at the Centre. The Governor acts on the Chief Minister's advice.
 2. **Powers and Functions of the Governor :** The Governor invites the leader of the party which has won majority of seats in the state elections to form the government. The Governor appoints the Chief Minister, Council of Ministers and all other high ranking officials of the state. He/She also has the power to dissolve the Vidhan Sabha. Bills can become laws only if they are signed by the Governor. The Governor is consulted by the President in the appointment of judges

- to the High Court. If the Governor feels that a particular state government is not functioning as per Constitution, he/she can send a report to the President. This could lead to President's rule in the state.
3. Every Indian State has its own legislature. A state legislature usually consists of the governor of the state and one house of legislative called the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly). Some states have one House while others have two. Where there is one House, it is called the Legislative Assembly and where there are two Houses, the Upper House is called Legislative Council and Lower House is called Legislative Assembly.

Leader of the Legislature : Members of the legislative assembly elect the speaker and a deputy speaker from among themselves. The speaker and deputy speaker preside whenever the house meets. He or she controls the proceedings of the house, and ensures order. At times, when order cannot be maintained, the speaker adjourns the House of a short while, or, in extreme cases, for the rest of the session.

Functions : Among the many functions of the legislature, the most important are making laws and presenting the budget. Laws are made for those subjects that come under the State List.

While the central government makes laws on subjects that are of national importance, like defense, foreign affairs, banking, railways, etc., the state government makes laws on subjects of local importance, like agriculture, trade and commerce, education, etc.

4. The member of the Legislative Assembly, or MLA, is someone who has been elected through adult franchise by the voters of his/her constituency, which has to be recognized by the government. The basic qualifications for a member of the Legislative Assembly are that the individual has to be a citizen of India that he/she should not be less than 25 year of age. The individual should also be a voter from any constituency of the state from which he/she is contesting the election. Once elected to the Legislative Assembly, the term of the member is for five years. This could be reduced if the Legislative Assembly is dissolved earlier by the Governor, or it could be extended for a maximum of six months during an emergency.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Role of the Government in Health

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Health means the ability to remain free of illness and injuries.
 2. Medical tourists are the foreigners who visit any country specifically

for medical treatment at hospitals that offer world-class facilities at a lower cost than what they would get in their own countries.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b)

C. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. Mental and physical strain **can** cause illness.
2. India is the fourth largest **producer and exporter** of medicines.
3. Kerala is one of the most **progressive** states in terms of social welfare.

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

- 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.

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- 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.

F. 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.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Role of Gender

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Gender relates to socially constructed difference between the two sex.
2. A stereotype is a thought that can be adopted about specific types of individuals or certain ways of doing things. These thoughts or beliefs may or may not accurately reflect reality.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b)

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

- Ans.** 1. Gender is a system of social **inequality**.
2. Gender roles may **vary** from society to society.
3. The socio-economic relations between women and men are largely unequal and **hierarchical**.
4. Working women are **invisible** to most of the society.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. Gender equality exists when both females and males have equal opportunities. In effect, this means that everyone, male or female, can pursue a broad range of interests, subjects, careers and lifestyles. Gender equality at school can be improved in quality if :
the school is a place where girls and boys feel safe, are safe and where they are respected and valued.
the school recognizes its active role in the construction of gender and is committed to practices that reflect gender equality.
all students have access to an effective and rewarding education.
2. Children get their first lessons in social life from their family members. Usually, it is expected that children will play the role of parents in future. So, a girl is usually encouraged to behave like her mother and a boy is encouraged to behave like his father.
According to tradition, girls are expected to grow up and marry, have children, do the housework and take care of the family. Hence, girls are brought up to be kind and gentle. And they are usually encouraged to develop skills such as cooking and sewing. Boys are expected to work outside home and earn money to support the family. Hence, boys are encouraged to do well in sports and studies so that they become strong and intelligent. However, these gender roles are not strictly followed. There are many families in which girls are encouraged to pursue studies and work outside home.
3. A gender role is a set pattern of behaviour that a man or a woman is expected to follow in a society. Gender roles may vary from society to society. In any given society they may also change over time.

A person becomes aware of his or her gender role as he or she interacts with other members of the society, in the family, in the community, in school and in public places.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. A woman who stays at home helps her family financially because she saves the expenditure of a maid-servant. She cooks the food, cleans the house, washes the clothes and do many more works at home. When work for longer hours and their work is more difficult than men's yet their work is unrecognised. Girls stay at home to do chores or look after younger brothers and sisters. They are married and bear children at a young age. Sometimes they have to work to earn money for the family.
 2. Major areas of discrimination against women in India :
 - (a) **Lack of education** : In villages, families are less likely to educate girls more than boys. Girls are often made to give up education and stay at home to help out in the housework.
 - (b) **Malnutrition** : India has exceptionally high rates of child malnutrition. Tradition in India requires that women eat last and least throughout their lives, even when pregnant. Malnourished women give birth to malnourished children.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Advertising

EXERCISE

A. Oral questions :

1. People advertise their products to increase their sale.
2. Service advertising is type of advertising which focuses on a company that provides a service and not a product. Banks, railways, telephone, Internet service companies and travel agencies show their company to be the best service provider.

B. Tick the correct answer :

1. (a)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (a)

C. Fill in the blanks with facts from the text :

1. **Journals, magazines, television** are called the media of advertising.
2. A brand that is well-known in many countries is an **international** brand.
3. **Social** advertising is a form of non-commercial advertising.
4. Advertising has a **positive** as well as **negative** impact on the consumers.
5. Advertisement should not contain derogatory references to another **product** or **service**.

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The purpose of advertising is to make the customers aware about a product or service and induces them into buying it.

2. A brand is the identity of a specific product, service, or business. A brand can be in the form of a name, sign, symbol, or slogan.
3. Display advertising is a type of online advertising that comes in several forms, including banner ads, rich media and more. Unlike text-based ads, display advertising relies on elements such as image, audio and video to communicate an advertising message.
4. 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.
5. Product advertising is a method of communication about the promotion of a product in an attempt to induce potential customers to purchase the product.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Advertisements are classified on the basis of their aims. There are three types of advertisements commercial advertisements, non-commercial advertisements and social advertisements.
 Commercial advertisements aim to persuade consumers to buy a particular product or brand. Advertisements for products like clothes, household goods, beverages and service providers such as insurance, telecommunication and banking come under this category.
 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.
5. Institutional advertising focuses on the social work done for a particular company and how it sponsors sports and cultural events. The ads tell the public how the organisation works for quality control, research, and development. They create a good public image of a company. The TATA Steel advertisement, which says 'We also make steel', is a good example of institutional advertisement.

Projects/Activity

Do it yourself



Markets Around us

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. A market is a place where sellers fulfil buyers' needs and business transactions take place.
 2. We need market to sell or purchase useful things.
 3. Demand is to show or place a desire to buy a thing.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b)

C. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.**
1. In a market goods **are** sold.
 2. The shops in the neighbourhood are called **neighbourhood market**.

3. Buying and selling of goods can take place **anywhere**.
4. Goods sold in a shopping complex are **costlier** than the markets.

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

- Ans.**
1. A **market** is a place where sellers fulfill buyers needs and business transactions take place.
 2. **Advertising** is an essential component in the process of marketing.
 3. The weekly markets have items available at **cheaper** rates.
 4. **Credit** is one of the most demanding factors of a market.
 5. The wholesalers keep the stocks of different articles in **bulk**.

E. Match the following :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| Ans. | 1. A chemist | → | • Medicines |
| | 2. A wholesaler | → | • Large stocks of things |
| | 3. A mall | → | • Shopping complex |
| | 4. A grocer | → | • Sugar |
| | 5. A retailer | → | • Small stocks of things |

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. A market is a place where sellers fulfill buyers needs and business transactions take place. Business transactions can be in the form of exchange of goods, information, services etc., for money. Market is also a place for other activities such as branding, negotiating sales, after sales services etc.
 2. A retailer sells products to consumers for their personal use. They buy goods from either the manufactures or the wholesalers and sell it to the customers. They sell different kinds of goods to the people. The retailers, offer many benefits to suppliers as well as customers. They have direct links with the consumers.
 3. Availability, Price, Credit.
 4. A speciality store deals with only one kind or category of products such as clothes, shoes, medicines etc. For example, apparel and shoe manufactures like Reebok and Nike etc., are speciality stores. Sometimes these brands may also house their products in larger departmental stores.
 5. A mall is a shopping complex that has a number of retail outlets. They are seen as shopping and entertainment venues because they also have food joints, entertainment centres and cinemas in addition to retail shops.
 6. A retailer sells products to consumers for their personal use. They buy goods from either the manufactures or the wholesalers and sell it to the customers. They sell different kinds of goods to the people.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. 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.

2. 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 :
3. 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 shoppes. 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.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



EXERCISE

A. Oral questions :

1. Resource conservation means the efficient, proper and judicious use of the resources.
2. Human resources are important because only humans possess skills and knowledge to make wise use of natural resources.
3. Wind and solar energy.
4. Biotic resources are the ones which have life or are living for example, plants and animals.
5. On the basis of origin, resources can be grouped as biotic and abiotic.

B. Choose the correct answers :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. All the elements of the environment can be called **resources**.
2. Resources make our lives **possible and comfortable**.
3. **Renewable** resources are not affected by physical or chemical changes.
4. The difference between the highest and lowest elevations in area is termed as relief.
5. We should minimise the **depletion** of natural resources.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Give reasons for each of the following :

1. Coal and petroleum are called non-renewable resources because they have a certain life-span and cannot last forever. They cannot be renewed quickly after use.
2. Man is called a human resource because it is the ability of humans what helps to change the gifts of nature into valuable resources.
3. Resources are distributed over the Earth unequally because Earth has different topography, climate and altitude at different places. Difference in these factors has resulted in unequal distribution of resources over the Earth.
4. We should conserve resources because they are limited, and very important for our development.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The resources are distributed unequally over Earth because the distribution depends on a variety of physical factors such as like terrain, climate and altitude. Also, all these factors are not same everywhere and vary from place to place on the Earth. Moreover, the level of development and technological levels determine the distribution.

2. Sustainable development means development that takes place without damaging the environment. It is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
3. Man-made resources are those resources which are created by man using his skills and knowledge. Tools and machines are examples of man-made resources.
4. We need to conserve resources because it is the main source of our daily needs. We need to conserve it because they are limited only. And if these resources are abused and harmed, we will have short quantity of sources for food and living. At the same time, we can also be harmed.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The resources which are renewed after use and do not get exhausted are called renewable resources. Sunshine, wind and hydroelectricity are examples of renewable resources. We need them because they are not affected by any physical or chemical changes and are quickly replenished after use.
2. Conservation of resources is the management of resources so that they yield sustainable benefit to the present generation while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generation. On the other hand sustainable development is a development which can be maintained for a long time without undue damage to the environment. Thus, the difference between the two is that conservation of resources is a method or way to achieve sustainable development because our wants are endless but resources are not limitless. Like clean water, forests, mineral, coal, etc. are limited. So, to sustain the development that we have done we need to conserve our resources.
3. According to the nature of resources, they can be classified into three types—natural, human and human made.

