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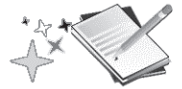


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HISTORY

CH. 1 An Introduction to History (What, When, Where and How) (A) 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a **(B)** 1. religious 2. Sanskrit 3. indica 4. Ashoka 5. monument 6. metals **(C)** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. e **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False **(E)** 1. Literary sources and archaeological sources. 2. Archaeology 3. The person who studies of the remains the part by digging up earth to find out the remains of the part buried under it. 4. The Vedas, The Puranas **(F)** 1. The study of history is very important to keep a record of the even to which happened in the past. 2. The ancient Indian literature were mostly religious in nature and contains no definite date for events and kings e.g. The Puranas, The Vedas, The Upnishadas, The Tripatakas etc. 3. Inscriptions tell us about the orders and victories of the kings and their religious policies. 4. There were some reasons for the movement of people from one place to another. Those are (i) People moved in search of food. (ii) Some people moved in case of natural disasters like floods and famines. (iii) Religions leaders moved to spread their teachings. (iv) Traders moved to sell their goods to far off places. (v) Kings send their armies to conquer land. (vi) Some people went to discover new lands and in this process they discovered new routes and lands. 5. Travelogues are the great deal of our knowledge of ancient Indian History that were supplemented by the foreigners writing. These give us the social economic and religious condition of Indians. **(G)** 1. Literary sources are very important in reconstructing the past. Because of the literary sources we are able to get knowledge of our ancient India. It contains the information of social, economic and religious life of kings and the people of ancient India. It also contains a vast knowledge of literature or religions. 2. Geography is helpful in shaping the life and history of the people. Like the great Himalayas always have been a barrier for invaders from the north. The northern plains are very fertile so it formed a base for establishment of the vast empires like of the military as, The Deccan provided a good military base so even the easily win and keep those areas under their control for a long time The Eastern and Western Coastal Regions enables the Indian especially the southern powers, to establish strong commercial relation with Asian European and African countries. 3. Importance of History – (i) History is important as it helps us to understand how human beings have developed over a period of time. (ii) It tells us how humans experimented and invented various things changing from the time of living in caves to flying in rockets to the moon and mars. (iii) It tells us how scientific development took place. (iv) It tells us how they explored the world travelling over thousands of kilometers in the oceans. (v) History helps us to know how the culture, religion and society changed. 4. Coins and artefacts help to understand history. By coins we come to know about the rule and extent of a ruler. And artefacts also help us in forming the idea of the cultural life of the people of the past as in Taxila. **Project Report – Do your self. Activity – Do your self. Group Discussion – Do your self.**

CH. 2 The Earliest Societies (A) 1. d 2. d 3. d 4. b **(B)** 1. stone 2. hand axe 3. tools 4. Madhya Pradesh 5. winter 6. nomads **(C)** 1. b 2. c 3. e 4. d 5. a **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False **(E)** 1. The stone age is divided into three periods – (i) Paleolithic Period (5,00,000 BC – 10,000 BC) (ii) Mesolithic Period (10,000 BC – 8,000 BC) (iii) Neolithic Period (8,000 BC – 4,000 BC) 2. Early man covered his body with leaves or bark of the trees in cold weather. 3. Early man lived in caves because it provided shelter from heat and rain as well as animals. 4. Hunsgi and Kurnool near river Krishna, Lekhania on son

river, Navasa on the Godavari river in Maharashtra, Jalahall on the bank of Cawveri river in Karnataka.

5. Early men was known as food gatherers because they did not know to grow crops so they had to depend on seasonal fruits and vegetables and they had to depend on the flesh of animals. So they were also called a good hunter. **(F)** 1. Early man used stone tools. Some of these are – (i) Hand axe – It was pear-shaped tool with sharp edges on all the sides. It was used for cutting certain objects or for smashing certain things. (ii) Chopper – It was made by sharpening the thinner edge of the stone. It was mainly used for chopping meat. (iii) Cleaver – It had a wide chisel type edge to cut other stones or small branches of the trees. (iv) Scraper – It was used to clean or scrap the skins of animals. (v) Budge – It was used to hinge deep holes in the Earth. (vi) Arrow head – It was used to kill running animals.

2. Some techniques of making tools by the early man are – (i) Stone on stone – One stone which was to be shaped was struck by the second stone to shape it desirably. (ii) Pressure Making – Tools were made by trimming the edges of stones with a sharp stone.

3. Early man discovered fire accidentally as two stones might have rubbed together and spark would have come and burnt some dry leaves and this must have given the idea to early man of fire. Importance of Fire – (i) He started to eat cooked meat rather than raw meat. (ii) He could light the fire outside the caves to protect himself from the wild animals. (iii) He could get warmth from the fire in the cold weather season.

4. The cave paintings of Bhimbetka in M.P. have been declared as world heritage site by UNESCO. These paintings depict hunting scenes, dancing people, playing round drums, wounded animals, elephant riders etc. The colours of these paintings have not faded till now because it were prepared by combining charcoal, red stone etc.

5. There was much difference between the tools used in Mesolithic age and Paleolithic age tools of Mesolithic period were more soft than the tools of paleolithic age. The tools of paleolithic age were made of stones like hand axe, cleaves and tools of mesolithic age were made of bones and sharper like scrappers for knives. **(G)** 1. Early human led a nomadic life because they had no fixed habitation and could not produce his food. They had to move one place to another in search of food and water and due to unavailability of water. 2. Early men used flint to provide the tips of arrows and these flints were used for cutting and hunting animals. 3. Do your self. 4. Hand axe, chopper, cleaver, scrapes, budge and arrow head these were some tools of the stone age period. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 3 From Hunters to Farmers (A) 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a **(B)** 1. agriculture 2. food 3. settled 4. Mehrgarh 5. copper **(C)** 1. e 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. True **(E)** 1. Neolithic age shows a remarkable change in early men's lives as they started to grow crops in age. 2. By studying of manuscript and inscriptions, stone carvings etc. 3. Dog, sheep, goat etc. 4. Wheat, barley and rice began to be cultivated in Indian subcontinent. 5. In the neolithic age, in Kashmir early humans began to live along the bank of river Indus and started to domesticate animals like sheep for wool. **(F)** 1. It became essential for people to stay for a long period of time for cultivating or irrigating the crops, now after it was very difficult to move one place to another with their crops and they had to take care of plants from animals also. So they had to settle on a place. 2. **The Paleolithic Period** – (i) Age – It started about 2 millions years ago upto 12,000 years ago. in other words we can say that it extended roughly from 20,00,000 to 10,000 B.C. (ii) Food – Man gathered and hunted his food. (iii) Animals – He did not tame animals. He only hunted them. (iv) Shelter – Man lived in caves or hid himself among the branches of trees. (v) Clothing – He remained naked or covered his body with the bark of trees or skin of animals. **The Neolithic Period** – (i) Age – It lasted from about 12,000 years ago upto 6,000 years ago. In other words, we can say this it extended roughly between 10,000 and 4,000 B.C. (ii) Food – Man produced his food. From a food gatherer, he became a food producer. (iii) Animals – He began the domestication of animals for cultivation, riding and carrying the loads. (iv) Shelter – He gave up his cave

dwellings and made huts of straw and mud near his fields. (v) Clothing – He cultivated jute and cotton and got wool from animals and wove them to produce cloth. 3. Early human became the food producer in place of food gatherer. Hunting was reduced. They had settled their lives on a place. 4. In neolithic age early humans began cultivation. By this their lives were totally changed. They started to domesticate animals for milk and wool. Early humans discovered the wheel and fire also. Early humans started to make their tools or weapons more properly and polished and found some other ways of livelihood. 5. Domestication of animals was very useful to early humans because they got milk, meat. As dog protected their crops so dogs started living close to humans to eat left over food or meat. **(G) 1.** There were many discoveries and achievement of neolithic age as discovery of wheel, agriculture, fire and early humans of this age started to make finer and useful tools. (Students describe about these discoveries and achievements themselves) 2. Man of the neolithic age, became farmer herder while the early human of early stone age was hunger and food gathered. In early stone age man stored food like fruits, vegetables and roots because he didn't know how to produce food. He was depend on animals hunting also for food their meat. But in neolithic age man knew the ways of cultivation and now they had started the cattle rearing. 3. Comparison of tools of the early stone age – **Early Stone Age** – Early humans made crude stone tools like hand axes, chopper and flake implements. **Middle Age** – The man made better tools and implements like axes, sickle, bow and arrow of bones and wood. **Neolithic Age** – The man made the finer and useful tools made of metal like copper, bronze. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 4 The First Cities : The Warappan Civilisation (A) 1. a 2. d 3. a 4. b **(B) 1.** Harappan 2. bricks 3. citadel 4. Punjab 5. Shiva 6. terracotta **(C) 1.** c 2. d 3. b 4. f 5. a 6. e **(D) 1.** False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True **(E) 1.** The Indus Valley Civilisation. It is called so because it flourished near the bank of river Ravi which is the tributary of river Indus. 2. Chanhu-daro, Kalibangan, Barawali, Lothal, Koh, Surkotada, Balakot 3. Agriculture, making tools, making houses, structures, carts, working as traders or as labour. 4. Grid system, drainage system, town planning, farming and cattle rearing and the pottery. **(F) 1.** The Harappan cities are distinguished by their town planning. General layout of the cities like Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan and Rakhigarhi is similar. 2. The most commonly found figurine is that of a female deity who has generally been identified with 'Shakti' or 'The Mother Goddess'. The worship of male God 'Shiva Pashupati' was also popular. 3. The art work on the pots and many other items made of beads, stones, metals had variety of colours and texture which convey that the craft men were quite good and well skilled. Art work was shown by the buildings, jewellery and toys. 4. There were variety of seals in Indus Valley civilization. Seals were of different shape having pictorial motifs and inscriptions on them. Most of the seals had either a bull, a peepal tree or a God which is believed to be Pashupati. **(G) 1.** In Indus Valley civilization people had house of varying sizes, often of two more storeys, consisted of rooms, constructed around a rectangular courtyard. Every house had its own bathroom. Many houses had their own wells in Kalibangan. 2. In the cities of Indus Valley Civilization, there was very impressive drainage system. Water flowed from the houses to the streets, which had drains. It were covered with bricks and stone slabs. And street drains were equipped with man holes. 3. Great bath was located at Mohenjodaro. It comprised a tank made of beautiful brick work. At the north and south ends of the great bath brick steps led to the bottom of the tank which could be emptied by a drain. 4. Trade and commerce was also developed in Indus Valley Civilization. People used to import precious stones different metals and other articles. There are some evidence which clearly shows that a flourishing trade. People this civilization had maintained trade relation with Egypt and crete through sumer, between India and Sumer and between Indus Valley and sumer. 5. Lothal is located on the bank of river Sabarmati in Gujarat of India. At this site a dockyard, a stone house, the use of metals and artwork and well planned city has been found. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 5 The Vedic Age (A) 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b **(B)** 1. Rigveda 2. kula 3. Punjab, Delhi 4. Ramayana 5. iron 6. Kshatriyas **(C)** 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. e **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. False **(E)** 1. Four vedas and two great epics the Mahabharata and the Ramayana 2. Well said about Aryans. 3. From central Asia, Sanskrit 4. To various Gods and Goddesses **(F)** 1. With help of the translation of great epics and due to the variety of literature language it became possible to pass the knowledge from one generation to another. 2. The function of Sabha was to advise the king and of Samiti was to help in forming policies decisions. 3. The women were given special reference most of the yojanas were not held without the presence of wife. 4. For controlling over the other land the kings fought battles. Something for their prestige they fought battles. 5. These are large stones used to mark the site of burials. **(G)** 1. The four vedas were – (i) The Rigveda – It consists of hymns in praise of Gods and Goddesses. (ii) The Yajurveda – It consists the procedures to be adopted for rituals and ceremonies. (iii) The Samveda – It is the musical form of humans. (iv) The Artharvaveda – It contains the various forms of charms of magical spirits and remedies. 2. The political set up grew up in the following order by the 500BC. – (i) The family was the basic unit and was known as Kula. The family headman was known as Kulapati. (ii) The families lived in a village which was known as gram and the headman was called 'Gramini'. (iii) Several villages were collectively known as 'Vish'. These Vish were headed by 'Vishpati'. (iv) Many Vishas formed a 'Janapad'. This was under the control of a 'Janapati'. (v) Many janapads made 'Rashtra' or the kingdom and this was headed by the 'Rajan' or the king. (vi) The king looked after the kingdom and was helped by the senanis or the soldiers. (vii) There were two assemblies called Sabha and Samiti who kept a check on the rule of the king. 3. There were four groups or Varnas. These were: (i) Brahmins : They were considered as the learned people. They worked as priests and performed 'Yajnas'. They treated the sick and performed the duty of teaching the society. (ii) Kshatriyas : They were the warriors who were performing the duties of protecting the people. (iii) Vaishyas : These were the agriculturists, craft persons, traders and most of the community was thus part of this group. (iv) Shudras : This was the class which was performing the menial and unskilled jobs like sweeping, cleaning, removing dead carcasses, and such related jobs. 4. Aryans believed in the concept of God. Yojanas were common practice. There were different forms of God. They sang hymn and prayers in daily life. People believed in salvation after death and prayed for that to God. They also believed in Karma i.e. the future depends on what you do in the present. They spread the message of mutual co-operation, harmony moral and ethical values. 5. Do yourself. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 6 Rise of Janapadas, Mahajanapadas (A) 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a **(B)** 1. Vish 2. Monarchical 3. Ploughs 4. Brahmins 5. Vaishali 6. Magadh **(C)** 1. d 2. f 3. e 4. a 5. b 6. c **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True **(E)** 1. The Brahmin, The Kshatriya, The Vaishya and The Shudra 2. Magadha, Kosala, Vatsa and Avanti 3. Vaishali, Ayodhya, Mathura 4. Iron was used to make tools, weapons for extracting chemicals out of herbs and making medicine. **(F)** 1. The Vedic age had started with the division of the social status into four sections as the Brahmin or priest community, the Kshatriya or the warrior community, the Vaishya or the agriculturist, craftsmen and trading community and the Shudra or those who worked on occupation of removing carcasses, working on leather and foot wear, cleaners, sweepers etc. 2. (i) Strategic Location – Magadha was strategic cally located. The capital of Magadha, Rajgriha, was surrounded by five hills which made difficult to be conquered. (ii) Fertile Land – Drained by several rivers the land was not only fertile and fit for agriculture but also provided continuous water supply and cheap water transport. (iii) Mineral deposits – The close vicinity and control over rich deposits of

copper and iron ore in Chhota Nagpur helped to make better weapons and instruments. (iv) Military Might – Magadha had a large standing army. Such was the military might of Magadha that the army of Alexander refused to move further East. (v) Rulers – The first important ruler of Magadha was Bimbisara who ruled in the second half of the sixth century BCE. Rajgriha was the capital of Magadha during this period. 3. (i) Republic worked under the leadership of oligarchic assemblies while monarchies worked for individual. (ii) In republics revenue was claimed by every tribal oligarch while in monarchies it was received by only the king. 4. First the iron introduced as farming implement like it helped to plough the dense clay and second was the farming system of growing paddy saplings this helped to increase survivability of saplings. 5. The social division became the evil because Brahmin considered themselves as the most superior than other and the shudras were prevented from education. All rituals were remained incomplete without the presence of Brahmins. The common men were not allowed to gain knowledge of vedas and any religious scriptures. (G) 1. Ashoka was the most famous Mauryan ruler. He fought a war to capture Kalinga, where he was horrified to see the violence and bloodshed. There after, he tried to spread the message of peace by adopting dhamma and the teachings of the Buddha. He was the first ruler to have got his messages inscribed on rocks and pillars. Ashoka treated his subjects like his children and appointed officials to teach his dhamma. He was a great administrator and built roads and rest houses and dug wells for the comfort of people. 2. The Kalinga War was a war fought between the Mauryan Empire and the state of Kalinga. Kalinga was an important kingdom because it controlled the trade routes with Southeast Asia. Because of this, Ashoka, the Mauryan king, wanted to capture it. Therefore he led his huge army to Kalinga in 261 BC. Dhamma is a set of edicts that formed a policy of the Mauryan emperor Ashoka, who the best way to understand what Ashoka means by Dharma is to read his edicts, The Mauryan period saw a change in the economic structure of the society. Ashoka adopted Buddhism in his personal life, though he never imposed. 3. (i) The herders and hunters used to provide a portion of their produce as a tax. (ii) The traders also paid a tax as portion of their income from trade. (iii) The farmers were required to pay 1/6 of their agricultural production. (iv) Other like craft person had to give free service to the kings. 4. Do yourself **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 7 New Questions & Ideas Upanishads, Jainisms & Buddhism (A) 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. c (B) 1. Bodh Gaya 2. Sangha 3. Vaishyas 4. Pali 5. Rishabhanath (C) 1. d 2. f 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. e (D) 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. True (E) 1. Twenty four 2. Digambar and Shvetamber 3. At Gaya in Bihar (Under a Peepal Tree) 4. The place where the monks live. (F) 1. Upanishads give knowledge of universe, these are religious books and these are written on the time of Aryans. 2. In sixth century BCE new religions such had spreaded quickly became of – (i) It reacted against excessive rituals. (ii) Sacrifices advocated by Brahmins. (iii) It won the support of lower orders as it attacked the varna system. 3. (i) Non violence (ii) Truthfulness (iii) Non stealing 4. There were some reasons of decline of Jainism – (i) It did not condemn the varna system. (ii) It emphasised excessively on non violence. 5. The noble eight fold path preached by lord Buddha are listed here – Right view, Right intention, Right effort, Right mindfulness and Right concentration. (G) 1. The main teachings of the Buddha were the four noble truths and the eight fold path. He also disapproved of rituals, animals sacrifices and the caste system. He laid a lot of stress on ahimsa. 2. Buddhism was popularised in India and abroad because (i) It won the support of lower order as it attacked the varna system. (ii) The use common people is language. (iii) It attached no importance to the vedic rituals sacrifices advocated by Brahmins. 3. Do yourself 4. Similarity – Both Jainism and Buddhism were against the caste system. The society was getting increasingly rigid, with

separate rules and codes of conduct for each varna. Difference – Buddha stayed away from discussion on God while Mahavira denied his existence altogether. Jainism laid under stress on non-violence while Buddhims avoided extremes. Buddhism spread beyond India while Jainism remained confined to certain areas in India. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 8 The Rise of Mauryas (A) 1. d 2. c 3. c 4. d **(B)** 1. Seleucus Nicator 2. Ashoka 3. Sanskrit 4. Pataliputra 5. Mauryan 6. Mauryan **(C)** 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. f 6. d **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True **(E)** 1. Arthashastra, the edicts of Ashoka, the Sarnath pillar. 2. Pakistan, Afganistan specially in Odisha of India. Patliputra, Nepal, Kashmir Kabul, Kandhar etc. 3. Emperor Ashoka 4. Seleucus Nicator attempted to regain the territories to the East of Indus, once held by Alexander, than came into conflict with Chandragupta Maurya. **(F)** 1. The Mauryan Empire administration was totally different from the administration of Chandragupta Maurya because Ashoka laid emphasis on needs of money for such a vast kingdom and army's expenditures land on the development of the state and that was organized and based on the guidance of the great scholar Chanakya. 2. Main principles of Ashoka's Dhamma are Respect of elders, Proper treatment of young ones, Ahinsa, Tolerance, Truthfulness, charity and pure life. 3. Ashoka's edicts and inscription are so important because. They help to extend the empire of Ashoka, help to tell the religious beliefs, personal character of Ashoka and tell us Pali and Prakrit was the language of people not Sanskrit. 4. Empire extended in North along the natural boundaries of Himalayas, and to the East stretching into what is now Assam to the west, it reached beyond modern Pakistan and some area as of the present day Afghanistan. 5. Chanakya helped Chandragupta in maintaining of governance economic affair and warfare. Under his observation he conquered the trans – Indus region. **(G)** 1. Ashoka was the first king who spoke directly to his people. This is because he issued edicts which describe the principles of Dhamma, the reforms he carried out and the moral principles he encouraged. He built good roads and planted trees, constructed rest houses, dug out wells. He extended his empire and propagated of Buddhism. 2. The Kalinga war was a turning point in the life of Ashoka because the death and destruction that he saw in the war made Ashoka very sad. He vowed not to fight any more wars and devoted his life to serve his people. 3. Do yourself 4. Ashoka played a setal role in spreading in the teaching of Buddha. He adopted various means to spread in Dhamma. He himself followed dhamma in his everyday's life. He issued edicts to inform people the moral principles, he believed in. He also appointed dharma mahamatras. Who went from place to place, spreading dhamma. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 9 Contact With Distant Lands (Work of Traders) (A) 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. b **(B)** 1. Kushanas 2. Southern 3. Satvahanas 4. Central Asia 5. Buddhism 6. Bhakti **(C)** 1. a 2. d 3. f 4. b 5. c 6. e **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True **(E)** 1. Hinayana and Mahayana 2. Pushyamitra Shunga 3. I-Tsing 4. The Indo-Greeks, the sakas, the Parthians and the Kushanas 5. Taxila and Nalanda **(F)** 1. The silk route was the main route through which the Chinese supplied silk and other goods to other parts of the world. The route started from China, ran across central Asia and ended at the west Asian Provinces of the Roman Empire. Besides silk, India exported pearls, textiles, ivory and precious stones through this route. 2. The Kushanas ruler Kanishka wrote Buddha Charita and Ptanjali wrote Mahabhasya. Gandhara school of Art is famous for art from which has Greek links to Indian Art. 3. To quest of knowledge and a desire to know more about the land of birth of Buddha brought foreign travellers India. 4. Hinayanas did not believe in idol worship not did they believe in Bodhisattvas like Mahayanas. 5. Silk was an expensive item of trade because of bringing it to Rome from China involved travelling over dangerous

and rough terrains. **(G)** 1. Write yourself about the chearas, the chotas and the Pandyas. 2. As a result of Bhakti movement we find the emergence of Shavism, Vaishnavism and Bhagavatisma. The Bhakti gave rise to some of the best expressions of art in terms of poetry, sculpture and architecture. 3. Buddhism was spread towards South East Asia to Srilanka, Thailand, Myanmar and Indonesia and in Eastern Deccan, Amaravati were the famous centres of Buddhist art. Taxila, Mathura, Benares and Nalanda were the famous centres of Buddhism learning. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

GEOGRAPHY

CH. 1 The Earth In Our Solar System (A) 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. b **(B)** 1. Earth 2. Milky-way 3. Saturn 4. Sun 5. Gravity 6. Moon **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False **(D)** 1. Solar system consist of sun, moon, eight planets and all celestial bodies in the sky. 2. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. 3. The milky way 4. Jupiter 5. Oxygen, Carbon-dioxide, Hydrogen, Helium etc. **(E)** 1. Difference between planets and stars – (i) Planets don't have their own heat and light, while stars have their own heat and light. (ii) Planets move around the sun while stars don't (iii) Planets don't twinkle and not more for from sun than the stars. 2. Small pieces of a planet moving in space around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter called Asteroids. 3. Due to the present of water and air an it the Earth is called unique planet and because of davouralte temperature for survival. 4. Constellations are group of bright stars in the sky. For e.g. Ursha Major, Saptarishi, Orion etc. 5. There is no water and air on the moon that is why there is no life. **(F)** 1. According to the astronomers with the gigantic exoposion of a cosmic egg the big bang universe created the nebula gave out an enormous amount if heat, so that glowing bodies. Such as stars were born ant of the nebula, our sun, which is a star, born about 4.6 billions years age due to this explosion also. 2. The significance of the Sun in the solar system is that it is the main source of heat and light for the existence of all reforms of life on the earth, moreover the Sun's gravitational pull keeps all the members of the Solar system together. 3. The rings of saturn are mad of dust of rocks and ice. These also moves around the sun. 4. Comets are glowing heavenly bodies moving around the sun. While asteroids are small rocky bodies (without shine) moving around the sun. **(G) ACROSS** – 1. Jupiter 4. Mercury 5. Phases 7. INSAT **DOWN** – 2. Uranus 3. Earth 6. Saturn 8. Star **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 2 Globe : The Model of The Earth (Latitudes And Longitudes) (A) 1. d 2. d 3. b 4. b 5. c **(B)** 1. Poles 2. 180° 3. temperate 4. Axis 5. great circles 6. 360° **(C)** 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. d **(D)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True **(E)** 1. Torrid zone and Frigid zone 2. The horizontal lines drawn parallel to the eqhator are called the parallel of latitudes. 3. The Indian standard time is based on standard meridian that is why it is important. 4. Day light saving time. 5. The model of earth which represent the exact shape, size and place of any state, country, confinent and ocean is called a globe. It is spherical in shape. **(F)** 1. Due to latitudes and longitudes we can find the exact location of place on earth and we can know the time also according to it. 2. Equator makes horizontally two equal halves of earth from east to west one is Northern hemisphere and to South it is called Southern hemisphere. While the Prime Maridian makes vertically two equal halves to East Eastern Hemisphere and to west it is called Western Hemisphere. 3. In torrid zone sun rays fall vertically that is why it is known as hottest zone. 4. All places falling under a particular meridian are known to have one time that is called local time. 5. United Kingdom is located on Prime Meridian so it is 12:00 noon there while India's standard time is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours than G.M.T. so it is 5:30 p.m. **(G)** 1. Use of standard time – (i) It is used to consider local time of any place in the country. (ii) It is used to consider train and flight timings, bhsiness schedules. 2. There are three heat zones on the earth – (i) Torrid zone (ii) Temperate zone (iii) Frigid zone. (i) Torrid

Zone – The region which lies between tropic of cancer and tropic of capricorn is called Torrid Zone. It is the hottest zone also. (ii) Temperate Zone – The region between tropic of cancer and Arctic circle and tropic of capricorn and Antarctic circle is called temperate zone. It is moderate zone also. (iii) Frigid Zone – The region which lies near south and north poles is called frigid zone, because sun rays fall very slanting year. 3. International Date line is not a straight line while it is a zig zag line because of keeping the islands groups on other side of it. 4. The globe is not a perfect sphere it is bulging at the centre and flattened on the top and bottom (poles) so its perfect structure is called a geoid. 5. Difference between Latitudes and Longitudes – **Latitudes** – (i) It is the angular distance of a place in the North or South of the equator. Equator is the largest latitude. Other latitudes are of shorter lengths as they progress towards the Poles. (ii) It is also called the 0° Latitude. (iii) Distances between the Parallels or Latitudes is equal except at the poles where it is slightly less. (iv) Each Latitude or parallel is a circle. **Longitudes** – (i) It is the angular distance of a place East or West of the prime Meridian. (ii) All Longitudes are equal in length. (iii) The distance between the Longitudes varies as it converges at the poles and extends at the equator. (iv) Each Longitude or Meridian is a semi Circle. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 3 Motions of The Earth (A) 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. c **(B)** 1. East to West 2. 366 3. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ 4. Illumination 5. seasons 6. equator **(C)** 1. b 2. c 3. e 4. d 5. a **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **(E)** 1. Days and nights are caused by the movement of earth on its axis. 2. Both the pole are at equal distance from the sun on equinox. This is why we have equal durations of day and night on the day of the equinox. 3. An imaginary line that marks the transition between darkness and illumination on the Earth's surface that is known as circle of illumination. 4. There are two factors these are responsible to make seasons – (i) The revolution of earth (ii) The effect of the angular tilt of the earth. 5. The earth rotates on its axis and takes a full one circle in 24 hours. **(F)** 1. If the earth would not rotate then there would not be days and nights. The deflection of winds and ocean currents also would not happen sun also would not rise in east and set in the west. 2. Equinox is the position of the Earth when the axis of the earth is so positioned that both the poles are at equal distance from the sun. 3. February have 29 days after every four years, because in the calendar there are 365 days in a year but our Earth takes 365 days and 5 hours, 48 minutes and 56 seconds to complete a revolution. So every fourth year has 366 days to take into account of the 6 hours of every year which adds to 24 hours in 4 years. 4. Because of the revolution of the earth we have seasons. Different seasons are the effect of the revolution of earth and of the angular tilt of the Earth that is easy to relate to the seasons on the earth. 5. When the distance of the sun from earth is the least 148.5 million km on 3rd January. The earth is said to be in perihelion. While the distance between the earth and sun is farthest, 151 million km on the earth is said to be 'Aphelion'. **(G)** 1. Students do themselves with the help of Pg. No. 97 and 98 on book. 2. The movement of earth on its axis causes day and night. The light from the sun falls on one face of the earth. As the earth rotates, the portion of the earth facing the sun turns away and the other side comes in front. Thus it causes alternate days and nights. 3. For diagram see picture on pg. no. 97. Seasons are caused by the revolution of the Earth. When the northern hemisphere is closer towards the sun it is summer there and southern hemisphere enjoy the winter at the same time. When the Northern hemisphere is farthest from the sun as compared to the southern hemisphere. Then it is winter in northern hemisphere and summer in the southern hemisphere 4. The effects of the earth's rotation are formation of day and night, sunrise in the east and sunset in the west, flattening of the earth at the poles and bulging at the equator, deflection of wind and ocean currents. 5. Our earth takes 365 days and 5 hours 48 minutes and 56 seconds to complete one revolution. But there are 365 days in a year. So to count rest of the times. We add one day more every fourth year and that is called a leap year. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 4 Role of Maps (A) 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. a **(B)** 1. atlas 2. contour 3. conventional symbol 4. gridlines 5. Political 6. Scale **(C)** 1. e 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. c **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. True **(E)** 1. A representation or a drawing of the Earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale is called map. 2. The various features of a map are directions, grid, distance, scale, legend and colours. 3. Every map has a title which tells us what kind of information is being provided in the map. 4. The internationally accepted common signs and symbols used in maps are called conventional symbol. 5. Maps normally have a network of vertical and horizontal lines. These are called the grid lines. These help in locating a place on the map. **(F)** 1. Physical map are depicting the physical features of the Earth in greater detail. They depict the mountains, hills, plateaus, rivers, ravines, seas and so on. Different colours are used to depict heights of mountains and depths of seas. While political maps depict the political divisions of the Earth. They show boundaries between countries, states, districts, cities and places. The other details of rivers mountains etc are very few or non existent on such maps. 2. There are four principal directions called cardinal points. They are North, South, East and West. These points give the basic directions. Then there are intermediate directions. These are identified in exactly between two cardinal directions. They get their name from the two directions on their either side. For example the direction between North and East is North East. The direction between South and West is South West. Similarly there are North West and South East. 3. On a map, it is difficult to show features like settlements, bridges, post offices, railway lines, vegetation, etc, because there is not enough space to actually draw them. They are depicted by using certain colours, symbols or letters. The common signs and symbols that are inter-nationally accepted and used in maps are called the conventional symbols. Every map has a legend or a key which explains the different colours and symbols used in it. 4. Maps are useful for students and common people alike. They are easy to handle and can be carried everywhere. Maps provide a lot of information to planners, sailors, pilots, drivers, miners, surveyors, engineers, environmentalists and many other people. Even the strategies of an army depend on information provided in maps. 5. Conventional symbols are used in a map to represent different features because it has an understood or widely accepted interpretation. **(G)** 1. Advantages of a globe are – (i) It is the only accurate way to study, the whole Earth. (ii) It has no distortions. (iii) It promotes visual accuracy. A globe is a small three dimensional model of the Earth. It has various disadvantages which are as follows – (i) They are bulky. (ii) They are difficult to store or carry. (iii) They cannot have details of places and environment, vegetation, agriculture, minerals etc. (iv) It cannot show the details of land-forms, location of small towns and so on. 2. A map and the actual distance on the ground. There are three types of scale that are commonly used. Direct Statements : In this type of scale, the units of distance are mentioned on the map. For example, 1 cm = 100 km. This means that 1 cm on the map corresponds to a distance of 100 km on the ground. Linear Scale : Here, a straight line is drawn and it is divided according to the proportional distance on the ground. This scale helps in the direct measurement of distance on the map. Representative Fraction : In this type of scale, the units of distance are not mentioned. The ratio between the map distance and the ground distance is represented as a fraction. 3. (i) Physical Maps – These map are depicting the physical features of the Earth in greater detail. They depict the mountains, hills, plateaus, rivers, ravines, seas and so on. Different colours are used to depict heights of mountains and depths of seas. (ii) Political Maps – These maps depict the political divisions of the Earth. They show boundaries between countries, states, districts, cities and places. The other details of rivers mountains etc are very few or non existent on such maps. (iii) Thematic Maps – These maps depict special themes like Road map, Rail map, Weather