(i) Natural resources : These resources that are drawn directly from the nature and used without much modification are called natural resources.

They can be of various types.

- On the basis of origin; resources can be classified as biotic and abiotic resources.
- On the level of development and use; resources are classified as potential and actual.
- Based on exhaustibility they are renewable and non-renewable.
- On the basis of ownership; resources are private, national, international and community resources.

(ii) Human resources : Human resources include the quantity as well as the quality of the people. By quantity we mean the distribution and density of population and by quality we mean the physical and mental abilities of the people.

Humans are the most important resource. In fact no substance in nature is a resource all by itself. It has to be put to use by us and only then it acquires resource value. Thus, resource is created by human effort, increased by the application of human knowledge and intelligence.

(ii) Human-made resources : These resources are created by human beings from the materials available in the environment. They in turn are used for the production of other resources. Tools, machines, buildings and other infrastructure are all examples of human-made resources.

Projects/Activity

Do it yourself



Natural Resources : Land, Soil, Water and Wildlife

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Land, soil, water, forests, wildlife and minerals are the major natural resources.
2. A soil profile is a section showing successive layers of soil which would appear if you cut straight down into the soil.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)

C. Give a single term for the following :

- Ans.** 1. The removal of soil by running water, winds and glaciers. **Soil erosion**
2. Prevention of the wasteful human use of soils to conserve resources for the future. **Soil conservation**
3. The variety of flora and fauna in an area. **Biodiversity**

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. One-third of the total land surface is **uninhabitable**.
2. The plateau regions of the world are the **store houses** of minerals.
3. **Overgrazing** is one of the main causes of land degradation.
4. The remains of dead plants and animals is known as **fossils**.

E. Write True or False :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. Land resource is the part of the land we use as a resource. Land is one of the most important natural resource which enable human beings to live in it and obtain most of their needs from it.
2. Relief, parent rock, climate, vegetation and time are important factors in formation of soil. Various forces of nature, such as change in temperature, action of running water, wind and activities of decomposers contribute to the formation of soil.
3. Conservation means protection, preservation and proper utilisation of soil. Some methods of conservation are—mulching; contour ploughing; terrace cultivation; strip cropping; shelter belts; rock dam; contour barriers.
4. Human beings affect other life forms in following ways : Human beings alter natural environment to meet their own needs. Forests are cleared for agriculture, industries and settlements. Exotic species have started proving harmful to native plants and animals. Pollution and Global

Warming have affected the ecosystem today. Poaching and hunting have reduced the number of animals.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Land degradation takes place due to the following reasons :
- (i) **Change in Landforms** : Man has the ability to ground high hills and fill up deep depressions. Dams across rivers, mining and construction of houses, bridges and roads affect landforms directly.
 - (ii) **Overgrazing** : Overgrazing by domestic animals on a large scale has degraded the land, by removing the vegetation. Overgrazing is the main cause of land degradation in states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
 - (iii) **Degradation by Mining and Quarrying** : More than 5,500 mines and quarries are operating in India. The dumping of mineral wastes and abandoned mines are degrading and defacing the land.
 - (iv) **Degradation by Industrial Dust** : Fly ash from thermal power plants and dust generated by cement and ceramic industries have also led to land degradation.
- Conservation of Land Degradation** : The following steps can go a long way in the conservation and reclamation of land :
- (i) Afforestation and control on overgrazing.
 - (ii) Plantation of shelter belts of plants.
 - (iii) Growing of thorny bushes to stabilize the sand dunes.
 - (iv) Environmental friendly mining.
2. Various types of soil erosion are as follows :
- Sheet Erosion** : When a sheet or layer of soil is removed over a large area by running water, it is called sheet erosion.
 - Gully Erosion** : If the water flows regularly along a definite path down the slope, it cuts a channel called gully and this type of erosion is called gully erosion. The land degraded by gully erosion is called bidland or ravine.
 - Rill Erosion** : If rills appear, they increase in number over a period of time. It is called rill erosion.
3. Water is an important renewable natural resource found on the Earth. Water is essential for all forms of life. Humans, animals and plants cannot survive without water. We need water for drinking, cooking, bathing, flushing, washing clothes and utensils, gardening, industries and agriculture, etc.
4. Chief Characteristics of Forest Ecosystem are : The most productive parts of trees in forests are leaves. Leaves of green plants produce food through photosynthesis. The plant food contains the Sun's energy, which travels to other species of life on land. The forest is influenced by and adapted to particular physical conditions and climate.
Forests are home to animals and plants. This great variety of animals and trees in forests is called Biodiversity.
Forests are generally located where water supply is adequate with optimum temperature for tree growth.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Natural Resources : Minerals and Power Resources

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity.
2. Fossil fuels are natural fuels such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
3. Solar energy is the energy we received from the sun.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)

C. Write one word for the following :

- Ans.** 1. The extraction of mineral resources from the earth : **Mining**
2. The process of extraction of mineral oil : **Drilling**
3. A rock that has a large concentration of a particular minerals : **Ore**
4. Fuel gas derived from shrubs from wastes, animal and human wastes : **Natural gas**

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Minerals are found in **rocks**.
2. **Copper** was the first metal to be discovered.
3. **Open-cast mining** is done when the minerals are located deep within the Earth.
4. Minerals are the backbone of **industrial development**.
5. Non-conventional sources of energy are **renewable resources**.

E. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Largest producer and exporter of mica — (a) Tin
2. A non-conventional source of energy — (d) Nuclear Energy
3. It is commonly used for plating thin sheets of steel — (e) Gold
4. A precious metal — (b) India
5. Largest producer of oil in the world — (c) Saudi Arabia

F. Give reasons for the following :

- Ans.** 1. Different stages of human development are named after minerals because minerals have always played a major role in the life of people. Every new discovery of a mineral has changed the life of people of that particular time.
2. Iron is the most important metal in the present age because it is not only the hardest metal known but also it can be used in making a variety of things.
3. Fossil fuels took a very long time to form. They cannot be replaced in a human life period. Once exhausted they are finished completely. As they are essential for our industrial development we need to conserve them for the future generations.

G. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. Minerals are important for us in many ways. Our modern world today depends much on the knowledge and application of metals and

minerals. They provide the basis of machinery on which modern manufacturing industry depends.

2. Iron is very important in the present age because of the many reasons. It is the hardest metal known to us. It is available in abundance and can be produced at a low cost. It can be hammered, rolled, cast, drawn into wire, welded and combined with other metals to form alloys.
We can make steel from it, which can be used in the manufacturing of locomotives, steam ships, cars, ornaments, cutlery, tools, etc.
3. The total worldwide reserves of oil are estimated at 1000 billion barrels. About two-thirds of this supply is contributed by the countries of the Persian Gulf. Presently, Saudi Arabia is the largest producer of oil in the world. The gulf countries along with Russia, Venezuela, Mexico, Libya and Nigeria account for nearly 90 per cent of world's known reserves. Oil is also found in the USA, UK, Norway, Denmark, Germany and Netherlands. Oil, in our country, was first discovered at Digboi (Assam) and later at Mumbai High (Maharashtra).
Most important use of oil is for transport purposes on land, sea and air, e.g., petrol for automobiles and aeroplanes, crude oil for steamships, kerosene for lamps. Hundreds of other by-products are made from it, including lubricants, vaseline, tars, waxes, ink, medicine, soap and teryline.
4. The Chotanagpur Plateau is very important in India. It is a store house of minerals like mica, bauxite, copper, limestone, iron ore and coal. The Damodar Valley is rich in coal and is considered as the prime centre of cooking coal in the country.
5. Fossil fuels are those fuels that are obtained from the remains of plants and animals from the surface. These fuels are used for running vehicles and machineries. The fossil fuels are called so because they were made from the decomposition of fossils of plants and animals buried millions of years ago.

H. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The important properties of minerals are as follows :
 - (i) **Hardness** : It refers to the resistance to scratching, breakage and cleavage. Scale of a minerals, 'hardness is measured by Mohs' scale.
 - (ii) **Solubility** : Several minerals like salt are soluble but quartz is insoluble.
 - (iii) **Colour** : Colour is any mineral's most precious attribute. Some minerals are colourless, others are green, blue, pink and white.
 2. Coal is a fossil fuel. This fossil fuel is found in beds of sedimentary rocks in many parts of the world. It is solid and black or brown in colour. There are four major types of coal based on the percentage of carbon content anthracite, bituminous, lignite, and peat. Anthracite has a carbon content that ranges between 70% and 86%. Lignite has about 60% to 70% of carbon content while peat has less than 60%. Peat is the first step in coal formation.
 3. The advantages and disadvantages of using minerals are as follows :
Advantages : (i) Minerals are the backbone of industrialisation.

- (ii) Minerals are the backbone of modern civilization. They are important and the chief base of ensuring higher standard of living.
- (iii) Even minerals like clay products, gypsum, quartz, sand and limestone are used in great quantities to provide comfortable living and better standards.

Disadvantages : There are many disadvantages associated with the use of minerals. Some of these are as follows:

- (i) All mineral resources are exhaustible. Most reserves of minerals are likely to be exhausted one by one during this century.
 - (ii) Despite great strides in science and technology, substitutes of some of the existing natural resources are causing harm to our environment.
 - (iii) Mining of almost all types of minerals releases huge quantities of dust, metal particles, etc., causing a great harm to our environment.
4. We can conserve mineral resources in the following ways :
- (i) **Recycling :** It means using discarded materials once again. Many metals like iron, gold, copper and aluminium become reusable through recycling.
 - (ii) **Avoid Wastage :** Minerals can be conserved by using efficient methods of extraction and processing and by avoiding wastage. Saving can be done at consumption level also.
 - (iii) **Substitutes :** In recent years bio-degradable plastics and other substitutes have been used to conserve mineral resources. They need to be encouraged. Some ways to conserve power resources are as follows : Minimising the use of fossil fuels; Saving electricity by using power-saving devices; Emphasising on the increased uses of the renewable and alternative sources of power.
5. Non-conventional power resources are those resources which do not depend on fossil fuels and are inexhaustible. They are also known as alternative sources of power :
- Solar power :** The sun's energy is tremendous and it is tapped in many countries for domestic cooking and heating purposes. The tropical countries receive abundant sunshine and therefore have potential to develop solar power.
 - Wind power :** Wind power is used to generate electricity but it is not very efficient as wind is too variable in speed, direction and time.
 - Geothermal power :** It is the energy derived from hot springs, geysers and hot rocks in the interior of the Earth's surface. Two holes are drilled deep in the Earth and when water is pumped through one, steam comes up the other hole. This steam is then used to generate power.
 - Tidal power :** The power of the oceanic tides is tapped to produce electricity.
 - Biogas :** In the rural areas of developing countries shrubs, farm wastes, animal and human wastes are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Agriculture

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Horticulture is the growing of fruits and flowers on small plots of land, for sale.
2. Nomadic farming is an extensive form of animal grazing on natural pastures.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b)

C. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. Agriculture is a **primary** activity.
2. **Rice** is a tropical crop which requires high temperature.
3. **Shifting** agriculture is also called 'Slash and burn method'.
4. India is the chief producer of **tea** in the world.
5. In India, agriculture is the occupation of nearly **two thirds** of the population.