Map, Wind or rain pattern maps, Industrial maps, Agricultural pattern maps, Forest map and such varied themes. 4. Comparison between a sketch and a plan. (i) Sketch – (a) May cover a small or large area. (b) Not drawn to scale. (c) Does not show all details but only the necessary ones. (ii) Plan – (a) Covers a small area. (b) Drawn on a large scale. (c) Shows accurate details. 5. As it is not possible to draw on a map the actual shape and size of different features (e.g. buildings, roads, bridges) they are shown by using certain standard letters, shades, colours, pictures and lines. These symbols give a lot of information in a little space. Using these symbols, maps can be drawn easily. The use of symbols makes maps simple to read. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 5 Major Domains of The Earth (A) 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. d **(B)** 1. Hydrosphere 2. caspian sea 3. Australia 4. Indian 5. Mantle **(C)** 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. f 6. e **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **(E)** 1. It is the name given to 'an arm of a sea or ocean partly enclosed by land. On the Map you would be able to see various gulfs such as Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Panama, etc. 2. Two water bodies connected by Bering Strait are Chukchi Sea to North and with Bering Sea to South. 3. The four major domains of the Earth are Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere. 4. The smallest continent is Australia. 5. The Earth appears blue from space because three fourth of the Earth is covered by water. 6. There is mutual interdependence between the plants and the animals as well. Such interdependent living is called an eco-system. **(F)** 1. The temperature of the atmosphere increases because of the heat absorbed by the gases, dust particles and water vapour present in air. As we go upwards from the surface of the Earth, air becomes thinner and the amount of dust particles and water vapour is less. Hence, heat absorbed by air is less. Thus, air temper-ature decreases with altitude. 2. The components of the atmosphere are useful to us in various ways. (i) Nitrogen is required to maintain the fertility of the soil. (ii) Oxygen is the gas that living beings breathe in. (iii) Carbon dioxide helps plants to produce food in the presence of sunlight. It also keeps the Earth warm by absorbing the heat radiated from the surface. This is called the greenhouse effect. (iv) Ozone protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun. (v) The water vapour in the atmosphere causes weather phenomena. (vi) The dust particles form the nucleus for condensation which results in the formation of clouds. 3. To feed the growing population and meet their needs, natural resources are being exploited recklessly. Forests are cleared to convert them into field or towns. Trees are cut down and minerals are dug out. More and more factories are set up. Increase of silt in rivers is taking place. This leads to flooding. More and more vehicles run on the roads. Factory dumps and dis-charges are continuously polluting our water bodies and air which even nature cannot purify. Smoke from the factories and motor vehicles pollutes the air which causes disease and death to various organisms. All these human activities disturb our natural environment. 4. Ganga plain is thickly populated because it has fertile land. The presence of alluvial soil and the river Ganga and Yamuna with their tributaries together contribute to higher agricultural possibilities which in turn make it highly populated. 5. We should avoid using chemical pesticides or fertilizers in your yard plant trees and encourage others to plant trees as well. Keep your vehicle well checked and maintained. Adopt 3Rs of solid waste management. Reduce, reuse and recycle use the power supplied abundantly by wind and sun. **(G)** 1. The Lithosphere, the Hydrosphere and the Atmosphere. All these three have jointly helped create the Biosphere. The Biosphere means the living world. It includes all living objects from the micro organisms to everything which is part of the plant and the animal world. These could be under water, on the soil or even those which are in the air. The word bios finds its origin in the Greek word Bio which means life. All living

objects need a particular type of environment to live in. Similarly there are plants which live under water, and there are others which live on the Earth. There are varieties which need cool temperatures to survive and there are yet others which need only high temperatures. Be it the animal world or the plant world, different species have adapted to different environment and if their environment is disturbed they would not be able to survive. The plants or animals depend on the three fundamental components of the Earth provided by the lithosphere, hydrosphere and the atmosphere. 2. Asia is the largest continent. It has a large land mass that has the Pacific ocean in the East, the Ural Mountains in the West, the Indian Ocean in its South and Arctic Ocean in the North. This is also the most densely populated continent. It has the highest mountain range of the world, called the Himalayas. Africa is the second largest continent of the world. It has Indian ocean in its East, Atlantic ocean in the West, Mediterranean sea in its North and Southern ocean in its South. This continent is the only continent through which the Equator and both Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn pass through. 3. The life on mountain region is very hard because higher up, the air thinner, making it more difficult to get enough oxygen to allow your body to work. 4. 'Lithos' means 'stone' and as such lithosphere means the solid crust of the Earth. It includes all types of land masses, big or small, even or uneven, high mountains and deep valleys, vast plains and plateaus, etc. Heights of these land masses are measured from the sea level. As all oceans of the world are connected with one another, so the level of sea water remains the same everywhere. About 71% of the Earth's surface is under oceans and seas. All the water bodies on the Earth's surface namely oceans, seas, lakes, rivers together with snow and ice, are collectively called the hydrosphere. Of all the planets, it is only the Earth which has hydrosphere. That is why the Earth is known as the watery planet because it is the only planet of the solar system which contains a huge quantity of water, about 71% of the total area of the globe about 97 per cent of the total water of the globe is found in the ocean and the rest 3 per cent consists of the water of the lakes, rivers and the water obtained from snow and ice. 5. To feed the growing population and meet their needs, natural resources are being exploited recklessly. Forests are cleared to convert them into field or towns. Trees are cut down and minerals are dug out. More and more factories are set up. Increase of silt in rivers is taking place. This leads to flooding. More and more vehicles run on the roads. Even the latest advances in science and technology have done little to contain the harmful effects of this expansion. Factory dumps and discharges are continuously polluting our water bodies and air which even nature cannot purify. The waters of our holy rivers, like the Ganga, are also being polluted because of factory wastes and other pollutants that are constantly being poured into them. Smoke from the factories and motor vehicles pollutes the air which causes disease and death to various organisms. All these factors may disturb and damage irreparably the balance in nature that sustains life in the biosphere. If it is not checked in time all kinds of organism will suffer the threat of extinction. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 6 Important Landforms (A) 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. a **(B)** 1. tectonic 2. continental 3. alluvium 4. fold 5. mouth 6. coastal plain **(C)** 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **(E)** 1. The deposition of the worn down materials in low-lying areas increases the elevation of these areas. This is called aggradation. 2. Erosion is the process by which the surface of the Earth gets worn down. It can be caused by natural elements such as wind and glacial ice. 3. These are formed due to the compression of plates during their movement as depicted in the sketch below. (See. the fig. - folding of the mountain in book on p.no. 127) 4. Among these high mountains we find frozen rivers which are called Glaciers. These glaciers are frozen mass of ice which may be hundreds of feet thick and hundreds

of metres wide just like a river you see. 5. Most plains have fertile soil and are, thus, ideal for agriculture. River plains have abundant supply of water, which is very useful for human settlements. **(F)** 1. Plateaus are useful to us as they are characterized by rich mineral deposits. For example Chhota Nagpur plateau in India is rich in coal and iron. There are many water falls where river water falls over the edge of the plateau on the lower heights. At places these falls are used to generate electricity. The Plateau which have black soil are good for crops like cotton and other cash crops. Extensive farming is done on such soil. Natural beauty of plateau areas also attract many tourist. 2. (i) Structural Plains – These plains have been formed in the areas where the rock layers on the Earth's crust are aligned almost horizontally. They are also called tectonic plains. The best example of a structural plain is the Russian Platform. (ii) Erosional Plains – These plains have been formed as a result of the continuous wearing down of the highlands due to the action of the agents of erosion. The West Siberian plain is a good example of an erosional plain. 3. The various landforms on the Earth's surface are a result of two types of forces – internal and external. The internal forces act from inside the Earth towards the surface. They act suddenly and cause an uplift or subsidence of the Earth's crust, leading to the formation of mountains and plateaus. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are examples of internal forces. The external forces act on the surface of the Earth. They act slowly and wear down the highlands, depositing materials in the lowlands. Running water, moving ice, wind and waves are examples of external forces. 4. Plains are useful to us in a number of ways. (i) Most plains have fertile soil and are, thus, ideal for agriculture. (ii) River plains have abundant supply of water, which is very useful for human settlements. (iii) The flat surface of plains helps in the construction of transport network, buildings, industries, etc. **(G)** 1. Block Mountains are formed when some times the plate drift outwards and cause vertical displacement in pieces of land. Pieces of land may sink downwards or rise upwards. The uplifted blocks are called Horsts and the lowered blocks are called Graben. The Vosges Mountains in Europe in one such example. 2. Mountains play an important part in human life. (i) Mountains have many effects on movement of winds and flow of water. High mountains block the movement of winds from one side to the other. For example due to the presence of Himalayas cold winds from Tibet and China cannot come towards India and similarly they force clouds to shed the moisture in India. (ii) Many rivers flow out of the glaciers in the Himalayas and other regions of the country. These rivers provide water for agriculture and other uses to people living in the plains. (iii) Mountains have rich deposits of minerals. These can be extracted for use by human beings. (iv) Many people visit the mountains for adventure and tourism. Tourists visit mountainous regions for their natural scenic beauty. (v) Mountains have a variety of flora and fauna which is quite different from the plains. 3. (i) Plateaus –Plateaus are a type of raised grounds which are peculiarly flat on top. They are like table tops and stand distinctly from the rest of the surroundings. They may be just a few metres to hundreds of metres high. They are generally formed by cooling of volcanic material which settles down and solidifies after an eruption. The Deccan-plateau of India, the Plateau of Tibet are two famous plateaus of Asia. (ii) Tectonic Plateaus – During the continental drift, the ancient landmass got separated. Today it exists as continental blocks in the various continents. These are called tectonic plateaus. Depending on their location, these plateaus can be – continental, intermontane or piedmont. Continental plateaus rise abruptly from the adjacent lowland or sea. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau of India, Plateau of South Africa and the Plateau of Western Australia are some examples of such plateaus. Intermontane plateaus are enclosed by mountain ranges, for example, the Tibet Plateau, the Plateau of Iran, the Bolivian Plateau and the Great Basin in the USA. Piedmont plateaus are formed at the foot of

the mountains. The Plateau of Patagonia in Argentina belongs to this type. (iii) Residual Plateaus – The old fold or block mountains, worn down by millions of years of erosion, some-times get converted to plateaus. The Fjeld Plateau in Scandinavia, the Cumberland Plateau in the USA and the Central Rhine Upland are plateaus of this type. (iv) Volcanic Plateaus – When a volcanic eruption takes place along narrow fissures or cracks in the Earth's crust, magma spreads out over large areas. Layers of lava sheets are formed, which result in plateaus. The Deccan Plateau in India, the Sanke Plateau in the USA, the Anrim Plateau in Northern Ireland and the Ethiopian Plateau are good examples of volcanic plateaus.

4. Types of Plains – Based on their formation, plains are classified into three types – structural plains, erosional plains and depositional plains. (i) Structural Plains – These plains have been formed in the areas where the rock layers on the Earth's crust are aligned almost horizontally. They are also called tectonic plains. The best example of a structural plain is the Russian Platform. (ii) Erosional Plains – These plains have been formed as a result of the continuous wearing down of the highlands due to the action of the agents of erosion. The West Siberian plain is a good example of an erosional plain. (iii) Depositional Plains – These plains have been formed as a result of the deposition of materials in low-lying areas. The most common type of such plains is the alluvial plain formed by the deposition of sand, silt and clay carried by rivers. The Northern Plains of India, formed by the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers, the Mississippi-Missouri Basin of North American and the Yangtze Basin of China all belong to this category. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 7 Salient Features of India (A) 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. b **(B)** 1. inland 2. Rajasthan 3. prime meridian 4. 2.4% 5. South 6. Malwa **(C)** 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. b **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False **(E)** 1. Pakistan on the West, China, Nepal and Bhutan in the North, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the East and Sri Lanka in the South. 2. Sunderbans 3. (i) Shivaliks are extend over a width of 10-50 km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres. (ii) These are covered with thick gravel and alluvium. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shivaliks are known as Duns. 4. Narmada and Tapi 5. The Triangular depositional feature made at the mouth of the river is known as delta. **(F)** 1. India has borders touching seven Countries. These are Pakistan on the West, China, Nepal and Bhutan in the North, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the East and Sri Lanka in the South. Sri Lanka is slightly separated from India by the Palk strait. 2. Comparison between the Western and the Eastern Coastal plains – (i) Western Coastal Plain – (a) It is a narrow strip, bordered by the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea. (b) It merges with the Gujarat Plain. (c) There are estuaries and lagoons or backwaters, particularly in Kerala. (ii) Eastern Coastal Plain – (a) It is a wide plain, bordered by the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. (b) It merges with the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta. (c) It includes the large deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauveri. 3. The northwestern part of the Deccan Plateau covering Maharashtra and parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh is called the Deccan Trap. This region is made up of sheets of lava which had oozed out from huge cracks on the Earth's surface millions of years ago. The Peninsular Plateau is drained by a number of large rivers. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauveri form large deltas before flowing into the Bay of Bengal. Narmada and Tapi are the only rivers in this region which flow into the Arabian Sea. These rivers are rain fed and hence seasonal. Therefore, unlike the Himalayan rivers, they are not suitable for navigation. 4. The Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands are a chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal. They are bigger in size and more numerous and scattered as compared to the Lakshadweep. The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories – The Andaman in the north and The Nicobar in the south. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands too. These islands lie close to equator, and experience equatorial climate and have thick forest cover. 5. The Himalayas beyond Brahmaputra turn sharply South and are