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India has about **two-thirds** of its population occupied in agriculture.
2. Dairy farming practiced around **urban** areas.
3. **Rice** is the chief food crop of the world.
4. Cultivation of grapes is known as **viticulture**.
5. **Maize** is used both as food and fodder.

E. Write True or False :

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

F. Distinguish between :

- Ans.** 1. **Subsistence farming** : It is a type of farming where crops are grown mainly for the consumption of the farmer himself. In this type of farming small fields are cultivated with the help of family members.
Commercial farming : In this type of farming, crops are grown for sale. It is practised on large fields and most of the farming activities are done by machines.
2. **Extensive farming** : The size of farm in this system is large. The farming operations are fully mechanised and the number of human labourers is very low. Tractors for ploughing, seed drills or sowing, and combined harvesting and threshing are used. Specialisation in one or two crops is another important feature.
Intensive farming : This type of farming is confined to monsoon lands of Asia. The farmers work on their small-sized holdings with the help of their families. They use improved or high yielding varieties of seeds, farm manure, chemical fertilisers for soil fertility.

G. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The two types of traditional agricultural practices are as follows :
Subsistence Agriculture : In it agriculture is done to support the family of the farmer and not for commercial use. This type of agriculture is further divided into three categories Intensive subsistence agriculture,

nomadic herding and shifting cultivation.

Commercial Agriculture : In it agriculture is done with the aim of selling the product and earning profit. It is further divided into many categories Extensive grain farming, pastoral farming, dairy farming, pastoral farming, dairy farming, plantation agriculture and mixed farming.

2. It is called jhuming in north-east India. The forest communities cultivate a plot of land and grow crops for a few years. The plot is then abandoned, as soil loses its fertility, in favour of another piece of new forest land. The method is also called 'slash and burn method'.
Shifting cultivation has many disadvantages. It often leads to deforestation and soil erosion.
3. Plantation agriculture is most practised in the tropical and sub-tropical regions. It is a commercial type of farming with specialisation of a single crop. A large amount of capital invested and the farming methods are efficient. Machinery and fertilisers are used wherever required. The entire agricultural system is scientifically managed like a factory,
4. Market gardening is a form of vegetable farming where vegetables are grown in small market gardens close to the local markets. It is also known as truck farming as trucks transport the vegetables to the towns and cities close by. These farms are characterized by their small size and great diversity of crops. Usually, the market gardens occupy some vacant land in the city or town and supply fresh produce to the local people.

H. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Following factors influence agricultural activity in a region :
- Climate and Topography :** The climate of place, particularly temperature and rainfall influence crop cultivation, e.g., tropical crops like rice and sugar cane require higher temperature, and wheat requires moderate temperature.
The amount of rainfall influences crop cultivation because different crops require different amounts of water, e.g., rice requires more water than jowar and bajra. So rice is grown in wet areas and jowar and bajra can be grown in dry areas.
Favourable topography of soil is also vital for agricultural activity for growing crops. Plains with fertile areas and river deltas are most suitable for growing of crops. Tea can be grown on the mountain slopes where terrace farming is also possible.
- Techniques and Implements :** After the introduction of modern techniques and implements, crops yield has increased manifold. The construction of multi-purpose projects, canals, dams and reservoirs has improved irrigation facilities. Techniques like crop rotation and multiple cropping enable the farmers to grow crops continuously. Storage facilities help in saving the grains from rodents and rain.
2. **Mixed Farming :** It is that type of agriculture in which equal importance is given to livestock as well as cultivation of crops. In other words, food and fodder crops are given equal importance.

It is practised in USA, Western Europe, Russia, etc. Mixed type of farming is also practised on small scale in some parts of India like north-west Punjab. Under the mixed farming farms may be large or small. The proportion of land devoted for crops and for rearing varies according to the location of the farms, the soil fertility, market demand and prices of crops and animal products.

3. Rice and wheat are the two most important food crops in the world. Their geographical requirements and world distribution are as follows :

Rice :

Conditions for Growth :

Temperature : It requires high temperatures between 20°C and 30°C.

Rainfall : It grows well in areas having 100 to 200 cms of annual rainfall. It can also be grown in those regions where assured irrigation is available.

Soil : Rice can be grown in a variety of soils but loamy or clayey soils are preferred because they have the ability to contain water for a long time.

Areas of Production : China, Indonesia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Japan are the main rice producing countries. In India, rice is grown mostly in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Kashmir Valley.

Trade : Only good quality rice like the Indian Basmati has entered international trade. Most of the produce is for use within the country.

Wheat :

Conditions for Growth :

Temperature : It requires 10°C to 15°C during the growing season and 15°C to 28° while at the time of ripening.

Rainfall : It grows well in areas having 100 to 200 cms of annual rainfall. It can also be grown in those regions where assured irrigation is available.

Areas of Production : Wheat is extensively grown in USA, Canada, Russia, Argentina, Ukraine, Australia and India. In our country Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Western Uttar Pradesh are the major wheat producing areas.

4. Important commercial crops and its types are as follows :

Cotton is the most important fibre crop of the world. It is a universal fibre.

Jute is considered as a golden fibre in the Indian sub-continent. It is a long soft, shiny fibre that resists stretching. It is used for making packing materials like carpets, ropes, bags, mats and many other products.

Tea is world's most favourite beverage crop.

The **coffee** plant was introduced in India by the British. The two types of coffee plants are Arabica or Moka and Coffee Robusta. Arabica is a superior quality and accounts for 90 per cent of world's total coffee production.

Sugar cane is a main source of sugar. It is a tropical grass with a juicy stem that yields a sugary juice. It is an annual crop because it takes a

year to be grown and harvested. It is grown from the cuttings and not from the seeds. Its plant attains a height upto 1 to 3 metres.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Human Resources

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people.
2. Death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 people.
3. Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India is the second most **populous** country in the world.
2. The population of the world is **unevenly** distributed.
3. Eastern Asia has about **one third** of the total population of the world.
4. **Plains** have the highest concentration of population.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. Human resource are those human beings who have the capacity and the capability to generate something useful and good for the society.
2. Human resources are important for a country because by using skill and technology, they are capable of converting available materials into productive assets.
3. Fertile plains attract more population because they are conducive to agriculture. They are level and more suitable for industries and other human activities.
4. Sex ratio means the ratio between males and females.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The density of population keeps changing from time to time. The world population does not remain constant. The population change, thus, refers to change in the number of people during a given period of time. Its three main components are : Natural growth rate i.e., the difference between the birth rate, death rate and migration are the main factors responsible for population change of an area. Births are generally measured using the birth rate i.e., the number of live births per 1,000 people. Deaths are usually measured using the death rate i.e. the number of death per 1,000 people. Migration is the movement of people in and out of an area. The population increase in the world is mainly due to rapid increase in natural growth rate.
2. The shape of the population pyramid tells us about the people living in that particular country. The number of children below 15 years are shown at the bottom and indicates about the level of births. The size of

the top shown the number of aged people (about 65 years) and even reflects the number of deaths. The population pyramid even helps us to know the dependents population. There are two groups of dependents young dependents (aged below 15 years) and elderly dependents (aged over 65 years). Those of working age between 15 and 64 are the working population.

3. There are three markedly different areas of population densities the densely populated areas, the moderately populated areas and the sparsely populated areas.

(i) Densely populated areas : The Indian sub-continent, China, Japan, the two Koreas and the Philippines are the densely populated areas in Asia. Great Britain, France the Netherlands, Italy and European Russia are densely populated areas of Europe. Eastern and central USA are densely populated in North America.

(ii) Moderately populated areas : Central USA, Southern Russia, Ukraine, Central China, South Africa, Argentina are moderately populated.

(iii) Sparsely populated areas : Hot deserts such as the Sahara and the Kalahari and the Great Australian Desert are sparsely populated. The polar regions have hardly any population. Population is also sparse in the Amazon basin in South America and the Congo basin of Africa. In India, we see that while the Himalayan region and the Thar Desert have a low population concentration, the Deccan Plateau has a moderate population concentration and the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the Coastal plains have a high concentration of population.

4. Following factors affect density of population :

(i) Climate : Regions which have extremely cold or hot climate or have less rainfall are thinly populated, e.g., Sahara desert and polar regions. In India, very few people live in Rajasthan due to very hot and dry climate. Regions which have monsoon climate with abundant rainfall are heavily populated.

(ii) Topography : Plains have the highest concentration of population due to flat topography, which is suitable for agriculture, industries and development of transport. Plateaus are less populated and mountains have lowest concentration of population, e.g., Himalayas, Alps, Andes have very less population. In India, the Northern fertile plains are thickly populated because of rich fertile soil, favourable climate and employment opportunities.

(iii) Availability of water : People prefer to live in areas where water is easily available. The river valleys are densely populated while deserts have sparse population.

(iv) Fertile soil : Areas with fertile soil support a large population, because the land is fit for cultivation, e.g., fertile plains of the Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, Hwang-Ho valley in China, and the Nile valley in Egypt are densely populated.

(v) Employment : Industrial areas provide employment opportunities. Large number of people migrate to these places from villages and small

cities. Areas like Chhotanagpur, Mumbai in India and Osaka in Japan have high density of population because they offer good opportunity of employment in industries and other fields.

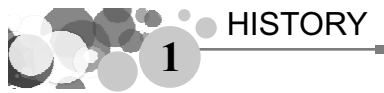
(vi) Minerals : Most of the industries are located in places where minerals are easily available. These places are more populated, e.g. the states of Bihar and Odisha are thickly populated.

(vii) Social factors : People tend to move to those places which have better education, housing and health facilities, e.g., Delhi.

(viii) Cultural Factors : Places with religious and cultural significance have more population e.g., Varanasi, Jerusalem, Vatican city etc.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



When, Where and How

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. We need to study history to know about our past.
2. A date become important because it signifies a major historical event.
3. Official sources, surveys, newspaper reports, diaries and monuments are some sources of information.

B. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. History is synonymous with **dates**.
2. When history is written it is divided into chapters and **periodised** on the basis of dates.
3. **James Mill**, published a three-volume work—**A History of British India**.
4. Historians divide Indian history into three periods—**ancient, medieval and modern**.
5. Even though the official records tell us several interesting things, they do not throw light on the **day-to-day** life of the people in the country.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. Dates are very important in history. They become important according to the topics that historians have taken up and around which they compose the story of the past. They become vital when we focus on a particular set of events as important.
2. Periodisation is to divide history into periods that is to assign a particular name to events that took place in a given time frame.
3. Colonisation is a process in which some countries particularly the European countries made other countries their own colonies and used the resources of those countries to strengthened their own economic and political base, eventually leading on to govern that country.
4. Calligraphists were the people who used to write the documents in beautiful handwriting.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. Indian historians called the modern period the colonial period because of many reasons. According to them the use of the modern to describe British rule in India was not correct because it did not have equality, freedom and liberty nor this period was one that saw great economic growth. Also during this period India was the colony of the British.
 2. Surveys have their own importance. During the British rule, the Britishers felt the need to conduct a survey which would help them to administer the country more efficiently. This led to the Survey of India being set up in Dehradun. The vast expanse of the country was surveyed under the initiative of Sir George Everest and William Lambton. Elaborate Survey maps and topographical sheets were prepared showing the extent of the subcontinent and the location of towns and cities. The flora and fauna and geographical features like mountains, rivers, etc. were carefully surveyed. This makes surveys so important for us.
Other than this, they carried out census for the first time in the last quarter of the 19th century. It gives a detailed information about the population of the country, the numerical strength of the people, their caste, religion and occupation, the ratio of men to women.
 3. In Europe, the modern period had begun much earlier, that is, around 15th century. The rapid progress in science and technology there, created the need for raw materials and other resources, to feed their industries. This made them to explore other parts of the world for resources and establish trade relations. They used the resources of the other countries and strengthened their own economic and political base, eventually leading on to govern that country. This process came to be called colonisation, and the countries used for trade became the colonies.
 4. The problem with James Mill's periodisation of Indian History was the basis of his classification. He divided Indian history into three periods—Hindu, Muslim and British. But, we cannot accept this idea today. We cannot refer to any period as Hindu period or Muslim period. Many religions and faiths existed simultaneously during those periods, e.g., Hindu period as referred by James Mill, Chandragupta Maurya was a Jain, Ashok, his grandson was a Buddhist, and rulers of Gupta dynasty were followers of Hinduism. We cannot describe an age by the religion of the rulers only. If we do it, it will be misleading because we will be ignoring the lives and practices of others.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself.



From Trade to Territory

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The huge profit generated by the selling of Indian merchandise in other countries attracted the European countries to India.
 2. Vasco Da Gama of Portugal.
 3. Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, Sambalpur and Udaipur.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b)

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Portuguese** were the first to reach India.
2. **Lord Dalhousie** implemented the Doctrine of lapse.
3. The British conquest of **Bengal** began with the Battle of Plassey.
4. Rani **Chenamma** led an anti-British movement in Kitoor.
5. Tipu Sultan is also called **Tiger of Mysore**.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The European trading companies came to India to earn huge profits. Since time immemorial, India was famous for its high quality cotton and silk. Spices such as cardamom, pepper, Cinnamon too were in great demand across Europe.
2. Textile, indigo and salt-petre (for making gun-powder) were the three Indian products in the which the English East India Company traded.
3. The Doctrine of Lapse was a policy devised by Lord Dalhousie. According to the doctrine, if an Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would lapse and it would be taken over by the East India Company with immediate effect. The Right of adoption was denied to the Indian rulers.
4. We remember Rani Channamma of Kitoor because of her bravery and fight against the British. When the British tried to annex her small state of Kitoor, she took at arms and led an anti-British resistance movement. But she was arrested in 1824 and died in prison in 1829.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Mercantilism means that a business enterprise makes profit primarily through trade, buying goods cheap and selling them at higher prices. Mercantile trading companies in those days made high profits primarily by excluding competition. The competition could be from the companies either from outside or inside the country. In quest of the mercantilism, the Portuguese were the first to reach India. They reached India following the footsteps of Vasco da Gama.
2. The steps taken by Mir Qasim such as reorganisation of his army and abolition of taxes on internal trade turned the British against him. He ousted in 1763 and was replaced by Mir Jafar again. Mir Qasim now sought shelter with the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah. The two decided to combine forces against the British along with the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II. They met the Company's forces at the Battle of Buxar in 1764. The combined forces were defeated by the British under Munro. Shah Alam II went over to the British side. Mir Qasim escaped and spent his remaining days as a wanderer. Shuja-ud-Daulah escaped to Rohilkhand and Awadh came under the influence of the British.
3. The administration of the Company was different from that of Indian rulers in many ways. The administration of the Company was based on

sound principles and footing. The administration was based on the principle of hierarchy. All the rules that they used to follow were properly written and executed properly. No one was considered above the law. The administration was not based on the whims of the rulers. In contrast to this the administration of Indian rulers was not based on administration of Indian rulers was not based on sound principles. The laws were largely based on oral traditions and the administration work was carried out on the feelings and instincts of the rulers.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Ruling the Countryside

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement.
2. Under the Mahalwari system the revenue was collected from the whole village and not from an individual.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a)

C. Identify the following with the help of clues given :

- Ans.** 1. The right to collect revenue was given to the Company by the then Mughal emperor. **Diwani**
2. The system of land revenue collection under which rate of revenue was fixed forever. **Permanent Settlement**
3. Cultivators directly paid land revenue to British officials under this system. **Ryotwari Settlement**
4. In this system the farmer grew indigo on his own land. **Nij**
5. In this system cultivators grew indigo on rented land. **Ryoti**

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The East India Company was appointed as the Diwan of Bengal by the Mughal Emperor **Shah Alam**.
2. Under the Permanent settlement, the **rajas** and **talukdars** were made the zamindars.
3. The **Mahalwari** system was a modified form of the zamindari system.
4. The British established their plantations in **Assam, Bengal** and **Kerala**.
5. The Farazi Rebellion was started in the **Faridpur** district of East Bengal.

E. Write True or False :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The English East India Company organised the land revenue system in such a way that it yielded enough income to meet the growing administrative expenses of the Company. The money from the land

- revenue should also help the Company to support its trade in India.
2. The Ryotwari system was a land revenue system introduced by Thomas Munro in Southern and Western India.
This settlement was made directly with the actual cultivators or ryots. The British hoped that this settlement would bring relief to the ryots as they would have a direct relationship with the government and there would be no middlemen.
 3. Ryots were reluctant to grow indigo because planters insisted that indigo should be cultivated on the best soil, in which the peasants wanted to cultivate rice. Indigo plant has deep roots and exhausted the soil fertility very rapidly. After the indigo harvest, the land could not be sown with rice.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The effects of the land revenue systems were as follows :
Land became a saleable property. The system of paying revenue within the specified time compelled many small peasants and landholders to mortgage or to dispose of their property.
Whenever the peasant failed to pay land revenue, the government put up his land for sale to collect the arrears of revenue. In such a case, he lost his land and turned into a landless labourer.
The policies followed by the British only led to the impoverishment of the peasantry. Even the benefits of commercialisation did not reach the peasants. This oppressive system continued almost till the end of British rule.
 2. The permanent settlement failed to generate desired revenue for British because under this system the revenue for the government was fixed for the entire given period. The government had to suffer a loss because the income was fixed but the expenses were increasing day by day. The burden on taxes fell on those people who were not farmers. Thus, the system did not prove beneficial to the government.
 3. In 1860 the angry rebellions dragged the cultivators and beat them up. On the same day, 3000 rebellions went on a march and the police could not take any action. Later, on 20th March, they attacked a factory with spears and swords. They also attacked the Lokanathpur and Chadupur factories. Even women took part in the revolt.
The rebellion received a lot of publicity through the learned people of Calcutta who spoke and wrote about the miserable plight of the peasants and the tyranny of the planters. The government actually brought in the military to protect planters. A commission was set up to inquire into the system of indigo production. After the enquiry, planters were held guilty. Planters were criticized for using forceful method with the ryots. It stated that indigo production did not bring profit to the ryots so they could refuse the contract in future but fulfill the existing one.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Tribal Societies

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Nomads are those people who used to move from one place along with their cattle for the purpose of farming.
2. The dislocation of socio-economic living made Kols and Hos rebel against the British.
3. Birsa Munda was the leader of the Munda Rebellion.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)

C. Guess the 'I' in the following sentences :

- Ans.** 1. I in collaboration with my brother Kanu, organised the Santhal Rebellion. **Sidhu**
2. I called upon the Mundas to fight against superstitions and give up animal sacrifices. **Birsa Munda**
3. I led a revolt in Assam in 1906. **U Tirot Singh**
4. I led the revolt of the Andhra hills in 1922. **Alluri Ramchandra Raju**

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The tribal people depend on **forests** for their existence.
2. The British forced the tribals to work as **labourers**.
3. Tenants had to pay **revenue** to the owners of the land.
4. **Sidhu** and **Kanhu** were the leaders of the Santhal rebellion.
5. In 1894, the failure of the **monsoon** caused widespread starvations and epidemics.

E. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Paik Rebellion → (a) 1857-64
2. Ghumsar Uprising → (b) 1817
3. Sambhalpur Revolt → (c) 1831-32
4. Naga Revolt → (d) 1835-36
5. Kol Revolt → (e) 1849

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. Agricultural activities and herding and rearing of animals were the basis of traditional tribal economy.
2. A tribe is a group of people joined together by common bond of kinship. They can be called a group of families living in one area as a community, ruled by a chief.
3. The main tribal revolts of the north east were as follows : The Khasis living in Assam and the present day Meghalaya revolted as the British wanted to construct a road which passed through the land of the Khasis. The Nagas revolted in 1849, Kukis in 1829, Kharswars in 1870, Kacha Nagas in 1870.
4. The Santhal Rebellion was a native rebellion in the Santhal Pargana, in the present-day Jharkhand. The rebellion was against both, the British colonial authority and the zamindari system, which exploited tribals on their own lands. However, it was largely a reaction against the

Permanent Settlement system, which reduced the tribals to tenants, liable to pay rents to the zamindars. The increasing urbanisation, which affected the traditional tribal life was also a reason.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Birsa Munda was the leader of the Munda Rebellion of 1895. He was revered as God by his followers. He held a very important place in Munda rebellion. He tried to reform tribal society, urging Mundas to give up drinking liquor clean their village and stop believing in witchcraft. He asked his followers to recover their glorious past. When Birsa was released in 1897, he established a kingdom under his leadership. His followers started attacking police stations, churches, raided the property of moneylenders. However, the Mundas were defeated by the British and Birsa Munda was again arrested. He died in Ranchi jail under mysterious circumstances.
2. The British did not like tribals who wandered from one place to another. They wanted to see them as settled cultivators. Settled peasants could be controlled easily. It even gave a regular source of revenue to the state. The British, therefore, introduced land settlement. It was to be done by measuring land, and fixing demand for the state. Some peasants were declared owners of the land while the others were tenants. Tenants had to pay rent to the owners who in turn paid revenue to the state.
3. Yes, to an extent the tribal revolts were successful in achieving their objectives. Although they were defeated completely by the British, their revolts forced the British to take into their grievances and problems. The British made some efforts to solve their problems.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The Revolt of 1857

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Bahadur Shah II was the last Mughal Ruler.
2. The abolition of Sati.
3. The soldiers found it offensive to bite the paper of the cartridge because they were smeared with the fat of animals.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a)

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Mangal Pandey** was the first sepoy to protest against greased cartridges.
2. The Hindus as well as Muslims were against the British due to the annexation of **Awadh**.
3. **Bahadur Shah II** was deported to Rangoon.
4. The Revolt of 1857 was started by the **3rd Cavalry regiment**.
5. The revolt in Delhi was led by **Bakht Khan**.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. The common people felt insecure by the activities of the Christian missionaries because they feared that the British government was determined to destroy their religion and convert all Indians to Christianity.
 2. The peasants were discontent because of the high revenue demands and the strict revenue collection policy. Due to this they were left with a very little foodgrains to support their family.
 3. The sepoys were discontented because their salaries and opportunities of promotion were not equal to those of the British soldiers. Even the special allowance that was given to them when they were sent to war was discontinued. Besides, the sepoys resented British regulations banning beards and the use of caste marks, and the replacement of turbans with leather caps.
 4. Rani Lakshmi Bai played a vital role in the Revolt. Her bravery and valour encouraged others to revolt against the British rule. She was the driving force behind many subsequent revolts that took place later.
 5. In 1856, the Government of India introduced the Enfield rifle in the army and the soldiers were trained to use them. The soldiers had to bite off the greased paper before loading the cartridge in the gun. At this time, a rumour spread that the grease used in the cartridges was made from fat of animals. Both Hindu and Muslim soldiers refused to use the greased cartridge as it hurt their religious sentiments. When mere refusal did not work, the soldiers ultimately revolted.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The Revolt of 1857 started at Meerut. Very soon the rebels reached Delhi, the Seat of the Mughal emperor. From there the revolt spread to almost all the parts of the parts of the country. Large parts of North and Central India and Bihar joined the revolt. The important centres of the revolt were Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi and Arrah in Bihar. Also, in Northern and Central India there were popular civilian revolts. The common people too joined the revolt, often fighting with spears, axes, bows, arrows and lathis.
 2. The causes for the failure of the Revolt were as follows :
 - Although the revolt was widespread among the people, yet it cannot be denied that it did not embrace the entire country. It did not spread to south India and most of the western India, because these regions had revolted earlier.
 - Important rulers of Gwalior, Indore, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Bhopal, Patiala, Nabha and Kashmir did not join the Revolt. Only one percent of the rulers took part in it.
 - The educated Indians did not support the movement in general. The organization of the rebels was very poor. No doubt they were brave and selfless but they lacked unity of command and discipline.
 - The British could gather immense resources to suppress the revolt. Sheer bravery and courage of the sepoys could not win against a powerful and determined enemy.

- The British, through their diplomacy of 'Divide and Rule', prevented most of the Indian rulers to join together for a common cause. Some rulers supported the British in suppressing the revolt.
3. Following changes took place after the Revolt of 1857.
- The British East India Company's rule came to an end. The board of control and court of directors were abolished. In its place, a secretary of state for India and the Indian council were created. The army was thoroughly reorganised and the proportion of British soldiers was increased. Indians were divided into martial and non-martial races and regiments were raised on the basis of caste and region such as Sikh regiment or Jat regiment.
- The policy of territorial annexation was also brought to an end. Unconditional and general pardon was given to the rebels except those responsible for the murder of British subjects. The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act of 1858.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Colonialism and Urban Change

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. De-urbanization is the decline of older urban centres.
2. Shimla and Darjeeling are the two most popular hill stations.
3. Edward Lutyens designed the city of New Delhi.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

C. Answer these in one sentence each :

- Ans.** 1. Mussourie, Shimla, Darjeeling were the hill stations developed by the British.
2. Delhi has managed to hold on to own its position of prominence over centuries.
3. Lord Macaulay drew up the Indian Penal Code in 1860.
4. The British made Fort George to guard their settlements from French and Dutch threat.

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Colonialism** is the subjugation of one country by another country.
2. **Bombay** and **Madras** were port cities.
3. Calcutta remained the British **capital** till 1911.
4. **Shimla** and **Darjeeling** developed as the hill stations during the colonial period.
5. The Red Fort was built during the reign of **Shah Jahan**.

E. Write True or False :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The Indian industries collapsed because due to the British policies. The

Indian economy changed from being an exporter of finished goods to being an exporter of raw materials. The towns associated with the trade declined and it turned people back to agriculture.

2. With the advent of British rule, the old towns and cities which had enjoyed prominence during the Mughal era started to decline. Unlike western Europe, where industrialization led to urbanization, in India, it led to the decline of older urban centres. This decline is known as de-urbanization.

As the Indian economy changed from being an exporter of finished goods to being an exporter of raw materials, old port cities like Surat and Masulipatnam went into decline. Local bankers become bankrupt. Towns associated with the textile trade like Dacca and Murshidabad also declined as the market was filled with cheap factory-produced goods from England. Large numbers of artisans and crafts people went back to agriculture.

3. The main objective of the police reforms under the Indian Police Act was to set up a uniform and effective police administration in India. The police force was arranged under local government as one battalion and police administration extended to all districts.
4. British introduced municipalities to administer the cities and provide civic amenities like water, sanitation, sewage, roads, parks, etc., and also ensured proper public health facilities.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The period between 6th century CE and 13th century CE had witnessed a process of urbanization, especially in the northern part of the country. This was brought about by the political instability and consequent economic decline. The coming of the Delhi Sultans and the Mughals saw a revival of urbanisation. Some towns emerged as trading centers, some as manufacturing centers while some were established by the patronage of rulers. The capital cities of the rulers became important administrative and economic centers. Some of the important cities established by the Delhi Sultans and the Mughal emperor were Hissar, Ferozabad and Fatehpur Sikri.

With the gradual weakening and decline of the Mughal Empire, politics underwent a major change from late 17th century onwards. In the 18th century, on the debris of the Mughal Empire arose a large number of independent states, such as Bengal, Awadh Hyderabad, Mysore and the kingdom of the Marathas.

Unfortunately, many prosperous cities, which were the centres of flourishing industries, were sacked and devastated. Invasions of Nadir Shah, Ahmed Shah Abdali and some local chieftains devastated flourishing cities such as Delhi and Lahore. On the other hand, capitals of succession states such as Murshidabad (capital of Bengal) and Lucknow (capital of Awadh) emerged as important towns. However, these places lost prominence once their glory declined and the states were absorbed into the British empire.

2. **Bombay :** The Portuguese gave the island of Bombay to King Charles II

of England as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess. Since the Marathas were a threat to English trade at this time, Bombay gained more prominence than Surat as headquarters of the East India Company.

The British declared Bombay a Presidency and appointed Governor. Its strategic location of the seashore soon helped it to become a naval base. Bombay is known as Mumbai these days.

Madras : The British had originally settled at Masaulipatnam near Madras. They were allowed entry into Madras by the local Raja and they constructed Fort St. George, to guard their settlements from French and Dutch threat. In 1658, Madras became a Presidency and all factories of the Coromandel coast were subordinated to it. Madras is known as Chennai these days.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Crafts and Industries

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Indian handicraft industries were affected most by the British policies.
2. Gandhiji advocated weaving of khadi.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a)

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India was one of the largest **producers** and **exporters** of handloom textile.
2. The British government followed the policy of **free trade**.
3. **Calico** and **Muslin** were the chief luxury items produced in India.
4. The first cotton mill was established by **Cowarjee Nanabhai** in 1853.
5. TISCO was established in the **Singhbhum** district of Bihar.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The three processes involved in trade were—financing the production; carrying or transporting goods and supplying goods to the exporters.
2. India produced a great variety of cloth to cater to the needs of customers of different European, Arabian and Asian countries. Some of the well known designs of cloth were differently known as muslin, calico, piece goods, chintz, bandanna etc. The people of Europe, particularly of England, developed a special craze for printed cotton textiles so much so the English Queen herself wore clothes of Indian fabrics.
3. The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) is the first iron and steel factory in India. This factory was established by Dorabji Tata and Charles Weld, an American geologist. The factory was set up at a place

called Sakchi, which was named Jamshedpur. The TISCO began producing steel in 1912.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. 1. Following factors led to the decline of the Indian industries in the British period.

i. High-handedness of the British Rulers : After the battles of Plassey and Buxar, the English turned trade into plunder. They committed all sorts of atrocities on the craftsmen. They even went to the extent of cutting of their thumbs if they refused to work for the Company.

ii. Policy of Free Trade in India and its Reverse in England : With a view to encouraging the sale of British-made goods in India, all restrictions on their import to India were revoked. On the contrary, Indian goods were subjected to various duties when exported to England.

iv. Cheaper Goods : Cost of production of goods with the help of new machines was considerably low in England, with the result that hand-made goods of Indian craftsmen could no longer compete with them.

v. Speedy Means of Transport : The railways enabled British manufacture to reach the remotest villages of the country and uproot Indian products.

vi. Neglect of Industrial Development in India : The tragedy of the artisans and craftsmen in India was heightened by the neglect of modern industries in India. Thus, the ruined artisans and craftsmen had little opportunities to find alternative employment.

vii. Loss of Raw Materials : As the Industrial Revolution in England progressed, there was scramble for India's materials. Thus the artisans not only lost patronage but also raw materials.

On the one hand, the Indian artisans were deprived of the home as well as European markets, on the other, the English manufacturers, industrialists and traders enjoyed the monopoly of supplying civil and military requirements to the rulers. Thus the Indian articles languished.

2. Various factors helped the TISCO to expand steel production during the First World War. Firstly, as a result of the war it became quite impossible for the British Government to send their steel consignments to India. Secondly, now all steel that used to be produced in England was required to meet the demands of the war materials that was essential to save Britain from the onslaughts of the German forces and their allies. Thirdly, TISCO was asked by the British Government to produce shells and carriage wheels for the war. Fourthly, forced by circumstances the Indian railways turned to TISCO for the supply of rails. In this way, according to an estimate, by 1919 the British Government was forced to buy 90% of the steel manufacture by TISCO. As a result, within the next few years TISCO became the biggest steel industry within the British Empire.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Education in India Under British Rule

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Mostly religious subjects as well as some sort of arithmetic.
2. The Woods Despatch of 1854 is considered as the 'Magna Carta of English education in India.'
3. Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore founded Shantiniketan.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a)

C. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. Teachers were very **poorly** paid.
2. The Christian missionaries advocated the **discontinuation** of the ancient Indian education system.
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy set up the **Hindu** College at **Calcutta** in **1874**.
4. Lord Macaulay was in favour of making **English** the medium of education.
5. **Mahatma Gandhi** introduced the **Wardha** Scheme of education.

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Madrasas imported education in **Persian** and **Arabic**.
2. The Company set aside an amount of **rupees one lakh** for educational purposes.
3. Under the modern education system, the education of **girls** was neglected.
4. **Mahatma Gandhi** and **Rabindranath Tagore** devised their own scheme of education.
5. Shantiniketan was set up near **Calcutta** in **1901**.

E. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Asiatic Society → (a) Bombay
2. Wilson College → (b) Agra
3. Christian College → (c) Mahatma Gandhi
4. St. John College → (d) Bengal
5. Nai Talim → (e) Madras

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The traditional education system was organized through pathshalas and madrasas. Both Hindu and Islamic education was traditional and aimed towards conserving existing customs. Everything was learnt by rote and lengthy texts were memorized by the students. Children learned reading, writing and arithmetic.
2. The Charter Act of 1813 incorporated the principle of encouraging learned Indians and promoting the study of Modern Sciences in India. According to the Charter Act of 1813, India, the Company was required to keep aside a sum of not less than 1 lakh for the promotion of learning among Indians.
3. Woods's Despatch was a document prepared by Charles Wood on the

education system of India. This was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India. It paved the way of modern education in India.

4. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, Indian nationalist leaders formed a National Council of Education to work out a strategy for imparting education to all sections of the society. As part of the strategy, they set up national schools and colleges like National Muslim University at Aligarh (Sayyid Ahmad Baraveli), Vishvabharati University at Shantiniketan (by Rabindranath Tagore), Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO) at Aligarh (Sayyid Ahmad Khan), etc. Some prominent national educational institutions :

Central Hindu School in Benaras established by Annie Besant
Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO) in Aligarh (1875) established by Syed Ahmed Khan
National Muslim University established by Sayyid Ahmad Baraveli (Aligarh)
New English School (1880s) in Bombay founded by Tilak
National Council of Education (Calcutta) 1906 with Aurobindo Ghose as the principal
The first women's university established by Karve in Poona (1916)

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The main drawbacks of the Modern Education System were as follows :
- (i) **Neglect of the Common People :** By educating the members of the higher and the middle classes only the Company created a serious gap between various classes of the Indian people. The only object of their educational system was to prepare clerks who would carry on the work of the Company's administration smoothly. It simply shows the selfishness of the Company.
 - (ii) **The Medium of Instruction :** All the subjects were taught through English and study of Indian languages was neglected. All those who got their training in English considered themselves superior to others. Thus a class of people emerged who were Indians, only in blood and colour, but they considered themselves English in thought and in their way of living.
 - (iii) **Neglect of Scientific and Technical Education :** The English government never paid any attention toward imparting scientific and technical education. By the year 1857, only three Medical Colleges, one each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and one Engineering College at Roorkee were opened. Admission to these colleges was open only for the Europeans. As such the Indians were almost totally neglected.
 - (iv) **Neglect of the Women's Education :** The education of girls was neglected. No funds were set aside for The education of women, as women's education had no utility for the English. On the other hand, in doing so they were afraid of hurting the sentiments of the Indian people as the conservative Indian opinion was against giving any education to their women folk.
2. The initiative made by the Indian reformers toward the spread of education in our country were as follows :
- Mahatma Gandhi and National Education :** Gandhiji gave his own

ideas about education. The scheme prepared by him is the Wardha Scheme of Education. It is also known as Basic Education or Nai Talim. According to the Wardha Scheme :

- The medium of instruction is to be the mother tongue.
- Free and compulsory education is to be given for 8 years (from 6 to 14 years).
- Education is to centre around some productive work like spinning, weaving, leather work, pottery, basket making etc.
- Cleanliness, health, play and recreation should be given sufficient importance. But, still it could not become popular.

Project/Activities

Do it yourself



Changes in the Arts : Literature, Painting and Architecture

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Dada Saheb Phalke produced the first full-length motion picture of India. *Raja Harishchandra* was the name of the picture.
2. Raja Ravi Verma is considered to be a legend in mythological paintings because through his paintings he inspired people in the greatness of ancient Indian culture.
3. The Gateway of India was built to welcome king George V and Queen Mary.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a)

C. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. The Indian literature in the 20th century **focused on social problems and political issues.**
2. Alam Ara, the first Indian talking film, was released on 14 March **1931.**
3. The Pahari School of painting mirrors the **details of people's everyday life.**
4. Fort St. George was built in **1639.**

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Parallel Cinema** was started by some film makers as an experiment.
2. Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize for **literature.**
3. Abanindranath Tagore consciously tried to create a **national** art style.
4. The **High Court** of Chennai is one of the largest judicial complexes in the world.

E. Write True or False :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. Many changes were brought in the field of writing during the British period. In addition to the verse form, generally used in earlier times, prose began to be used widely in literary works. The language used in literary works became simpler than before. Plays, short stories and

novels became very popular among readers. The themes were no longer based entirely on mythology, religion and lives of rulers, but began to focus on social problems and political issues.

2. As sound technology advanced, the 1930s saw the rise of music in Indian cinema with films like *Indra Sabha* and *Devi Devyani* that started the tradition of song-and-dance in Indian films. Studios were set up in major cities such as Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai as film making became an established craft by 1935. An example was the success of *Devdas*, which had managed to enthrall audiences nationwide. Bombay Talkies came up in 1934 and Prabhat Studios in Pune had begun production of films meant for the Marathi language audience.
3. The prominent poets of 20th century India were Hari Narayan Apte (Marathi), Lakshminata Bezbarua (Assamese), Fakirmohan Senapati (Oriya), Vallathol Narayana Menon (Malayalam), Gurajada Appa Rao (Telugu), Subramania Bharati (Tamil) and Narmad (Gujarati).
4. The newspapers started during the British rule were :
 1. *Kesari and Mahratta* by BG Tilak
 2. *Hindu* by G Subhramaniya Iyer
 3. *Indian Mirror* by NN Sen
 4. *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* by SK Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
 5. *Young India* by Mahatma Gandhi
 6. *Voice of India* by Dadabhai Naoroji

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The following new trends appeared in Indian literature in the nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries :
- i.** Although the study of Indian languages was subordinate to the study of the English, their growth was stimulated under the impact of the modern ideas.
 - ii.** New literary forms, like novel and drama, became popular.
 - iii.** There was much change in the content of the literature. Now more emphasis began to be laid on the current problems. Even historical dramas like the *Neel Darpan*, began to be written with an eye on the present. This drama dealt with the atrocities of the English on the indigo cultivators.
 - iv.** Literature became more realistic, social and secular. Mythology and devotional songs were replaced by secular and national themes.
 - v.** The literature in the 19th century contributed to the rising of the national consciousness.
 - vi.** Contributed greatly to the production of literature on a large scale.
2. By the end of the eighteenth century Indian art got influenced by the new styles introduced by the British. They began to teach painting and sculpture in newly established government schools of art. Out of these, many talented Indians emerged on the scene who followed European style of painting, sculpture and portraiture. However, there was certainly a reaction among those interested in Indian art against the staleness and degeneration of Indian art tradition. Abanindranath Tagore was one among them who consciously tried to recreate a national art style. He and a few others tried to revive the classical Indian tradition of painting. The school of painting that developed as a result

came to be known as Bengal School of Art with centres at Calcutta and Shantiniketan. Raja Ravi Verma of Travancore gained popularity during this period for his paintings of mythological subjects and portraits. Rabindranath Tagore was also a leading painter of the period who tried to preserve Indian tradition.

Among the early twentieth century painters, Jamini Roy and Amrita Sher Gill are the leading names. Jamini Roy revitalized traditionalism by exploring fresh aspects of folk art. Amrita Sher Gill evolved an Indian style by rediscovering the Indian miniature paintings. She and a few other Indian artists depicted in their paintings the everyday life of the people.

3. Town Hall is one of the most majestic structures among the other heritage buildings in the city of Mumbai. The Town hall was colloquially called as 'Tondal' during the 19th century. It is a colonial structure and was built in 1833. The Town Hall was designed by Colonel Thomas Cowper who was one of the best engineers in Bombay (Mumbai). The entrance of the building is adorned with the Grecian portico and 8 impressive Doric styled pillars. The entire construction was made of stones brought from England and was beautifully designed in a neo-classical fashion. The Town hall houses the Asiatic society of Bombay (Mumbai), which is a public state library in the city. For this reason, the structure is considered a storehouse of information. Apart from the ancient manuscripts in Persian, Prakrit, Urdu and Sanskrit, several other treasures are safely preserved inside the hall. A collection of 1,000 ancient coins and the exceptional gold 'mohur' that once belonged to Akbar, the greatest Mughal Emperor, are just a few of the priceless treasures found here. The Town Hall is one of Mumbai's prized architectural buildings. The Town Hall houses a collection of ancient manuscripts and the rarest treasures of India.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



National Movement-The Struggle of Freedom

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The most significant feature of the British rule was the economic exploitation of Indians.
 2. The extremists used the methods of strikes, boycotts and mass demonstrations.
 3. The Non-cooperation movement was launched in 1920.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)

C. Give a single term for the following :

- Ans.**
1. Mass mobilization and boycott of British institutions and goods followed by the radicals to attain swaraj. **Swadeshi**
 2. The feeling of oneness, brotherhood, and a deep sense of belonging among the people living in a nation. **Nationalism**
 3. The radical group of the Congress who were opposed to the ideologies and techniques of the Moderates and believed in swaraj or self rule. **Radicals**
 4. The section of the Congress that believed in constitutional methods of petitions and who had faith in British government. **Moderates**

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The **Indian Association** was founded by Surendranath Banerjee in **1851**.
 2. The early phase of the Congress is termed as **moderate** phase.
 3. The province of Bengal was divided into two parts : **East Bengal** and **West Bengal**.
 4. Abhinava Bharat was organised by **V.D. Savarkar**.
 5. The Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn in **1922**.

E. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. The Bombay Presidency Association | → | (a) 1906 |
| 2. The Indian Association | → | (b) 1852 |
| 3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha | → | (c) 1885 |
| 4. The Bombay Association | → | (d) 1851 |
| 5. The Muslim League | → | (e) 1870 |

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. The need of an all India organisation led to the formation of the Congress. It was necessary to present the demand of the people to the government.
 2. From the beginning the British were against the Congress' policy of demanding reforms. Therefore, not many reforms were introduced during the first two decades of the existence of the Congress.
 3. Swadeshi, literally meaning 'one's own country' aimed at the promotion of indigenous industries. Along with Swadeshi, boycott of British goods was organized. The revolutionaries advocated boycott of foreign goods, use of Swadeshi goods and promotion of national education. The programme of economic boycott of British and other foreign goods and the use of Swadeshi or homemade products were designed to encourage Indian industries. It would provide the people with more opportunities for work and employment.
 4. The Muslim League was formed to keep away the Muslims to join the Congress.
 5. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was very significant. It not only reunited the moderates and the Extremists but also brought the Congress and the Muslim League together. Both the parties decided to present common political demands before the government.

6. On April 13, 1919, many Indians gathered in Jallianwala Bagh near the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Punjab, to peacefully protest against the arrest of two national leaders, Dr. SatyaPal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew. General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar surrounded the Bagh with his troops and blocked the only exit and ordered his soldiers to open fire at the innocent people. The firing lasted for 10 minutes, till all the ammunition was exhausted. Thousands of men, women and children were killed and wounded.
7. The difference in the policies and methods of the moderates and extremists led to a split between the two in the Surat session of the Indian National Congress in 1907. The Congress remained under the control of the Moderates, while the extremists were excluded.
8. A violent incident at Chauri Chaura (in UP) on 5 February 1922 led Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement. In this incident, the angry peasants set the police station on fire. Twenty-two policemen lost their lives. This incident forced Gandhiji to immediately withdraw the Movement.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The Moderates and Extremists were differ in their approach in many ways:
- The Moderates still thought that petitions and appeals were the best methods to demand a better administration. They wanted to use the method of boycott only in special circumstances. The Extremists, on the other hand, advocated a widespread agitation. They felt that the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement had developed a feeling of pride and confidence among the people and therefore they wanted an extension of the Boycott Movement. They advocated boycott of schools, colleges and universities.
2. Some of the demands of the Moderates can be summarised as given :
Indianization of higher grades of service and expansion of the legislative council and its power. Greater say of Indians in administration and government. Swaraj or self-rule within the British Empire. Withdrawal of Arms Act. Reduction of land revenue imposed on landlords and peasants, more money for irrigation. Also government aid for Indian industries and withdrawal of ban on free-trade.
 3. **Khilafat Movement (1920) :** The growing discontent against the British led to the launching of the Khilafat Movement which was organized by the Ali brothers Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali in to protest against the injustices done to Turkey (which had fought against Britain) after the First World War. Turkey was important to the Indian Muslims as the Sultan of Turkey was also the 'Caliph' (or Khalifa) and was the head of the Muslims throughout the world. The Khilafat leaders put pressure on the British government to give better treatment to Turkey. Through this demand, Muslims were drawn into the national movement in large numbers. This movement became a part of the national movement. The Congress leaders joined the agitation and popularized it.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) : Angered by the rigid attitude of the British, the Congress decided to start a Non-Cooperation Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. Gandhiji urged Indians not to cooperate with the British. The movement aimed at protesting against British repression in Punjab and their policy towards Turkey. It was also for the attainment of 'Swaraj'.