known as the Purvan-chal. They are lower in height and include the Mishmi Hills. There are smaller hill ranges in the North-East India which are famously called the Garo, Khasi and Jaintia ranges. **(G)** 1. The southern portion of India forms a Peninsula which has Arabian Sea on the west and Bay of Bengal on the east. The Indian Ocean touches it in the south. The North South extent of India is between $8^{\circ}4'$ north to $37^{\circ}6'$ north latitudes. Thus, you will find that the Tropic of Cancer passes close to the centre of the country. East West spread extends from $68^{\circ}7'$ East to $97^{\circ}25'$ East Longitude. India has chosen $82^{\circ}30'$ East as its standard meridian and the time on this meridian is followed all over the country. Thus Indian Standard Time (IST) is + 5 hours 30 minutes from Prime Meridian. 2. The region to the South of the Himalayan Range running West to East in the Northern plains. The Northern plains have been formed by the three major river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is rich in alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium over millions of years is known to have formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, is a densely populated region. The Northern plains are rich in minerals. They have a fertile soil and have availability of adequate water supply. The climate is also favourable. All these factors has led to higher agricultural productivity. There are many rivers flowing in this region which form tributaries for the three main rivers the Indus, The Ganga (Ganges) and Brahmaputra. The famous tributaries are the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej which join the river Indus. 3. India is distinct and well knit geographical unit with a variety of physical divisions. a diversion of terrain , climate, soil, and reasources has created these divisions. minerals, crops and raw material for industries are also unequally distributed. In spite of all these regional and geographical differences , there is an integration and unity . the regions are interdependent for crops , minerals and raw materials of both agro-based and mineral-based industry a seasonal rhythm is prevalent in the festivals , agricultural practises and culture of the people. 4. The Peninsular plateau is a tableland. It is composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. The Peninsular plateau is considered the oldest land mass as it was formed due to the drifting of the Gondwana land. The plateau consists of broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. There are forests in this region too. This region is composed of many metamorphic, sedimentary and igneous rocks. This is unique to this plateau only. There are many minerals found in this region. There are many live and seasonal rivers flowing this region and originating from this plateau. They are Godavari, Krishna, Narmada, Tapti and Kaveri. 5. Himalayas comprises of three main ranges. (i) The Great Himalayas is the Northern most of the three. It is also known as Himadri. The Heights of these mountains is around 6000 metres above mean sea level. The highest peaks are in this range which includes the Mt. Everest and K2. The Great Himalayas starts in northern Kashmir and extends eastwards into Southern Tibet and Nepal. The ranges have many glaciers which act as the natural reserves of water. (ii) The Central range is called Lesser Himalayas or Himachal. The range is considered as the most rugged mountain system. The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 km. This region is well known for its hill stations. These ranges extend east-wards. (iii) The southern most range of the Himalayas is called the Shivaliks. These extend over a width of 10-50 km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres. These are covered with thick gravel and alluvium. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shivaliks are known as Duns. Dehra Dun is one of the well-known Duns. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 8 India Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife (A) 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. b **(B)** 1. monsoon 2. Arabian 3. Sundri 4. loo 5. Van Mahotsav **(C)** 1. a 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. d **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **(E)** 1. Rhinoceros, Nilgiri Tahr, Bengal Tigers, Black Buck and Macaque 2. (a) There should be a ban on hunting and killing of endangered species. (b) Ban on purchase and sale of animals skin, fur and bones.

3. Evergreen forests are found on the western slopes of the Western Ghats, Parts of West Bengal and Odhisa. 4. Winter season, summer season, summer monsoon and retreating monsoon. 5. Mangrove trees can survive in both fresh water and salt water. These trees have special roots called breathing roots. **(F)** 1. Forests are important to us in a number of ways. (i) Forests provide us with plenty of useful products, out of which, timber is the most important. The evergreen and deciduous trees provide hardwood for making doors, windows and furniture. The coniferous trees yield softwood, which is used for making plywood, packing boxes and matchsticks. It is the principal raw material for making paper and newsprint. (ii) The forests also yield a host of other products such as lac, resins, gums, medicinal herbs, fruits, dyes, honey, cellulose, grasses and leaves. (iii) They help in maintaining the ecological balance, by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. (iv) They prevent soil erosion by binding the soil with tree roots. In this way floods are also controlled. (v) Forests increase the moisture content in the air. (vi) They provide natural habitat for wild-life. 2. The trees in the rainforests shed their leaves at different times of the year. Hence these forests appear evergreen. They are very dense. The trees are tall and of the hardwood type. They have broad leaves that form a canopy, preventing sunlight from penetrating deep into the forest. A number of species grow in the same areas. There is a thick undergrowth of shrubs and creepers. Ebony, mahogany, rosewood and cinchona are the common trees. 3. To prevent large scale damage to the wildlife several steps have been taken to preserve the wild life of India. Wild life sanctuaries, national parks and Biosphere reserves have been set up at various parts of the country. A ban on hunting and poaching of wild animals has been imposed in these reserves. Some animals have been declared as protected species and some are declared as endangered species. 4. During the winter months, low pressure is present over the surrounding seas. So the wind blows from the northern part towards southern part of India. As it is a dry wind blows out land, no rainfall occur in any part of India except in the Coromandel Coast. As the wind blows over the Bay of Bengal it collects moisture and dashes against the East Coast having heavy rainfall in the Coromandel Coast. So Coromandel Coast receives low rainfall during summer & heavy rainfall during winter months. 5. The annual rainfall in Mawsynram in Meghalaya is the highest in the world, while some places in the desert remain extre-mely dry. These regional differences occur due to the vast latitudinal extent of India and the varied landform features present here. **(G)** 1. The climate of a region is affected by the following factors : (i) The Latitude or the distance from the Equator. (ii) The Altitude or the height from mean sea level. (iii) The Distance from the sea. (iv) The Direction of the winds. (v) The Surface of the Earth which includes the direction of mountain ranges or obstruction to winds. 2. Forests and plants are essential for life on the Earth. They maintain the balance of availability of the most essential gases on the Earth for human life. Cutting down forests can cause reduction of availability of oxygen. While the plants are one part of the environment, the animal world which thrives in these regions are equally important for the plants to maintain their cycle of life. Animals eat the plants and also help transport their seeds from one place to other. This is a natural phenomenon to maintain the ecological balance. Animals release carbon dioxide which is essential for plants. Therefore there is interdependence between the two. 3. They are found in areas with less than 100 cm of annual rainfall. Areas : Thorny forests are found in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, drier parts of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Deccan Plateau. Characteristics : The trees in these forests are short and widely scattered. They have adapted to withstand dry conditions. They have long roots, which enable them to obtain water from deep below the ground. Their leaves are thorny or fleshy which help to reduce the loss of water. Acacia, babul, khajur and kikar are common in the areas of moderate rainfall, while thorny bushes and shrubs are found in the drier parts. 4. India is a country which has a variety of animals and birds. The animal world in India includes nearly all types of animals excluding those which need extreme cold climate to

survive. The animals are found in large numbers in areas which are more conducive for their living. (i) The Southern regions of India especially Kerala and Karnataka have more number of elephants. The Indian elephant is different than the ones in Africa as the Indian elephant has smaller ears and is slightly smaller than those of Africa. (ii) The Gir Forest region of Gujarat is famous for lions. The Indian tiger is mainly found in Bengal, Hills of Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. (iii) Rhinoceros and Hippopotamus are mainly found in Assam. (iv) The Dry Regions of Rajasthan have Camels and many-many varieties of Deer and Neel Gaay. The Odisha coast is famous for Turtle hatcheries. (v) The Hills of Himachal and Jammu Kashmir are famous for bear and leopards. (vi) The Marshy areas have plenty of varieties of monkeys, crocodiles and other reptiles. (vii) Large Variety of Birds are also found across the Indian countryside. 5. The South-West monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate. The season is spread over four months, but the actual period at a particular place depends on onset and withdrawal dates of monsoons. The Monsoon onset starts from the Kerala coast, which is generally by 1 June. This then advances into the whole of the country and moisture laden winds come from the Arabian Sea into the Indian land mass. Around September, with the Sun fast retreating south, the northern land mass of the Indian subcontinent begins to cool off rapidly. With this air pressure begins to build over northern India, the Indian Ocean and its surrounding atmosphere still holds its heat. This causes the cold wind to sweep down towards the vast expanse of Indian Ocean south of the Deccan peninsula. This is known as the Northeast Monsoon or Retreating Monsoon. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CIVICS

CH. 1 Understanding Diversity (A) 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. d **(B)** 1. twenty two 2. Pashmina 3. temples 4. Krishna 5. Rabindra Nath Tagore 6. India **(C)** 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. e 5. d **(D)** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True **(E)** 1. Some festivals that are celebrated in India are Holi, Dussehra, Diwali, Pongal, Onam, Id etc. 2. The national festivals of India are Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti. 3. Hindi is predominantly spoken in Bihar, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand. 4. Unity in diversity 5. Kathak, kathakali, kuchipudi, manipuri, bihu, garba, ghoomar etc. **(F)** 1. It means understanding that each individual is unique and recognizing our individual differences. These can be along the dimensions of race, ethnicity, gender, socio-economic status or other ideologies. 2. 22 languages are recognized by Indian constitution. These are Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Meitei, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. 3. Buddhism was spread by Ashoka in Kashmir region nearly 2500 years back. It is said that Buddhism spread to Tibet through this region of India. 4. The caste system affected the society by making the people more exposed to prejudice, stereotyping and other things. These differences in rankings often caused disputes within the society. Indian society is caste ridden. The people of one caste don't like to mix with others. This division of society into so many religions, castes and sub-castes comes in the way of the unity and integrity of the Indian nation. 5. The students are from diverse background yet they are your friends. Thus you are united together as one even while you all are from diverse backgrounds. In nutshell this is what Unity in Diversity is. **(G)** 1. (i) Linguistic Diversity – India has a diverse list of spoken languages. At least 800 languages and 2000 dialects have been identified. Of these, 22 languages have been recognized by the constitution. Some of these national languages include Hindi, Gujarati, Manipuri, Santhali, Telugu and Urdu. One would think this variety of languages would make it difficult to communicate. But on the contrary, respect for each other's language and knowledge of a common language like Hindi or English help people to communicate with each other. (ii) Religious Diversity – There are many religions in India. People have different gods, faiths, beliefs. They follow different ways or rituals to pray and appease their Gods. While Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism, Christianity are commonly known

religions but all these have sub sects as well. (iii) Regional And Cultural Diversity – Festivals or celebrations are based on different occasions. They are either related to religion or crop. Some are related to seasons and some to commemorate political achievements. (iv) Economic Diversity – India is a vast country. It has all types of geographical features and climatic regions. All such factors greatly affect the economic activities of the people. 2. India is a vast country. It has all types of geographical features and climatic regions. All such factors greatly affect the economic activities of the people. For example, people being near the sea lead a different life from those living in a mountainous area. Likewise when man began to lead a community life and laid the foundation of villages, his activities were limited to primary activities (main) like farming, fishing and hunting, etc. Soon he began to process raw materials he acquired from nature. These activities were not primary but secondary activities such as carpentry, weaving, dyeing, etc. When villages grew into towns and towns into cities, the third type of activity developed. 3. India is a land of great diversity where we, Indians, despite our differences have lived harmoniously for centuries. We worship different gods, eat a variety of food, celebrate different festivals and speak various languages. But when you ponder over it, you will realise that there are so many things that we do identically. Only our ways of doing them are different. 4. Kerala and Ladakh are two mountainous regions of India that show some differences between them. Kerala is an Indian state situated on the Malabar Coast of south-west India. On the other hand, Ladakh is a mountainous region of Jammu and Kashmir. Kerala is a very popular state laden with many points of interest. It is a state known for natural beauty, scenery and backwaters. It is home to Ayurvedic treatment centers. On the other hand, Ladakh is known for its mountain beauty and culture. It is interesting to note that Ladakh is known as 'Little Tibet'. This is due to the fact that the place is influenced a lot by Tibet. The highlands of Kerala experience several types of landslides, of which debris flows are the most common. 5. India has a diverse list of spoken languages. At least 800 languages and 2000 dialects have been identified. Of these, 22 languages have been recognized by the constitution. Some of these national languages include Hindi, Gujarati, Manipuri, Santhali, Telugu and Urdu. One would think this variety of languages would make it difficult to communicate. But on the contrary, respect for each other's language and knowledge of a common language like Hindi or English help people to communicate with each other. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 2 Diversity : Prejudice, Discrimination & In Equality (A) 1. c 2. b 3. b **(B)** 1. drafting 2. social bias 3. secular 4. Apartheid 5. financial **(C)** 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. b **(D)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **(E)** 1. Bhim Rao Ambedkar 2. Prejudice is bad for society. Sometimes people are so prejudiced that they do not even want to talk or meet with certain people. This divides the society. We should avoid taking decision without knowing and understanding the realities. 3. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi 4. (a) Difference between the majority and minority communities. (b) Religious diversity 5. Treating people differently with a sense of negative attitude is known as discrimination. **(F)** 1. There were less facilities of education and growth. Business and jobs were less. Less education and poverty made them believe in things which were not factual. 2. Stereotyping is when you assume that everyone of a certain group has certain traits. Discrimination in this context implies that you're actually preventing somebody from doing something, or denying them an opportunity, because of this stereotype. As in, stereotyping is the way you think, and discrimination is something you do! 3. Ambedkar fought bitterly with Gandhi and the Indian National Congress on issues of dalit rights and representation throughout the 1930s and 1940s. But when India achieved independence, Nehru named Ambedkar India's first Minister of Law. More important for the position of dalits in independent India, the new nation's temporary assembly elected Ambedkar chairman of the committee that drafted its constitution. Under his leadership, the

constitution legally abolished untouchability and included safeguards for depressed minorities.

4. Prejudice and discrimination are due to various causes which are enlisted below : (i) Prejudice and discrimination are the result of social bias. They are not universal, or something humans have inherited or are born with. Sometimes even parents can be the cause of prejudice and discrimination when they discriminate between a girl child and a boy child. (ii) Difference between the majority and minority communities many a time result in prejudice and discrimination. (iii) Sometimes religious diversity also gives rise to the ideas of prejudice and discrimination. Not to speak of different religions, so often, there are many sects in the same religion. We so often hear of conflicts between the Protestant and Catholics, between the Shias and Sunnis, between the Schedule Castes and the Upper Classes. (iv) Practices like slavery, different immigration laws, temple entry, apartheid, social exclusions from schools and hospitals, disenfranchisement (or not giving voting rights) also lead to prejudice and discrimination. (v) Sometimes ignorance, general social forces and apathy (disinterest or lack of interest) may prove principal reasons for the rise of prejudice and discrimination.

5. Equality is a value that one should keep striving for in order to bring about happiness and unity in the society. It is something that can be brought about only by determined efforts of the people. We must learn that there is no place for prejudices or discrimination in our communities, homes, schools and work places if we want to have a just society.

(G) 1. The practices of prejudices and discrimination prove very harmful in many ways : (i) Prejudice and discrimination lead to ethnic hostilities which constitute a major danger to peace both within a nation and among nations. (ii) Prejudice and discrimination lead to disunity which results in dissolving the society through strife and war. World peace will elude our grasp while prejudice and discrimination continue to disturb the collective life of humanity. (iii) Prejudice and discrimination leads to racial arrogance (feeling of superiority) among whites and against the blacks, as in many countries. They create a deep wedge among different groups in the world. For a long time the practice of 'Apartheid' or racial discrimination was prevalent in South Africa. (iv) Prejudice and discrimination produce harmful effects in the political domain as well. Stress and strain continue between both the dominant and subject groups as a result of which progress of both the groups becomes retarded. (v) Prejudice and discrimination lead to a deep-rooted mistrust, suspicion and bitterness in the society.