4. The British carried out many constitutional reforms in 1919. It led to the passage of Government of India Act of 1919. The Act introduced a number of changes in the central and provincial legislatures. They were as follows :

The Central Legislative Council was made bicameral, that is, it would consist of two houses—the Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of States. Elected members now formed the majority in both the houses. No significant change was made in the power of these houses.

The system of 'dyarchy' or dual government was introduced in the provinces. The state subjects were divided into two—reserved and transferred. All the important subjects like finance, police, etc. were placed in the reserved list. They were under the control of the Governor and his council. Relatively less important subjects from the British viewpoint like education, public health, etc. were the responsibility of ministers who were responsible to the legislature. Real power, thus, remained with British officials.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



India Marches Towards Independence

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Civil Disobedience Movement started to demand for Purna Swaraj.
2. Sir John Simon headed the Simon Commission.
3. India became free on 15 August 1947.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)

C. Answer in one sentence :

- Ans.** 1. C.R. Das formed the 'Swaraj Party'.
2. Simon Commission was the Indian Statutory Commission formed to suggest further administrative reforms in India.
3. The two-nation theory put forward by the Muslim League stated that Hindus and Muslims belonged to two separate nations.
4. Salt Satyagrah.
5. Mahatma Gandhi led the Quit India Movement.

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Swaraj Party was led by **C.R. Das** and **Motilal Nehru**.
2. The **Nehru** Report was not accepted by the British government.
3. The 1929 Lahore Session was presided over by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
4. The battle cry of **Jai Hind** was given by Subhash Chandra Bose.
5. **Clement Atlee** sent the cabinet mission in 1946.

E. Write True or False :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The withdrawal of the Non-cooperation Movement and the wish of some Congress members to enter to the Legislative Councils led the formation of the Swaraj Party.
2. Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because all the members of the commission were British.
3. Bhagat Singh with his daring courage threw a bomb in the Central legislative Assembly to open 'deaf ears' of the British.
4. Quit India Movement was the third and final mass movement launched by the Congress to obtain independence. It was launched on 9 August 1942.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. On March 12, 1930, Gandhiji started his historic salt march from his ashram in Sabarmati in Ahmedabad to Dandi, a village on western sea coast of India with 78 other members of his ashram. They reached Dandi on April 6, covering over 240 miles on foot and picking up a handful of salt gathering natural salt on the seashore broke the salt law. Salt was such a commodity which was consumed by the rich and poor alike.
2. Mahatma Gandhi played an everlasting role in India's struggle for freedom. Before the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi, the freedom movement was limited to the elite class only. The common people had a very limited role to play in it. But Mahatma Gandhi with his simple and easy to follow methods completely changed this scenario. Now the people started taking part in the freedom movement in a more active way. Very soon the national movement became a mass movement. Only due to this that India was able to achieve freedom.
3. Mountbatten plan was devised for the freedom of India. It proposed a detailed time-bound route map for this. But this plan was formulated on the basis of the division of India. It recognised the Muslim League's demand for the separate nation for the Muslims. The Mountbatten plan finally led to the division of India.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The Constitution of India

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The word 'Constitution' means 'an important law'. These laws may be written or unwritten. It consists of fundamental principles according to which a nation and a state is governed.
2. Indian Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and enacted on 26 January, 1950.
3. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, they are three organs of a state.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c)

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The set of rules are called **constitution**.
2. A Constitution provides safeguards against the misuse of **power**.
3. The word **federal** means the existence of more than one level of government.
4. All of the fundamental rights are **enforceable** in the courts of law.
5. In our country **politics** and **religion** are separate.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. Federation is a key feature of the Indian Constitution. We have two types of governments—one at the central level and the other at state level. Thus, federalism means that the responsibility of governing the country is vested in more than one level of government.
2. We can say that India is a welfare state as India is committed to the welfare and development of the people, the government the vulnerable sections, i.e., SCs and STs. Here, the government performs functions for the benefit of the people, like education, public health, agriculture, parks, libraries.
3. Separation of powers means that power is not concentrated in any one organ but it is divided among many organs. In our country the State is divided into three organs—the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The constitution made the three organs with different powers so that they can keep check on each other and can prevent the misuse of power by any branch of the State.
4. A person can move to a court of his/her Fundamental Rights are violated.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The features of the Indian Constitution are as follows :
- i. Federalism :** The word federal means the existence of more than one level of government. In India, we have the Union Government at the Centre and State Governments in the States. Panchayati Raj is the third

level of the government. All these exercise their powers and functions, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

ii. Parliamentary Form of Government : In the parliamentary form of government people elect their representatives and those representatives do the governance on behalf of people. In India, there are two sets of elected representatives, one is at the State level and another is at the National level. At the National level we have two houses, viz., Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha is called the lower house and the Rajya Sabha is called the upper house.

iii. Separation of Powers : The constitution divides the state into three organs: the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The legislature of India is called the parliament which consists of the President and the two houses, i.e., Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. The executive is that organ of the government which implements the laws made by the legislature and runs the government. The judiciary is the organ of government which settles disputes related to constitutional matters.

iv. Fundamental Right and Fundamental Duties : Our Constitution guarantees seven Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India. These include the Right to Equality, the Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, Right to Education and the Right to Constitutional Remedies. All these rights are enforceable in the courts of law and are protected by the Judiciary.

Along with the Fundamental Rights, the Constitution now provides for ten Fundamental Duties of the citizens. Some of these have been given below :

- (a) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideal and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

v. Secularism : India is a land where people belong to different faiths and religions. In India, politics and religion are separate. People enjoy freedom to follow, practise and profess their own religion.

vi. Welfare State : A welfare State is a state which performs functions for the benefit of the people, like education, public health, agriculture, parks, libraries. As a welfare state, India is committed to the welfare and development of the people, particularly the vulnerable sections i.e., SCs and STs.

vii. A Detailed Written Constitution : The Constitution of India is the most detailed document. It is one of the best in the world, and is a living document, i.e., something that has real meaning in everybody's life. Besides the government structure at the Central, State and Local levels, the Constitution elaborates about citizenship, elections, emergency provisions.

2. The Fundamental Rights given in the Indian Constitution are as follows:
(i) Right to Equality : It guarantees equality to every person before law

and the equal protection of law within the territory of India. It also prohibits the state to discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, and place of birth or any of them. The constitution provides equality of opportunity to all the citizens in matters of public employment. It also declares that untouchability is abolished and its practice is forbidden. The constitution prohibits the state from conferring any titles except those of military and academic distinction.

(ii) Right to Freedom : This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully, to form association, to travel to any part of the country, freedom to practice any profession. It also provides free and compulsory education to all children from the age 6 to 14 years.

(iii) Cultural and Educational Rights : The constitution states that all minorities religious or linguistic can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.

(iv) Right to Constitutional Remedies : The constitution allows citizens to move to the court if they believe that any of their fundamental rights have been violated by the state.

Fundamental Rights can also be suspended during a national emergency.

(v) Right to Freedom of Religion : The constitution provides freedom of conscience, freedom to manage religious affairs without paying any tax for religion. Citizens enjoy the freedom to preach, practise and propagate their religion.

(vi) Right to Education : This right makes it obligatory on the part of the state government and local bodies to ensure that every child gets education in a school in a neighbourhood.

(vii) Right against Exploitation : The constitution prohibits human trafficking, child labour, and the forced labour.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The Parliamentary System of Government

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. A parliamentary form of government is the one where the Parliament is the supreme law making body.
 2. The United States of America the trust of the people to be in the office. That is how it is accountable to the people.
 3. The government has to seek.
 4. An ordinary bill can be introduced in any of the two houses whereas a money bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b)

C. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. The members of the **Lok Sabha** are elected directly by the people.
2. In a parliamentary form of government, the President is the **nominal** head of the government.
3. There are **three** stages through which a bill has to pass before it becomes a law.
4. India has a **parliamentary** form of government.
5. **An ordinary** bill can be introduced in either house of parliament.

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. A **democratic** government is responsible to the people.
2. The parliamentary system is both **responsible** and **responsive**.
3. All the members of the **Lok Sabha** are elected directly by the people.
4. The **Parliament** has the sole right to amend the constitution.
5. In case of **Money Bills**, the Rajya Sabha has been given virtually no powers.

E. Write True or False :

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

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. Some features of parliamentary form of government are as follows :
In a parliamentary form of government, the Prime Minister is the real head of the government.
He/She is the leader of the majority party in the parliament. The Prime Minister chooses the ministers to form the Council of Ministers.
The government which is directly elected by the people stays in power for its full term as long as it has the support of the majority. For example, India has a parliamentary form of government.
2. To be eligible for membership of the Lok Sabha, a person should : Be a citizen of India
- Be at least 25 years of age
 - Be of sound mind
 - Not be bankrupt
 - Not be convicted in a criminal case
3. **Composition :** The strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250 members. There are two categories of its members:
Elected Members : There are 238 elected members, who represent the states, Union Territories and the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura send only one member each to the Rajya Sabha.
Nominated Members : The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha. These are eminent persons from the field of Literature, Science, Arts and Social Service. They are nominated for six years, with a provision that one third (i.e. 4 out of 12) shall retire after every two years.
4. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The Parliament controls the executive by questioning the ministers about their policies and actions. The ministers are questioned by the members during question hour in both houses regarding the policies and

programmes for the government.

Members seek information and point out the defects in the functioning of the government. If the ministers fail to give satisfactory answers to the questions, the lower house may pass a vote of no-confidence against them. In that case the ministers have to resign.

The Lok Sabha has more effective control than the Rajya Sabha over the executive as the Rajya Sabha may criticise the ministers but it cannot pass a vote of no-confidence against them.

2. The Parliament keeps a check on the ministers and their work. Members of the Parliament have the right to question the ministers about the working of their ministries. This is usually done during the Question Hour. During the Zero Hour which starts immediately after the Question Hour, members can raise issues of public interest. If it is not satisfied with the functioning of the ministers, the Lok Sabha can pass a vote of no-confidence. This is passed to remove the government from power. Given below is a sample of question asked by a member to a minister.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The Union Executive

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The three types of ministers in the Indian Government are—Cabinet ministers, ministers of state and deputy ministers.
2. 5 years.
3. Civil service is the executive body of government pollicies.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c)

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The President is only a **nominal** head of the executive.
2. A candidate for the office of the President should not be **convicted or bankrupt**.
3. The term of office of the Vice-President is **five** years.
4. The **Prime minister** is the head of the Central Government.
5. The **Cabinet Secretary** holds the highest post among the civil servants.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of the Rajya Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha of the states. In order to be elected President a candidate must have the same qualifications as a member of the Lok Sabha. However, he/she must be at least 35 years of age.