2. In India, discriminatory attitude towards men and women has existed for generations and affects the lives of both genders. (a) Literacy Rate The literacy rate among women is only 54% as compared to 76% among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education than spending equally on their daughters. (b) Unpaid Work The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. Though on an average, Indian women work one hour more than men everyday, most of them are not paid equally and therefore, their work is often not valued. (c) Sex Ratio In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons, and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. This has led to a decline in the child sex ratio (the number of girl children per thousand boys) in the country to merely 927. (d) Domestic Violence There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Both urban as well as rural areas have become unsafe for women They are not safe even within their own homes from beating and other forms of domestic violence.

3. Many centuries ago the people in the society were divided into four classes depending on the job they did. The 'Brahmins' were supposed to be those who were educated and wise. The 'Kshatriyas' were those who defended the people and ruled states. The Vaishyas were those who were involved in trade and the Shudras who did jobs like cleaning etc. As the time passed this system changed and those who did jobs like cleaning etc were thought to be unclean and unhygienic. Therefore people kept away from them.

4. Prejudice is bad for society. Sometimes people are so prejudiced that they do not even want to talk or meet with

certain people. This divides the society. We should avoid taking decision without knowing and understanding the realities. 5. The Constitution of our Nation gives us all the right to equality. Every citizen is supposed to get equal opportunity to live, study, work and earn a living with respect and dignity. Our Constitution allows people to have the freedom to follow a religion of their choice, celebrate festivals in the manner they wish to, use the language they are comfortable with. No one can compel them to use a particular language. In the social and economic arena, the Constitution granted equal opportunities to all. It laid down special sections to empower the economically and socially weaker sections of the society, namely the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the other backward classes. Untouchability was abolished and declared a punishable offence. People were free to choose the kind of work they wanted to do and government jobs were open to all. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 3 Role of The Government (A) 1. a 2. a 3. d 4. d **(B)** 1. Parliament 2. laws 3. king 4. everyone 5. property **(C)** 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. b **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True **(E)** 1. The government is, thus, needed to ensure that the requirements of the citizens of the country are fulfilled. It act on behalf of the people by taking the important decisions and implementing these among all the people within its territory. 2. Local level, State level and National level. 3. Monarchy, Dictatorship and Democracy 4. Legislature, executive and judiciary. 5. Democracy is the form of government where the people select their leader. In large countries with huge population, it is not possible to have only one leader. So people of different regions select their leaders. Then all such elected leaders or representatives, sit together and form a government. (Such system is called representative democracy, as representatives of the people form the government). **(F)** 1. A country where every adult citizen has been granted the right to vote, it is said to be followed the principal of Universal Adult Franchise. In India every adult citizen has a right to vote. 2. The two features of democracy are – (i) Majority Rule – The system of government is based on parliamentary majority. (ii) Representative Elections – The people are allowed to elect representatives to speak for their views. 3. Discrimination or separation on the basis of colour and race is known as Apartheid. 4. Democracy is a form of government run by the representatives of the people and the government is responsible to people for its actions while dictatorship is a government where one man who is normally from a military background rules the state. 5. We can call India as a democratic country because he head of the country that is president is chosen by the representatives of people moreover there are many rights awarded to its citizen by its constitution to its people belonging to different cultures ,languages and religions to live a comfortable and secure life. India elects its representatives to the parliament through adult franchise. **(G)** 1. The government has divided its job and made different people responsible to carry out the duties at different levels. (i) Local Level – The government at the village, community, locality, town and district level are known as the Local Government. They look after the affairs in these regions. They are responsible to see that the problems of the people in the village locality town or district are resolved. (ii) State Level – This is slightly higher level than local level. They look after affairs of the state. They pass orders to the local government and also see that the local government does its job properly. (iii) National Level – This is the highest level. They are responsible for the whole country. They pass orders to the state government on some matters and check that the State Government function properly. 2. The organ of the government that makes the laws is called the Legislature. Its main functions are the following : (i) Legislation : Legislation is the most important function of a legislature. A legislature makes new laws and amends old laws in the light of past experiences and present requirements. (ii) Control over Executive : It exercises control over the Executive. The Council of Ministers is answerable to the Parliament. The Parliament can also remove the Council of Ministers or pass a No

Confidence motion against it. (iii) Amendment of the Constitution : The Parliament can amend the Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down therein. (iv) Passing the Budget : A legislature has full control over the government's finances. In a parliamentary government, the Finance Minister presents the budget before the Parliament. The Parliament has the power to reject or pass any proposed tax or item of expenditure. (v) Judicial Functions : In some countries the legislature, is the highest court of appeal. In India, and in America, it can impeach the President. 3. Functions of the Judiciary – (i) Interpretation of The Constitution : In a democratic country, which has a written Constitution, the judiciary has the sole power to interpret the Constitution. It can also declare a particular law ultra vires, i.e., against Constitution, if it violates the spirit of the Constitution. (ii) Settlement of Disputes : The most important function of judiciary is to settle the disputes (a) among the individual citizens, (b) between citizens and the government, (c) between the Centre and a State or (d) among different states of the country. (iii) Protection of the Fundamental Rights : The judiciary protects the fundamental rights of the citizens as granted to them by the Constitution against other individuals, associations or the state. (iv) To Give Advice to The President : Whenever the President so desires, he can seek the advice of the Supreme Court regarding the legal position of any matter. 4. For India, the struggle to achieve democracy was a long one. India had been under the British rule for almost two hundred years from 1757 till 1947. During this period several attempts were made by Indians to participate in the governance of the country. But, these attempts were not encouraged by the British. As a result, India did receive franchise but in a gradual manner. Before independence, only a few people could exercise the right to vote. Generally, people with property were allowed to cast their votes. Women, poor and people who had no property were not allowed to participate in the elections. After independence, India took steps to include these sections of the society in the election process and introduce universal adult franchise. **Project Report – Do your self. Activity – Do your self. Group Discussion – Do your self.**

CH. 4 The Panchayati Raj (A) 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. b **(B)** 1. Gram Sabha 2. five 3. secretary 4. Panchayat Samiti 5. grants 6. nyaya **(C)** 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False **(E)** 1. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. 2. Secretary keeps a check on the functions of panchayat. 3. The state election commission conducts election for panchayat where all people above 18 years can give note. 4. A Sarpanch is an elected head of village level statutory institution of local self government called the panchayat. 5. Committees are formed to spread needed work over more than one person and to take advantage of the abilities of the several people who serve on any particular committee. **(F)** 1. A local government has great importance of because local people know their problems well and hence it is only they who can solve them better by taking part in the local government. The local people can get their work done better, quicker and cheaper at the local level. The local government also provides sufficient scope to the elected representatives of the local people to acquire training and experience in administration. 2. The essential or compulsory functions of the Village Panchayats are as follows : (i) Construction and maintenance of village roads and waterways. (ii) Construction of culverts and roads. (iii) Planting of trees. (iv) Construction and repair of village wells and tanks. (v) Provision of clean drinking water. 3. Sources of Income – (i) It imposes tax on houses and shops. (ii) It collects tax from village markets and fairs. (iii) It imposes fee on registration of purchase of land and animals. (iv) Donation collections for community work. (v) Grants from the State Government. 4. Block Samiti is formed by – (i) The Sarpanchas of the Gram panchayats. (ii) Members of Parliament (MP) and Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLA) members of Legislative Council (MLC) who belong to that Block. They have some nominated members of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes. (iii) Block Development Officer or B.D.O. 5. (i) The Village Panchayats help the villagers in solving their own

problems. (ii) They teach them how to elect their representatives who would serve them better. In this way, the Village Panchayats give the first lesson in democracy. (iii) The villagers learn to cooperate with one another while solving their own problems. (iv) The Panchayats teach the villagers self-help and not to be over-dependent on the government. **(G)** 1. Functions of the Block Samiti – (i) It takes plans for the overall development of the entire block. It engages teams of experts and specialists in various fields like agriculture, veterinary sciences, health and education to help the people. (ii) It supervises the functioning of the Village panchayats. (iii) It projects the requirements of funds to the state and central government for developmental activities. (iv) It draws the attention of the state and central government towards major problems faced by the people of their block if they are unable to manage them. 2. There could be 7-17 Panchas depending on the number of people in an area under one Panchayat. (i) The state election commission conducts elections for the panchayats. (ii) The Panchas are elected for a tenure of five years. (iii) Any person above the age of 21 is eligible to stand for election to the post of Pancha. (iv) Some seats are reserved for women and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. (v) One person can be elected from one ward which has 500 adult voters. (vi) The Gram Sabha elects the Sarpanch also. (vii) If any member of the panchayat needs to be replaced fresh elections are held for that vacancy. 3. Nyaya means Justice. The Judicial system is also brought to the village level so as to provide speedy justice. There is no need for hiring lawyers. This helps save time and expenditure. The Nyaya panchayat is formed by the panchayat by electing people from the village. Functions – The Nyaya panchayat gives decisions on all minor cases coming up to them. Judicial Power – It decides minor cases related on land, thefts, property disputes etc, within its areas. Both the parties are required to appear before the Panchayat to plead their case. In criminal cases, the Panchayat can only impose a fine and it cannot sentence anybody to imprisonment. Normally the decision of the Panchayat is final but an appeal can be made to the Court of District Magistrate with its prior sanction. 4. Zila means District. This is the third level of Panchayati raj system. It makes plans for the development of the entire district. It acts as a link between the Block Samitis and the State Government. The Zila parishad, has the following members. Composition – (i) Pramukhs of the Block Samitis. (ii) MPs and MLAs as well as MLCs from that district. (iii) Chair-person of the municipal boards. (iv) Representatives of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes. The members elect Chairperson and vice chairperson among themselves who presides over their meetings. The District Commissioner is the Chief executive officer of the Zila parishad. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 5 Rural or District Administration (A) 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. d **(B)** 1. record 2. 2005 3. superintendent 4. District Collector 5. peace **(C)** 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **(E)** 1. The superintendent of police looks after law and order in the district. 2. The Tehsildar ensures that the records are maintained properly and the revenue collected is deposited with the government. 3. Chief Medical Officer 4. (a) He collects the from the owners land. (b) He keeps a record of crops grown on various patches of land. (c) He maintains separate records of common land of the village which is for grazing festivals etc. **(F)** 1. The police have to ensure enforcement of law. It also has to ensure peace and harmony in the area. Police stations are present for every village. A particular police station usually covers many villages. 2. For every police station, be it in towns or villages, there are only some areas that comes under its control. People within an area can report cases or inform the police about any theft, accident, injury, fight, etc., only in the police stations which cover their areas. 3. The Tehsildar is the revenue officer at the Tehsil level which has many villages under it. This level is a subdivision of the district. The Tehsildar ensures that the records are maintained properly and the revenue collected is deposited with the government. 4. Hindu Succession Act (Amendment) 2005 – Hindu Succession Act are follow : (i) The daughter will be treated as equal in all respects as the son in the eyes of law of

inheritance of property and land. (ii) The daughter, whether married or un-married, is allotted the same share as is allotted to a son. (iii) In case the daughter has died, her share of property would go to her children. 5. The written complaint lodged with the police is known as an FIR or first information report. It is an important document because it is only after the FIR is registered in the police station that the police start the investigation process. The police may not investigate the case even if you have filed an FIR, if the case is not of a serious nature or if the police feel that there is not enough ground to investigate. However, the police must records the reasons for not doing so. (G) 1. Duties of Patwari – (i) He maintains a detailed map of the area. (ii) He measures and divides it into parts called Khasras. (iii) He measures, marks and records the ownership of land on a map. (iv) He uses a tool of Chain and Links to measure land. (v) He keeps updating the records as and when it is subdivided or the ownership is changed. (vi) He maintains a separate record of common land of the village which is for grazing, festivities, etc. No one is allowed to crop on this public land. (vii) He keeps a record of crops grown on the various patches of land. (viii) He gives information to district officials about quality and quantity of crop so that the revenue can be charged. (ix) He collects the revenue from the owners of land. (x) He is responsible to inform the district authorities in case there is failure of crop due to floods, famine etc. 2. Duties of Police – (i) Their duty is to prevent crime and ensure that people live a safe life in their area of responsibility. (ii) Any person who has a complaint about being harmed by way of bodily injury, or stealth of property, robbery, cheat-ing can approach the police station with his complaint. The police is duty bound to investigate the matter and bring the guilty to book. (iii) Even if a person feels threatened from someone, he or she can seek protec-tion for the police. (iv) The Police is also responsible to ensure that no one disturbs normal peace. They take steps to check entry exit routes in fairs, markets and keep a watch on unsocial elements. They are supposed to keep a vigil during festivities so that there is no trouble by miscreants. (v) The police maintain a jail at the district level. Anyone who commits a crime can be jailed by the magistrate. The Police then ensures that the criminal remains in jail for the period of his punishment. (vi) The Polies has a lockup or a cell in the police station where they can keep a suspected criminal for short period till such time the investigations are on. 3. The 2005 Act brings all agricultural land at par with other property and makes Hindu women's inheritance rights on land legally equal to those of men in all the states. This can benefit millions of women dependent on agriculture for their survival. The act also gives all daughters (married or not) the right to reside in or seek partition of the family hose. Earlier married women did not even have the right to reside at their parent's home and unmarried daughters had residence but no right in the partitioned property. This law has helped women to be at par with men as far as the agricultural and residential property is concerned. 4. The District Collector or the District Magistrate is responsible for all the revenue and land related aspects in the District. (i) He is responsible for the correct functioning of all Tehsildars and Patwaris in the District. (ii) He hears all land disputes and gives his judgement on the same. (iii) He ensures that the revenue is collected in time and deposited with the Government. (iv) He gives his assessment and recommendation to the government on matters of compensation, in case the crops fail and the farmers suffer due to flood and famine. (v) He is responsible for rescue and relief in case of a calamity in the district. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 6 Urban Administration (A) 1. c 2. c 3. a **(B)** 1. alderman 2. deputy mayor 3. schools 4. environment 5. mayor **(C)** 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False **(E)** 1. Municipality and Municipal Corporation 2. The mayor presides over the meetings of the corporation. 3. Municipal corporation. 4. Cities having municipal committees are Guwahati, Patna, Raipur, Ahmedabad, Ambala, Rohtak, Indore, Bhopal etc. 5. The members of Municipal committee elect a Deputy Chairman. **(F)** 1. Source of Income of Municipal Corporation are – (i) Collection of house tax or property tax. (ii)

Collections of octroi. (iii) Fee on registration of births and deaths. (iv) Entertainment tax on fairs, movies etc. (v) Motor vehicle registration and road tax as well as tool tax. 2. Difference between a Municipal Corporation and a Municipality – (i) Municipal Corporation – (a) They are meant for big cities having a population as big as that of a district. (b) As they serve a large population, they have more powers. (c) They have larger resources as they serve more people. (d) The Municipal Corporations deal directly with the State Governments. (e) Municipal Corporation are less in number, they are in 50 big cities of India. (ii) Municipality – (a) They are meant for cities with a population of more than twenty thousand. (b) Their powers are less than those of Corporations. (c) Their resources are not as large as those Municipal Corporations. (d) Municipalities have to first go to district administration and through them to the State Government. 3. Municipal corporation is the form of local self government in cities with a population of over 10 lakhs. The Municipal corporation has the elected members from different wards as described above. They also have some nominated members in the corporation called Aldermen. The councillors elect a mayor and a deputy Mayor. The Mayor presides over the meetings of the Corporation. In his absence, the Deputy Mayor looks after the functions of the Mayor. 4. Voluntary functions of Municipality are – (i) To develop parks and gardens to keep the citizens healthy and fit. (ii) It may develop a zoo, a museum and some picnic resorts as well. (iii) Construct and maintain children's homes, orphanages, night-shelters rest-houses, etc. (iv) In bigger towns and cities, local bodies can provide their own cheap and efficient transport facilities. (v) Construction of toilets and bathrooms also comes under the voluntary functions of a corporation or a municipality. (G) 1. Functions of The Municipal Corporation – (i) Health And Hygiene – (a) It establishes and maintains Hospitals, dispensaries and provides for inoculation and vaccination. It carries out fumigation and sprays of pesticides to ensure that diseases do not spread. (b) It is responsible for general Hygiene and sanitation in the city. It is supposed to have the roads and streets cleaned, remove garbage and clear sewage and rain water drains. (c) It is supposed to check that the quality of food items being sold to the public by hotels and restaurants or food stalls is hygienic and safe for human consumption. (d) Establish and maintain Public toilets. (ii) Literacy and Education – (a) It is supposed to construct and run schools. (b) They are responsible to supervise the quality of education being imparted in them. (c) Create and manage Public libraries and Mobile Libraries. (iii) Public Facilities – (a) It is supposed to provide Safe and clean drinking water. (b) It is supposed to provide street Lights. (c) It is supposed to provide electricity upto every home. (d) It is responsible to construct and maintain roads, bridges, public buildings, markets etc. (e) It is supposed to maintain Public parks and gardens. (f) It is supposed to ensure public transport is available. (g) Maintain Old Age Homes, Orphanages, Night shelters etc. (h) It is responsible to maintain records of Births and Deaths. (iv) Security and Safety – It is supposed to maintain Fire brigades and Civil Defence organization. 2. The cities with a population of more than twenty thousand are managed by municipalities or Municipal Committees. The members of Municipal Committee, who generally number between 15 to 60, are also elected in the same way as the members of a Corporation. These members elect a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman. Their duties are the same as of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor. The Chairman of a Municipal Committee presides over the meetings and carries out the functions with the help of the executive members in accordance with the policies approved by the elected members. As mentioned above, a number of permanent officers like the Executive Officer, the Secretary, the Health Officer, the Education Officer, the Municipal Engineer, etc. carry out the different functions of the Municipality. 3. To discharge all these functions properly, the local bodies need money which they get from the following sources : (i) Octroi duty on goods brought into the city or taken out of the city. (ii) Taxes on property, i.e., houses, shops and lands. (iii) Taxes on vehicles. (iv) Income from water and electricity supplied to houses and factories. (v) Income

from municipal properties. (vi) Financial grants from the State Governments. (vii) Loans from the State Government whenever a municipality undertakes a special project which involves big expenditure. 4. The people can convey their resentments and grievances to the councilors or the Mayor who heads the Municipal Corporation in many ways. (i) They can approach the concerned department directly by writing a complaint or an application. (ii) They may seek a meeting with the councilor by sending in a request for an appointment. (iii) They may start a signature campaign to convey to the Municipal Corporation that many people are aggrieved. (iv) They may launch protest marches. (v) They may approach the court if they feel that they do not get their rightful living conditions. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

Model Test Paper - 1 – Do Your Self.

Model Test Paper - 2 – Do Your Self.

Model Test Paper - 3 – Do Your Self.

Class - 7 

HISTORY

CH. 1 Sources of Indian Medieval Period (A) 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. c **(B)** 1. Cartographer 2. Archaeology 3. James Mill 4. Chronicles 5. Quran **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True **(D)** 1. e 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. b **(E)** 1. A habitat is an ecological or environmental area that is inhabited by a particular species of any type of organism. 2. The idea of Bhakti emerge in the 7th century AD. 3. The Medieval Period has been marked by great political, social and economic changes. The culture that we inherited in the Modern Period was a result of these changes. This period is the Witness of remarkable spread of peasant societies, the rise of regional and imperial state of formations, the development of Hinduism and Islam as major religions and the arrival of European trading companies. 4. We include biographies accounts of foreign travellers under. 5. The place where documents and manuscripts are stored is called Archive. **(F)** 1. The medieval period has also witnessed great technological changes. For example, this period introduced the Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in Weaving and firearms for war. 2. The Medieval Period has an important place in our history. It can be judged by nothing the following points : (a) Sufficient historical material is available for the Medieval Period as compared to the Ancient Period. That is why there is no vagueness about its chronology. (b) The language like Hindi and Urdu which we speak today developed and prospered a lot during this period. (c) Many of our socio-religious customs, traditions and beliefs had their origin during this period. (d) A new Indian culture developed due to the fusion of the Hindu and Muslim cultures in the fields of art, music, painting, architecture and literature, etc. during the Medieval Period. 3. Any building that has historical significance is considered to be a monument. They may be in the form of temples, forts, palaces, etc. They provide useful information about the development of art and architecture as well as the social, political and economic life of the people of those days. Paintings are another important source of history of this period. 4. Secular literature is one which does not pertain or connect with any religion. 5. The two periods into which the historians have divided the Medieval period are the Early Medieval Period and the Later Medieval Period. **(G)** 1. The various literary sources of the medieval period – (a) Religious Literature – This includes the religious works and commentaries on the previous classical texts such as Smritis, Dharamsutras, Puranas, etc. This was the period of the Bhakti and Sufi-Saints. They wrote a lot of poetries. (b) Secular Literature – (i) Chronicles – A chronicle means a record of the rule of the kings and life at the court. Usually, kings had court chroniclers. They wrote important happenings of the kingdom in detail. (ii) Autobiographies – Some important autobiographies of this period are as –

Futuh-i-Firozshahi by Firoz Shah Tughluq, Tuzuk-i-Babur by Babur, Tuzuk-i-Jahangir by Jahangir (iii) Tuzuk-i-Jahangir by Jahangir (c) Biographies – Some important biographies of the medieval period are – (i) Prithviraj Raso by Chandbardai. It deals with life and adventures of the Chauhan ruler, Prithviraj Chauhan, Humayun Nama by Gulbadan Begum, Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama by Abu-L-Fazl. (c) Travelogues – Travelogues are the account by a traveller visiting a country. These are another important literary source. The Muslim travellers visiting India wrote an account of their travels. Ibn Battuta's Rihla describes the reign of Muhammad-bin Tughluq. Al-Beruni also wrote an account of his stay. 2. Some of the major religious developments during the medieval period are as follows – Hinduism : (i) New deities came to be worshiped. (ii) So, many Brahmins became wealthy and powerful. Often, they used their power to make rigid caste and religious rules. (iii) The emergence of the idea of Bhakti was one of the major developments of this period. Around the 7th century A.D., many Hindu religious thinkers of South India began to challenge Brahmin domination in the religion. They stressed on Bhakti i.e., personal devotion to God. 3. The affairs of Jatis were regulated in the following ways : (i) Each Jati framed its own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of its members. (ii) An assembly of elders i.e., the Jati Panchayat enforced these regulations. Jatis had to follow the rules of their villages also. (iii) Several villages were governed by a chieftain. 4. In the medieval period, the Rajputs, became very important. Literally the term, Rajput means the son of a ruler. But, it included the rulers, chieftains, soldiers and commanders of different monarchs in the subcontinent. Rajputs were said to be of extreme valour and a great sense of loyalty. Other groups of people such as the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats Ahoms and Kayasthas also became politically important during this period. 5. Ancient ruins, remains and monuments recovered as a result of excavation and exploration are archaeological sources of history. Archaeological sources give us some knowledge of the life of the ancient people. India is rich with ancient ruins, remains, and monuments. The material remains discovered from excavations and ruins speak a good deal of the past. Archaeology is the science and method to explore and understand the ancient ruins and remains. All over India there are countless historical monuments like, Temples, Stupas, Monasteries, Forts, Palaces, and the like, which speak of their time. Similarly, tools, implements, weapons and pottery etc. throw light on the living conditions of the people. For historians, these are sources of information.. Information gathered from literature and oral traditions can be taken as historical accounts only if archaeological evidences are available as supporting material. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 2 Emerging New Kingdoms And Kings (AD 700 – 1200) (A) 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. a **(B)** 1. Tomar 2. Chalukya 3. Udaipur 4. Gahadavala 5. 1030 **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **(D)** 1. f 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. e **(E)** 1. Dantidurga was the founder of Rashtrakutas. 2. Dantidurga adopted the title of 'Adibarah'. 3. The people who collected taxes and controlled over their regions were called as samantas. 4. The Rashtrakutas ruled in the region of present day Maharashtra. 5. Rajaraya Chola-I and Rajendra Chola-I **(F)** 1. In northern India the smallest states were ruled by the Rajputs. They reigned from 647 to 1192 AD. Some of the famous Rajput dynasties which ruled during this period were as follows – (i) The Tomars of Delhi. (ii) Rathore of Kannauj. (iii) Chandellas of Bundelkhand. (iv) Palas of Bengal. (v) Solankis of Gujarat. (vi) Sisodia of Mewar. (vii) Chahamanas of Rajasthan. 2. In 1191 AD, the armies of Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan collided at Tarain, about 80 miles from Delhi. Prithviraj's appeal for help from his father-in-law was scornfully rejected by the haughty Jaichand. In face of the persistent Rajput attacks, the battle was won by Prithviraj Chauhan as the Muslim army broke ranks and fled leaving their general Muhammad Ghori as a prisoner in Prithviraj's hands. 3. The

Cholas greatly encouraged sculpture, architecture and painting. They founded many new cities and constructed temples and other grand buildings. The temples were used for worship, assemblies and educational purposes. The style of temples which came into vogue during this period is called Dravida, because it was confined largely to South India. The Shiva temple of Kailashnatha at Kanchipuram is an example of the Chola art. 4. Mohmud of Ghazni is called idol breaker because plundered as many Hindu temples and destroyed them completely. 5. Raja Bhoja was the most powerful ruler among the Paramara as. His capital was Dhar. He was a scholar and a poet in Sanskrit. **(G)** 1. The Rashtrakutas rose to power in the 8th century under Dantivarman. He was the first king of the Rashtrakutas and also known as Dantidurga. He and his successor, Krishna I (758-773 AD), consolidated the Rashtrakuta rule in the region of present-day Maharashtra, was the capital city. The famous Kailash temple was built by Krishna I. Dhruva (779-793 AD) was the first Rashtrakuta king who invaded north India and attacked Pratiharas and Palas. After the death of Dhruva in 793 AD, Govinda III (793-814 AD) became the king. He extended his empire up to Himalayas. For a short period under Govinda III, India was one from north to south. Then came the Rashtrakuta kings Amonghvarsha, Krishna II and Indra III, but could not save the empire. The Rashtrakuta kings were patrons of art, architecture and literature. 2. He 500-year period from the 7th century A.D. to the 12th century A.D. (i.e., till the arrival of Muslim Turks) may be called the Rajput period. They were concentrated in Rajasthan and some central parts of India. The Pratiharas and the Chauhans rose in ascendancy in the Rajput Period. The Rajputs were the warrior clan and during this period they captured the whole of northern India under their supremacy. The victory in the Tripartite Struggle established the suzerainty of the Pratiharas in northern India. However, the Pratihara supremacy declined under the successors of Mahipala Pratihara. The Rajput power again revived under Prithviraj Chauhan. The Rajputs maintained a strong social hierarchy and the Brahmins received good support from them. The Rajputs also patronised art and culture. The Rajput chiefs ruled much of northern and western India from 7th to 12th centuries until they were subdued by Muslim invaders in 1200 AD. 3. To gain acceptance, the new dynasties took on new titles, performed religious rituals which would make them part of the kshatriyas and engaged in warfare to assert their power and carve kingdoms for themselves. 4. The kingdom was divided into a number of provinces. A province was known as Mandalam. Each Mandalam was governed by a viceroy. The Mandalams were further divided into Valanadus or Kottams. Each Valanadus had a number of villages. Groups of villages were known as Kurram. In many of the villages, the administration was carried out not by the government officials but also by the villagers themselves. These villagers had a village assembly or council known as the ur or sabha. Nadus were the next lower districts to Valanadus. Each Nadu also had its own assembly called Nattar. Shrenis or guilds also existed. The main income of the government came from trade and land. 5. The outcomes of the Turkish invasions are as follows – (i) It resulted in establishment of Muslim rule in North India. (ii) Political importance of Delhi gained. (iii) Supremacy of the caliph of Baghdad increased. (iv) Law of succession came in practice. (v) Changes in Military organization took place. (vi) Changes in taxation system were made. (vii) Trade was encouraged. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 3 The Delhi Sultanate (1206 – 1526 AD) (A) 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. d **(B)** 1. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak 2. Khalji 3. Ibn Battua 4. Al-Beruni 5. Murtab **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False **(D)** 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c **(E)** 1. The founder of the Delhi Sultanate was Qutub-ud-din-Aibak. 2. Land revenue was charged according to the fertility of land. 3. Razia Sultan was the daughter of Iltutmish and first and last muslim ruler of the medieval India. 4. Sultan of Hindustan was the title given to Iltutmish by the caliph of Baghdad.

5. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq **(F)** 1. The rule of the Delhi Sultans lasted for over three centuries-A.D. 1206-1526. The causes that led to the downfall of the Sultans were – (i) The Delhi Sultans came and conquered India by the force of their armies. But they never tried to win the confidence and love of their subjects. (ii) Most of the Sultans were religious fanatics. Sultans like Firoz Tughlak and Sikander Lodi re-imposed jazia, the much-heated pilgrimage tax on the Hindus. Consequently the Hindus hated them and became their enemies. (iii) The Muslim nobility was also much to be blamed for the downfall of the Sultans. The armies and the nobles were too powerful and could be kept under control only by powerful rulers like Alla-ud-din Khiliji and Balban. Whenever a weak ruler came on the throne they took advantage and rebelled against them. (iv) The jagirdari system received by Firoz Tughlak was an important factor responsible for the ruin of the Sultans. The jagirdars became very powerful in their territories and asserted their independence. (v) The empire was too vast to be controlled in those days when means of communication were not so developed. (vi) Timur's invasion gave the final blow to the already disintegrating Sultanate and with Babur's invasion came the end of the Delhi Sultanate. 2. Razia came to power on 10 November 1236 and ascended the throne with the name of Jalalat-ud-din Raziya. Upon becoming the sultan, she adopted men's attire and gave up the veil in a move which shocked the conservative muslim society. She ordered for coins to be minted in her name as "Pillar of women, Queen of the times, Sultana Razia, daughter of Shamsuddin Altutmish. 3. Impact of the Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate: (i) The rulers of Delhi Sultanate raised a large standing army. (ii) Ala-ud-din constructed a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers while Muhammad Tughluq emptied residents and the soldiers garrisoned there. (iii) To feed the large number of soldiers, harsh taxes were imposed on peasants. (iv) They started paying their soldiers in cash rather than iqatas. (v) These measures posed a huge administrative challenge. 4. Balban was an experienced and capable ruler. He was known for his strong policies to strengthen his position as the king. He defended his kingdom from Mongol invasions and from internal rebellions. He made the monarchy absolute and all powerful. He believed in the theory of divine kingship. That is, the king is God's representative on the earth. Balban died in 1287. His successors were weak and worthless. In 1290, the Delhi Sultanate passed into the hands of new dynasty. 5. (i) Qutub-ud-Aibak (1206-1210 AD) (ii) Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1210-1236 AD) (iii) Razia Sultan (1236-1240 AD) (iv) Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266-1287 AD) After Razia Sultan, a number of less important sultans came to the throne till 1266 AD. **(G)** 1. Chief Characteristics of administration of the Delhi Sultanate: The first salient feature was that it was expected to work in accordance with the Islamic jurisprudence or law. The second was that it should follow the Islamic principle of sovereignty which declares that the Muslims all over the world have only one ruler i.e. the Caliph or Khalifa of Baghdad. None else could be deemed as a sovereign ruler. The Sultan was considered as a representative of the Caliph. Most of the Sultans of Delhi regarded themselves as the Viceroy of the Khalifa in whose name they ruled. Again most of them used Khalifa's name on their coins. The first ruler to abandon this practice was Ala-ud-Din. The third feature was that the state under the Sultan rulers was an Islamic or Theocratic state. The fourth feature was that the state was a military state and the Sultan himself was the supreme commander of his forces. The fifth feature was that it was a feudal state. The sixth feature was that the Sultan was the fountain head of all authority. The seventh feature was that the Ulemas tried to influence administration and policy. 2. He made various reforms : (i) Iltutmish first suppressed his rivals and secured his throne. (ii) By his diplomatic skills, he saved himself and the kingdom from the Mongol invasion led by Genghis Khan. (iii) He organised the ruling nobility of the period, called Chalisa. (iv) He divided his empire into many small and big pieces of