2. The President has the power to select the Prime Minister, but the election is restricted to the leader of the party in majority in the House of the people or a person who is in a position to win the confidence of the majority. He also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Ministers have to inform the President about all important decisions they make. All top-level officials of the Union Government are appointed by the President and can be removed by him. He appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. He also controls the administration of the Union Territories directly.
3. The president has certain emergency powers to deal with extraordinary situations in the centre as well as in the state. There can be emergencies in three situations :

National emergency : If the president thinks that the security of the country is threatened by a war or external aggression or internal armed rebellion, he/she can declare a state of emergency for the entire country.

Breakdown of State machinery : If the President is convinced that the government of a state is not being run in accordance with the Constitution, he/she can declare emergency in that state.

Financial crisis : If the President thinks that the financial stability of the country is threatened, he/she can declare a financial emergency.
4. The vice-president acts as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Also in the absence of the President, he acts as ad-hoc president.
5. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible and accountable to the Lok Sabha. The Council of Ministers will continue in power, till they have majority in the Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha passes the vote of no-confidence then the entire Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister has to resign.
6. Civil servants are government servants who are not connected with any political party. They are supposed to implement policies of the government in an impartial manner. They are members of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) etc. Selection for these services is usually made by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) through competitive examination and interviews. Successful candidates receive special training. They are then appointed to work at both Central and State levels.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The President is the head of the Indian Republic. He enjoys vast powers. Some of his powers are listed below :
- (i) Executive Powers :** The executive powers enjoyed by the President of India are :
Being the head of the state, he/she makes all the important official appointments. administers all the union territories is entitled to sign all treaties.
- (ii) Judicial Powers :**
appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and High Courts and other judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. not answerable to

any court of law for the discharge of his/her duties. has the power to grant pardon, reprieve, respite or remission of punishment or may reduce or remit the sentence of any convict.

(iii) Legislative Powers : The President summons and prorogues the Parliament twice in a year : has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha. no bill can become a law without his/her approval. has the power to issue ordinance when the Parliament is not in session.

(iv) Financial Powers : No Money Bill can be introduced in the Parliament without his/her prior permission. He has the power to sanction money from the contingency fund.

(v) Emergency Powers : Under the following conditions, he/she can use his/her emergency powers : in case of financial crisis. in case of failure of constitutional machinery. in case of foreign aggression.

(vi) Martial Powers : is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India.

2. The Council of Ministers has three categories of ministers besides the Prime Minister. They are : (i) Cabinet Ministers (ii) Ministers of State, and (iii) Deputy Ministers. The cabinet ministers are the most experienced members who take part in the important decisions of the government. The Ministers of state are second category of ministers who can hold independent ministries but they cannot attend cabinet meetings. The Deputy Ministers assist the cabinet ministers and ministers of states.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



The Judiciary

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Judiciary is that organ of the government that deliver justice and punish those who violate the law.
 2. Indian Judiciary is independent in nature as the Judiciary can pass orders ever against the executive.
 3. Lok Adalats are the courts set up for providing speedy justice to people.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)

C. Identify which courts would be dealing with the cases listed below :

- Ans.**
1. A dispute between two states A and B over the sharing of waters of river flowing through both states. **The Supreme Court**
 2. A dispute between a state government and a company located in the same state over non payment of local taxes. **The High Court**
 3. A dispute between two persons X and Y over the right to inherit a particular property. **Civil Court**

4. A petition filed by lawyers against a state government for being denied access to information in a state where there is no law and order because of communal riots. **The Supreme Court or the High Court**

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. India has an **integrated** and **unified** judiciary.
 2. In our country, same **laws** apply to all citizens.
 3. The judges of High Courts serve till they reach the age of **62**.
 4. Lok Adalats were initially started in **Gujarat**.
 5. The Supreme Court is the guardian of the **Constitution**.

E. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. The Supreme Court | → | (a) Speedy justice |
| 2. The High Court | → | (b) Protection of Public interest |
| 3. District Judge | → | (c) The Highest Court of a State |
| 4. Public Interest Litigation | → | (d) The Highest Civil Court in a district. |
| 5. Lok Adalats | → | (e) The Highest Court of India |

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
1. Criminal and Civil.
 2. The Supreme Court, which is also called the Apex Court, is situated at the top of our judicial structure. Below the Supreme Court, there are High Courts in the States, District Courts and other courts at the local level.
 3. Under original jurisdiction the Supreme Court is mainly concerned with disputes arising : between the union and one or more states; or between the union and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other side; or between two or more states.
 4. Lok Adalats are the type of special courts that are held to provide speedy justice and simplify the legal procedures. They are useful as they lessen the burden on judicial courts.
 5. The term 'Court of Record' means that the decisions of higher court that is the Supreme are duly printed and kept in record for future reference in the Court as well as for the use of lawyers in their pleadings.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The Supreme Court exercises many types of jurisdictions. Let us now study how the Supreme Court exercises its jurisdictions.
Under original jurisdiction the Supreme Court is mainly concerned with disputes arising: between the union and one or more states; or between the union and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other side; or between two or more states. The Supreme Court exercises appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of high courts and other courts. The appellate jurisdiction is applicable in: cases involving interpretation of the Constitution, cases sent by the high courts, criminal cases in which a high court changes the decision of lower court and gives a death sentence
Advisory jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court when the President seeks advice on constitutional issues. If the President of India

desires to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on a question of law or fact which is of public importance, he can refer such a matter to Supreme Court for its opinion. However, the opinion of the Supreme Court is not binding on the President.

Under supervisory jurisdiction, the Supreme Court supervises the functioning of all the courts below it and sees whether they are following the procedures or not.

The Supreme Court of India also functions as a court of record. Its decisions are recorded and they assume the character of a law. No decision of the Supreme Court can be challenged in any court in India. The decision of the Supreme Court is binding on all courts in India.

2. Lok Adalats ensured speedy justice by simplifying the legal procedures. The Lok Adalats are presided over by retired judges. The disputing parties put forward their cases and the matter is resolved without a pleader or an advocate. This greatly reduces the burden on judicial courts and ensures that the pending cases are resolved soon.
3. The Constitution provides that each state will have a High Court. But the Parliament has been given the power to put two or more states under one High Court, e.g., the states of Punjab and Haryana have one High Court at Chandigarh. Some states like Uttar Pradesh has a High Court at Allahabad and a bench at Lucknow (bench means one more court). Rajasthan has a seat of High Court at Jodhpur and a bench at Jaipur. It depends on territorial extent and population of the state. The union territories are affiliated to the High Court of the states nearest to them, e.g., Andaman and Nicobar islands is affiliated to the Calcutta High Court, with the circuit bench at Port Blair.

Powers and Functions

Like the Supreme Court, the High Court has original and appellate jurisdiction. A case related to fundamental rights is an original jurisdiction. Marriage and divorce also fall under the original jurisdiction of the High Court. Appeals from district courts in civil or criminal cases come to the High Court.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Public Facilities

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Water, sanitation, healthcare, education, electricity and transport.
2. It is the primary duty of the government to provide public facilities.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (a)

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Public facilities fulfill people's basic **necessities**.
2. **Water** are very important for all living beings.
3. Right to safe drinking water is a part of the **Fundamental Right**.
4. A shortage of water is a sign of **failure** of the government.

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. A facility that is enjoyed by all the people together is called a public facility.
2. The government makes provisions for essential services.
3. Yes, public facilities are part of Right of Life.
4. No, public facilities are not available universally. At some places they are available to only a limited extent.
5. 'Right to Life' means availability of certain basic requirements such as clean water, clean air etc. Without which a person cannot lead a purposeful life.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The government plays an important role in providing the public facilities. As it has all the resources at its hand, it is the primary duty of his to provide all the necessary public facilities to the people. For example, the Government shares the responsibility of public facility with private companies. Most of the private companies work to make profits. They can make profits by keeping the drains and roads clean or starting educational institutions and hospitals. Today, in cities, the private companies supply safe water in sealed bottles at exorbitant rates. They cannot supply water at affordable prices thereby denying the right of people to live decently. Public facilities are a part of people's basic needs. They are part of Right to Life given under the Constitution. Every year, the government collects revenue through taxes. It is through this that it launches schemes for public welfare or provide public facilities like water, electricity, education, health etc.
2. A shortage of water is a sign of failure of the government. However, there are certain facts which need attention. These include :
Water is supplied by the government all over the world.
There are areas where public water supply has achieved universal access. The example in Porto Alegre, in Brazil where infant deaths have reduced due to safe drinking water to all, is relevant here.
Cities like Bolivia which have tried to hike prices of water have seen violent protests.
Within India, government departments of Mumbai, Hyderabad and Chennai have launched successful initiatives on supplying water and rainwater harvesting or hiring private contractors on contract to supply water.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself



Enforcing Laws and Social Justice

EXERCISE

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Minimum wages are the lowest limit of wages given to workers in different areas as prescribed by the government.
2. Bhopal Gas disaster was a disaster occurred in on December 2, 1984. In it more than 8,000 people lost their lives.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c)

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Government** regulates development activities and economic activities.
2. Workers get low **wages** in unorganized sector.
3. **Pollution** has been a major cause of concern.
4. The Department of Environment was established in **1985**.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. The protection of workers is essential because being poor and illiterate they easily can be exploited by others.
2. Workers are exploited by paying very little or making them work for longer hours.
3. We can protect the workers by making certain laws beneficial to them.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Environmental pollution has been a major cause of concern. Pollution of air, water, land, poses a great threat to our health and well-being. The Constitution of India clearly states that it is the duty of the state to 'protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country'. Directive Principles of State Policy as well as the Fundamental Rights outline the duties of the citizens towards the environment. It is the duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife. Right to clean and healthy environment is an essential part of the Fundamental Right to life.
Earlier there were very few laws which dealt with the protection and preservation of the environment. However, environmental disasters such as the Bhopal gas tragedy further necessitated the need for environmental laws. The Department of Environment was established in 1980 to ensure a healthy environment for the country. It became the Ministry of Environment and Forest in 1985.
2. The government should protect workers by making laws for them and ensuring that they are properly followed. Take, for example, the minimum wages Act.

The government has fixed minimum wages for different types of workers, and employers violating the minimum wages are punished heavily. As per Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the minimum wages is `115 per day for unskilled workers. The Minimum Wages Act is meant to protect the interests of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Workers, like labourers, construction workers, factory workers, domestic workers, etc. are often illiterate or semi-literate and are usually unaware of their rights. It is very easy for unscrupulous elements to deny them their basic rights. The Minimum Wages Act also works as a deterrent against possible violators of the basic rights of workers.

Projects/Activities

Do it yourself

Note



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