land, called Iqtas. 3. (i) Bahalul Lodi (1451-1489) – He was a Afghan ruler. He founded the Lodi dynasty. (ii) Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517) – Sikandar Lodi was the greatest of the Lodi rulers. He controlled the Ganga Valley as far as western Bengal. He founded the new city of Agra in A.D. 1506 and made it his capital. (iii) Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526) – Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. He was harsh, cruel and unpopular. He was defeated and killed by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat in A.D. 1526. It was the beginning of the Mughal rule in India. 4. Timur (1336-1405 A.D.) was a great military commander and conqueror of Central Asia. He conquered one kingdom after another. Timur succeeded in establishing a vast empire which included Transoxiana, a part of Turkistan, Afghanistan, Persia, Syria, Qurdistan, Baghdad, Georgia and the major part of Asia Minor. He successfully looted southern Russia and several parts of India. Delhi was perhaps the worst sufferer. 5. The defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan in the second battle of Tarain in AD 1192 laid the foundation of Muslim rule in India. After defeating Prithviraj Chauhan, Muhammed Ghori returned to Afghanistan, but he appointed Qutub-ud-din Aibak general of his territories. In AD 1206, Muhammed Ghori was murdered by the fanatic belonging to a rival sect. After his death, his empire was divided among his generals. Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the general of his Indian provinces, suppressed other governors. He declared himself the Sultan of Delhi. In 1206, he laid the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate. An many as five dynasties ruled over Delhi until Babur started the rule of the Mughals : the Slave Dynasty (1206-1290), the Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320) the Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414); the Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451) and the Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526). 6. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq wanted to conquer territory not only in India but also in Central Asia. So, in order to get more money, he increased the rate of taxation and also created some additional assets. He fixed the price of commodities artificially. But he levied these taxes at a time when there was a famine in the region due to the failures of rain. He also introduced house and pasture taxes. This proved harmful to the peasants who revolted against the king and he had to withdraw these taxes. Shift of Capital – Muhammad-bin-Tughluq took the most controversial step when he transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri in Deccan and renamed it Daulatabad. Daulatabad (near modern Aurangabad) was a better location from where he could control the Deccan. However, he ordered the entire population of Delhi to shift to Daulatabad. The journey from Delhi to Daulatabad was an extremely tormenting experience for the population. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 4 Reign of The Mughal Empire (A) 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. b **(B)** 1. Turk-i-Jahangiri 2. Islam 3. Humayun 4. Iran 5. Rank **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. False **(D)** 1. c 2. f 3. e 4. a 5. d 6. b **(E)** 1. The Mughals were the descendants of two great dynasties – Mongol dynasty and Timur dynasty. 2. The local rulers invited Babur to defeat Ibrahim Lodhi. 3. The Central Provinces under the control of the Mughals were Delhi, Sindh, Kabul, Mewar, Marwar, Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal, Odisha and Deccan. 4. The chief commander of Akbar's army was Raja Maan Singh. 5. Sher Shah Suri was a great administrator and loved building memorials. **(F)** 1. The rise of the Marathas in the Deccan was a great threat to Aurangzeb. Shivaji gave a very tough time to Aurangzeb. The Marathas were causing havoc to the Mughal army. 2. Mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab i.e., a position or rank in the official hierarchy. All those who joined Mughal service were enrolled as Mansabdars. The Mansabdars performed both civil and military functions. They received their salaries generally as assignment of land, called Jagirs. 3. Akbar took the good tenets of all religions and introduced a new code of moral conduct named Din-i-Ilahi meaning, the religion of one God. Din-i-Ilahi was a very simple path. The worship of sun, fire and other sources of light was an important element in it. 4. (i) Babur – 30 April

1526 - 26 December 1530 (ii) Humayun – 26 December - 17 May 1540 (iii) Akbar – 27 January 1556 - 27 October 1605 (iv) Jahangir – 15 October - 8 November 1627 (v) Shah Jahan – 8 November 1627 - 2 August 1658 (vi) Aurangzeb – 31 July 1658 - 3 March 1707

5. Aurangzeb came into conflict with the Sikh Guru Teg Bahadur. Guru Tegh Bahadur opposed the religious policies of Aurangzeb openly. He was arrested and then killed. Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru, fought against Aurangzeb throughout his life.

(G) 1. Central Administration – The king was the supreme authority of both civil and military administration. He was assisted by a council of ministers. They were as follows : (i) The Wazir (Finance Minister) : The famous Wazir of Akbar was Todar Mal. (ii) The Sadr-us-sadr : He had three important functions – (a) Chief advisor in religious matters; (b) Minister for grants and donations made by the king and (c) The Chief judge after the emperor. (iii) The Mir Bakshi : He looked after the administrative works of the army. (iv) The Khan-i-saman : He attended to the needs of the royal household. These officials were directly appointed by the emperor.

Provincial Administration – The empire was divided into Subas or provinces. Each Suba was headed by the governor, called Subedar. The Diwan looked after collection of land revenue, taxes and civil administration. The Suba was further subdivided into Sarkars and Parganas. The Kotwal was in-charge of the city administration.

2. It was a unique system 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 service were enrolled as Mansabdars. This was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix (a) rank; (b) salary; and (c) military responsibilities. The rank and salary of Mansabdar were determined by a numerical value, called Zat. The Mughals recruited Mansabdars from Indian Muslims, Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas and other groups of people also. This was because, the empire expanded to include different regions. The Mansabdars only had rights to the revenue of their assignments. They collected through their servants.

3. The tax on the agricultural produce was the main source of income of the Mughal rulers. Peasants paid taxes through Zamindars. They were rural elites. Zamindars in the Mughal administration collected tax from the peasants for the king. They were the link between the king and the peasants. They were very powerful in the Mughal administration. Akbar brought many reforms in the land revenue system.

4. Akbar altered the land revenue administrative structure. The Jagirs were abolished in the lands and the area was divided into 182 parganas. The state established direct contact with the ryots.

5. Akbar brought many reforms in the land revenue system. His revenue minister, Todar mal introduced a land revenue system that came to be known as Todar Mal's Bandobast. Each Suba or province was divided into revenue circles. These circles fixed its own revenue rates for each crop. This revenue system was known as Zabt. The income from land revenue was very important to the stability of the Mughal empire. This was because, the Mughal court was the symbol of pomp and luxury. This luxury required more and more money that could be fulfilled mainly by the land revenue. So, the peasants were vital for the economy of the Mughal empire.

Project Report – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 5 Towns, Traders And Craftsmen (A) 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. a **(B)** 1. town 2. Jama Masjid 3. Craft town 4. Hats 5. copper, silver 6. Masulipatnam **(C)** 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. f 6. d **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False **(E)** 1. Kashmir and Bengal were two regional kingdoms where craftsmen prospered. 2. The Lahore and Delhi were two capital towns that developed to famous commercial towns. 3. The two trading communities were Bidri Community and Vishwakarma community. 4. Specialised crafts were centralised at different places. The kings and nobles required luxury goods. This reason led to the growth of craft towns. 5. Mathura and Somnath were two temple towns of the medieval period. 6. The

growth of a large number of court towns in the medieval India took place because, royal attendants, nobles, soldiers, officials, scholars, entertainers settled in these towns to serve the ruler. **(F)** 1. During the medieval period from the 12th to the 18th centuries, India was prosperous in spite of patronised political upheavals. Although a large number of people lived in the villages, a known characteristic of this period was the growth of towns in different parts of the country. The political and economic policies of the Turkish and the Mughal rulers led to this development. Because of the demand for Indian goods, like textile and the support of rulers, like Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, towns grew into trade and industrial centres. 2. Specialised crafts were centralised at different places. The kings and nobles required luxury goods. This reason led to the growth of craft towns. The rulers and the family wore fine clothes of gold, brocades, silks, pearls, musks, etc. Bernier, a French traveller, mentions shawls were the most important manufacturer of Kashmir. Akbar encouraged the production of silk and Bengal became a very important centre for raw silk. 3. Silk, gems and cotton cloth were the various goods India used to supply foreign countries by port towns in the medieval period. 4. The rulers built temples to show their power, wealth and devotion to the deity. They granted temples adequate land and money to carry out elaborate rituals, feed priests and pilgrims and to celebrate festivals. Pilgrims, especially nobles and wealthy merchants also made huge donations. Temple authorities started to use their wealth to finance trade and banking. That was why, towns grew around temple. 5. Hampi was a fortified city. It was the Capital of the Vijayanagar Empire. It reached its zenith in the 16th century. Several European travellers and traders wrote about the wealth and splendour of the capital city at Hampi. Today the city of Hampi is in ruins. But it seems that the city had beautiful palaces and markets overflowing with goods of all kinds. The ruins of temples remind us of the past glory of the Vijayanagar Empire. **(G)** 1. Different type of urban centres as in the medieval period were – (a) Court of Capital Towns – Court or capital towns means the place where the king held his court. This place often developed into a town. This was because, royal attendants, nobles, soldiers, officials, scholars, entertainers settled in these towns to serve the ruler. Some of such cities were – Thanjavur, Madurai, Kanchi Badami, Dwara samundra in south India and Delhi, Ajmer, Kanauj, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Lahore in north India. Under the Delhi Sultans and the Mughals, the following were the chief court towns. (b) Temple Towns or Pilgrimage Centres – Many towns in the medieval India developed because of its temples. A large number of pilgrims flocked to these towns. Their need created demand for many things. This gave employment to a large number of priests, garland makers, sculptors, shopkeepers, traders, workers, musicians, dancers, weavers and many other crafts person. So they settled in these places. Some of the famous temple towns included Mathura in Uttar Pradesh, Bhilashvamin or Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh, Somnath in Gujarat, Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh, Kanchipuram and Madurai in Tamil Nadu. (c) Port Town – To provide the services to the traders and manufacture the goods required by them, many workers, crafts persons settled around the ports. Besides, foreign traders including Arabs, Persians, Syrian Christians and Europeans also settled around these ports. This led to the growth of a large number of port towns both on the eastern and western coasts of India. On the western coast of India Surat, Broach (Bharuch), Calicut and Cochin became important sea ports. (d) Craft Town – Specialised crafts were centralised at different places. The kings and nobles required luxury goods. This reason led to the growth of craft towns. Akbar encouraged the production of silk and Bengal became a very important centre for raw silk. Hyderabad, the capital of the kingdom of Golconda, was a gem-cutting and trading centre or jewels. Bidar was famous for its beautiful 'bidri' work. 2. The increasing industrial atmosphere turned many cities into the hubs of trade, manufacturing and commerce.

Lahore, during the Mughal period, had about 1,000 factories which manufactured only shawls. Ahmedabad was a splendid commercial city where factories of cotton textiles worked day and night. There was a brisk of internal and external trade that existed in the medieval period. The internal trade was carried on by rivers and roads. India had trade links with other Asian countries and Europe. Lahore and Multan were the two chief trade centres from where trade was conducted through land routes. The trade links were with Kabul and Kashmir. The export commodities from India included cotton and silk textiles, spices, indigo, shawls, etc. The imports included gold, silver, raw silk, dia-monds, precious stones, ivory, perfumes and medicines. 3. Some of the famous temple towns included Mathura in Uttar Pradesh, Bhilavamin or Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh, Somnath in Gujarat, Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh, Kanchi-puram and Madurai in Tamil Nadu. In addition, various pilgrimage centres like Ajmer in Rajasthan, Kashi (Varanasi), Prayag (Allahabad), Vrindavan, Sarnath in Uttar Pradesh, Bodh Gaya in Bihar, Tiruvannamalai in Tamil Nadu, etc. slowly developed into towns. Ajmer was an excellent example of religious coexistence especially of Hindu and Muslim communities. It has Dargah (shrine) of the great Sufi saint, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti. This has been attracted devotees from all religious communities. 4. The Mughals captured Surat in 1573 and soon under the rule of the Mughal emperors Akbar Jahangir and Shah Jahan, it emerged as one of the chief commercial cities of India. Later on it was occupied first by the Portuguese and then by the British. Right through the 19th and 20th centuries Surat remained an important centre of trade and industry, the chief industries being the textile industry, rice, cotton and paper mills. There were several retail and wholesale shops which used to sell different types of cotton textiles. Especially those with gold lace borders (called zari) had become very famous and had a great demand all over the world, especially in West Asia, Africa and European countries. Special resthouses were built for the foreign businessmen who visited this city to buy different textiles and industrial goods. The Surat 'Hundis' were honoured in the far-off markets of Egypt, Iraq or Belgium etc. Besides being the centre of cotton hand-looms, silk brocade and embroidered fabrics, Surat became famous as a diamond cutting and polishing centre. Different craftsmen have organised themselves in guilds to promote their goods. 5. The construction of Vitthaldeo Temple was started by the king Krishnadeva Raya and was continued by his successor Achyuta Raya. Its pillars are carved with sculptures. Besides the temple of the main deity Vitthal or Lord Vishnu, there are separate shrines for other deities. It has pillared halls called Kalyana Mandapam and an open pavilion. At Hampi, we also come across 21 feet high statue of Ugra Narasimha. It is located near Virupaksha Temple. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 6 Social Change – Mobile And Settled Communities (A) 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b **(B)** 1. tribes 2. anthropologists 3. artisans 4. Nomads 5. shifting **(C)** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **(E)** 1. Pastorales are individually owned and moved on for pasture. They exchange milk products with other things they need. 2. Many societies in the Indian sub-continent did not follow the social rules and rituals prescribed by the Brahmins. Also, they were not divided into different high and low castes. Such societies are called tribes. 3. Travelling from place to place, especially to find work were called itinerants. 4. Tribes made a living by cattle rearing and agriculture. 5. The Ahoms were very brave warriors. They defeated the Mughals many times. **(F)** 1. Many societies in the Indian sub-continent did not follow the social rules and rituals prescribed by the Brahmins. Also, they were not divided into different high and low castes. Such societies are called tribes. A tribal society consists of groups of related families that are led by chiefs and are governed by the tribe's own laws and traditions in India sub continent. Members of each tribe were united by kinship bonds. Tribal societies were not

divided on the basis of caste or wealth. They are often the original and indigenous people living in a particular area. Each tribe or tribal society has own distinct lifestyle, customs and beliefs.

2. Traditionally, many tribes have led a nomadic life. They moved from one place to another within their region. They usually lived in forests, hills and deserts. But, some of the tribes have settled in the country. In fact, particularly from the medieval period, the life of the tribal people have been slowly changed due to migration of other people into the regions and deforestation. Deforestation actually uprooted them from their original villages and have been exposed them to new cultures. To some extent, they assimilated some aspects of these cultures and led a settled life. In some places. they established a full-fledged state or kingdom. Many of the tribes earned their livelihood from agriculture. Others were hunter-gatherers or herders. A tribe collectively owned land, cattle, forests, pastures, etc. And, they shared the yields amongst households almost equally.

3. Durgawati was a Chandella Rajput Princess from Mahoba. After the death of her husband, she began to rule as the regent of her minor son. In 1565, the Mughal Emperor, Akbar, sent a message to queen Durgawati, to become a vassal of the Mughals and thus live peacefully. However, she refused to acknowledge Akbar's overlordship. So, the Mughal army invaded Garh Katanga. Durgawati and her son died fighting in the battlefield.

4. Though sometimes there were conflicts between the caste based societies and tribal societies they were dependent on each other for their diverse needs. This dependence played a vital role in changing both the societies.

5. features of a Tribal Society

(i) History: A tribal society is a primitive society which lived in early period of human history but can be found in large number of groups in all countries including India. There has not been any change of tribes in their belief, life style and religion which prevent them from mixing with any outsider or educated community whom they greatly dislike.

(ii) Economic structure: Tribal people live within nature and absolutely clean environment and this determines their economic activity which consists of hunting small animals and look for food like roots and wild fruits. They have their own social functions and festivals where they sing and dance in characteristic body movements in the same dress by girls, the males playing on musical gadget like drums, metallic gongs, flutes etc. They hardly have any transaction because nobody has any currency or coins and do not have any knowledge and experience of organizing market.

(iii) Social Life: The life style of tribal society is primitive, and depends entirely on their characteristic ways of non-monetary transacted life.

(G) 1. (i) With the development of the economy and increasing demands of the people, the people with new skills also required to make there goods. As a result, smaller castes or jatis within varnas emerged. For example, new castes amongst Brahmans and Kshtriyas appeared. (ii) The Caste-based society included many tribes and social groups within itself and gave them the status of jatis. (iii) Now jatis, rather than Varna became the basis of caste-based society. (iii) Many Rajput clans such as Hunas, Chandelas, Chalukyas, etc. became powerful by the 11th and 12th centu-ries. (iii) Some of them had been tribes earlier. But now, they were regarded as Rajputs. They gradually replaced the older rulers. (iv) The rulers used their wealth to create powerful kingdom. (v) The society was developing politically, socially and economically.

2. (i) The tribal began to follow the path of those Rajput clans, who were tribes earlier and now became the Rajput rulers. (ii) Many tribes became the part of the caste-based society with the support of Brahmins. (iii) The leading tribal families included in the ruling class. While a large majority of the tribal people joined the lower Jatis of the caste-based society. (iv) Many dominant tribes of Punjab, Sind and the North-West part of the sub-continent had adopted Islam quite early. They did not accept the unequal social order of the caste system. In fact, these social changes amongst the tribal people paved the way for the emergence of new tribal states.

3. The history

of the Gonds was sharply different from that of the Ahoms. These differences are as follows : (i) Gonds were not migrant. They lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana or 'country inhabited by Gonds, But Ahoms were migrants of Brahmaputra Valley from present-day Myanmar. (ii) The Gond Kingdom was not dependent upon the forced labour. But the Ahom state depended upon forced labour. (iii) The Gond society was not as sophisticated as that of Ahoms. (iv) The Gond kings wished to be recognised as Rajputs. In order to gain power and status they had marriage alliances with Rajputs. But Ahoms never wished to establish such marriage alliances. They expanded their kingdom by warring against the kingdoms of Chhutiya and Koch-Hajo. (v) Gonds practised shifting cultivation, but Ahoms did not. They introduced new methods of rice cultivation. Similarities between Gonds and Ahoms: (i) Both were tribal people. (ii) Both of them introduced centralised administrative system. (iii) Both the tribal states were attacked by the Mughals at different times. These attacks proved to be fatal for them. They could not stand in front of the Mughals. (iv) Both of them gave due respect and honour to the Brahmanas. They granted them lands in order to raise their social status. 4. Mongols lived in harsh desert lands of Mongolia. A Mongol woman, whose son later built a vast empire from China to Central Asia, kept her family together surviving on nuts and berries. She taught her son Genghis Khan, the basic skills of survival in the desert land. These very people are termed barbaric plunderers by western scholars. The Mongols under Genghis Khan carved out the largest contiguous empire in the world history by uniting Mongol and Turkish tribes. Yet, the Mongols did not build any palaces and slept in tents. After Genghis's death in 1227, the Mongol Empire was further extended to include parts of Russia, China, much of West and Central Asia. They had an efficient and well-organised administrative system. They were essentially pastoral nomads. The spread of disease among the livestock led to a great disaster and defeats at the hands of other rulers. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 7 Religious Wave of The Medieval Period (A) 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. d **(B)** 1. Guru Granth Sahib 2. Krishna 3. Vishnu 4. Ajmer 5. Sanskrit **(C)** 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. c 5. a **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False **(E)** 1. Bhakti means a person's loving devotion to his or her chosen deity. 2. Some of the popular of Bhakti Saints were Shankaracharya, Ramanuja and Basavanna. 3. The source of history known about Bhakti Movement in South are ancient texts inscriptions and temples. 4. He propounded the idea of Vishishtadvaita, in which the soul remained distinct even after union with God. 5. Mirabai was wife of the crown prince of Mewar. She was a disciple of Ravidas. She gave up her life of luxury and became an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna. **(F)** 1. Many saints of Maharashtra between 13th and 17th centuries popularised the Vitthala (Vishnu) worship. They worshipped Vitthala of Pandharpur. The most important of these Vaishnava saints were Jneshwar, Namdev, Eknath, and Tukaram. They also included important woman saints like Sakkubai and the family of Chokhamela who belonged to the untouchable - Mahar caste. These saints were called Varkaris. They rejected rituals and composed devotional poems, called Abhangs in Marathi. These saints also rejected the caste differences based on birth. They did not believe in the idea of renunciation and preferred to live with their families. They taught to serve fellow human beings in need. They insisted that Bhakti lay in sharing other's pain. They believed that the God resides in the hearts of all people. In this way, a new humanist idea emerged. 2. Shankaracharya travelled throughout India to spread the importance of jnana (knowledge) as a means to reach god. To him the world was an illusion or maya, with the only reality being that of brahman or god. He said- One may take delight in yoga or bhoga, may have attachment or detachment. But only he whose mind steadily delights in brahman enjoys bliss, no one else. 3. Ramanuja was born in

Tamil Nadu in the 11th century. He was deeply influenced by the Alvars. He preached that an extreme devotion to Vishnu would help the devotee to attain salvation and bliss of union with him. He propounded the idea of Vishishtadvaita, in which the soul remained distinct even after union with God.

4. She composed many devotional songs called Bhajans. She openly challenged the norms of upper castes through her songs. That is why, she became popular with the masses. And, ordinary people preserved the memory of Mirabai.

5. They rejected rituals and composed devotional poems, called Abhangs in Marathi. These saints also rejected the caste differences based on birth. They did not believe in the idea of renunciation and preferred to live with their families. They taught to serve fellow human beings in need. They insisted that Bhakti lay in sharing other's pain. They believed that the God resides in the hearts of all people. In this way, a new humanist idea emerged.

(G) 1. By the 7th Century AD, people had started worshipping, a variety of gods—each region and each community had its favourite deity. The control the priests had over the practice of religion appears to have increased. They seem to have encouraged superstition in society. The rituals connected with worship also became more and more complicated. The ordinary people could no longer worship God directly. They had to ask a priest to do so for them. Many customs which were cruel to people of 'lower' castes and women received the sanction of religion. In response to such religious and social oppression, new ways of thinking emerged that questioned the existing religious practices. They taught people that there was only one-God; and this God could be realised only through devotion or bhakti.

2. The Nayanars and Alvars led new religious movements in south India. The Nayanar saints were devoted to Shiva while Alvar saints were devoted to Vishnu to attain salvation. The sixty-three Nayanar saints and twelve Alvar saints of Tamil Nadu lived from early 7th century to middle 9th century and preached Bhakti or devotion to God. They came from all castes including those considered 'untouchables' like the Pulaiyar and the Pavars. There were a few women also. They often criticised the Buddhists and Jainas. They composed poems in Sangam literature (Tamil Literature) and set them to music. They went from place to place to spread the movement. During the 10th and 12th centuries, the Chola and Pandya kings built many temples and promoted the Bhakti Movement. During this period, Hagiographies or religious biographies of the Nayanars and Alvars were also composed. These are now used as sources of History to know about the Bhakti Movement of south India.

3. The major beliefs and practices of the Sufis were as under : (i) Sufis believed in one God. All men are his children. (ii) They preached that there could be many ways of reaching God, So, they were tolerant of other religions. (iii) They emphasised love and devotion to God. (iv) They taught that people should have kindness towards fellow beings. (v) They often rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behaviour demanded by Muslim religious scholars. (vi) Sufi saints composed poems and prose to express their feelings. (vii) They also believed that the heart can be trained to look at the world in different way. So, they developed a number of methods of training. For example, Kikr (chanting of a name), contemplation, sama (singing), raqs (dancing), discussion of parables, breath control, etc. These methods were performed under the guidance of a master or pir. (viii) Sufi-saints held their assemblies in their Khanqahs or hospices. Devotees of all castes and creeds, rich and poor assembled in these Khanqahs. They discussed spiritual matters, sought the blessings of the saints in solving their worldly problems. (ix) The most influential teachers of the Sufi Movement were : Khwaja Moinud-din Chisti of Ajmer, Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki of Delhi, Baba Farid of Punjab, Khawaja Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi and Bandanawaz Gisudaraz of Gulbarga.

4. Of all the Bhakti saints, Kabir is believed to have had the greatest influence on people and society. Kabir was a great mystic, a great teacher and a religious reformer who transcended all barriers

of caste and creed. Through his sakhis (moral percepts), dohas (sayings in two lines, or couplets) and bhajans, he preached to the world a life of devotion, dispassion and love for all. Kabir is believed to have been born sometimes between AD 1398 and 1440. Nothing is known about his parents. Some say that he was born of Hindu parents but was brought up by a Muslim weaver and his wife. Kabir also grew up to become a weaver. As he grew up he absorbed teachings from the Hindu scriptures and the Koran. But he was drawn by the teachings of the leading Bhakti and Sufi saints of the time and became a devotee of the Bhakti saint Ramanand. Kabir had no formal education. But as a result of his interactions with his guru, and his own experiences, his dohas express the most profound ideas in simple language. Kabir believed in one supreme being. He believed that God was everywhere and in everything. He asked people to show their love for God by loving all God's creations. Kabir did not believe in the distinctions of religion. Kabir was equally revered by the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. Several of his sayings have been included in the Guru Granth Sahib, the holy book of the Sikhs. 5. His teachings and verses were written down to form the holy book—the Adi Granth. Nanak taught that the only way to God was to love God. He disapproved of caste system and insisted that his followers must eat in a common kitchen called langar. These teachings laid the foundations of new religion called Sikhism. It became very popular in Punjab and a powerful force during Mughal period. Guru Nanak created the concept of common kitchen (langar) and sacred space called Dharmsal, later known as Gurudwara. Followers of Sikhism came from all walks of life and included farmer, trader, artisans, craftsmen, etc. Caste, creed and gender distinction for attaining liberation were given up. Nanak's words nam (right worship), dan (welfare of others) and Insan (purity of conduct) became very popular. His teachings are now recalled as nam-japna (right belief and worship), kirt-karma (honest living) and uand-chhakna (helping others). His ideas had social and political implications and influenced all people alike during that period. 6. The main principles of the Bhakti Movement were as under : (i) Devotion to one God – The preachers of the Bhakti Movement advocated for devotion to one God. (ii) Loving Devotion – This movement emphasised on devotion and individual worship of God or Goddess rather than performing elaborate rituals and sacrifices. (iii) Spiritual Images – According to the idea of Bhakti, if a devotee worships the chosen deity with a pure heart, the deity will appear in the form in which he or she may desire. So, the deity could be thought of as human being, fish, lion, etc. That was why, the artists began to make beautiful images of these deities. (iv) Beginning of Temples – Since the deities were special, their images were placed within special homes. These homes came to be known as temples. (v) Universality – Anybody, whether man or woman, rich or poor, belonging to high or low castes, could follow the path of Bhakti. So, ordinary people were also attracted to Bhakti. (vi) Emphasis on Moral Values – The preachers of this movement stressed on the virtues of kindness, purity of heart and mind. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

GEOGRAPHY

CH. 1 Environment Nature And Human (A) 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. c **(B)** 1. Land 2. natural 3. environment 4. water 5. ecosystem 6. atmosphere **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True **(D)** 1. c 2. f 3. a 4. b 5. e 6. d **(E)** 1. Plant kingdom and Animal kingdom are the two major components of biotic environment. 2. Individuals, family, community and religion are four examples of human made environment. 3. Air consists of 78% Nitrogen, 21% Oxygen, argon and other inert gases to the extent of about 1%. Carbon dioxide varies in amount from 0.1% to 0.3%. 4. An ecosystem is a community of living and non-living things that work together. 5. Plant kingdom and Animal kingdom are the two kingdoms in biological environment. **(F)** 1. Biotic components are living things. For e.g., plants, animals,

fungi, bacteria etc. may all be living components of your ecosystem. Abiotic components refer to non-living factors such as water and air. 2. We can protect our environment in two ways. First, by using the natural resources very judiciously and carefully, so that they do not get exhausted quickly. Secondly, by preserving the natural resource as much as possible. 3. Land is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the Earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals, and is covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various landforms such as mountains, plateaus, plains and valleys. It provides us forests, grasslands for grazing, land for agriculture and human settlements and minerals for industries. 4. (i) It is the dwelling place of all forms of life in the environment. (ii) It makes the plant Earth quite different from the other planets of the universe because of presence of Earth. 5. Plants provide fresh air to breathe – Through photosynthesis; plants produce oxygen, which is necessary for the survival of all living organisms. Plants provide foods to animals, Forests provide shelter to wild life, Animal dung provides manure for the growth of plants. **(G)** 1. The word atmosphere has been derived from a Greek word *atmos* which means vapours. Atmosphere is the thin layer of air that surrounds the Earth. It is a mixture of different gases and surrounds Earth like a thin blanket of air. It protects us from harmful solar radiations like ultraviolet rays and scorching heat of the Sun. **Advantage** – (i) Atmosphere acts like an insulator that prevents extreme temperature variations between day and night. (ii) Atmosphere absorbs some radiations such as most ultra-violent rays, that would be harmful to life. (iii) The carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere absorbs heat and keeps environment warm. 2. The physical and biological element in the environment are dynamic in nature. They interact with one another. Any change in the physical environment brings about a change in the biological environment and vice-versa. Changes take place slowly or suddenly in the nature of landforms. Sudden changes are more noticeable. The Earth's surface and landforms undergo changes continuously. Changes in environment were responsible for the evolution of human beings about one million years ago. 3. The different types of pollution created by the progressive human activities result in imbalance in our environment. The implications of this imbalance are many, for eg. global warming, uncertainty of beginning and end of seasons and rain. Our environment is in danger. A perfect balance is necessary between the natural and human environment. Humans must learn to live and use their environment in a harmonious way, because we are dependent on the environment for our food, water, air, shelter, raw materials, soil and energy. 4. The advantages of hydrospheres of hydrosphere in the environment are due to the following reasons – (i) Hydrosphere is the source of water and is termed as the elixir of life. (ii) The rain provides a cooling effect of the Earth otherwise there will be hot atmosphere. (iii) Rivers and oceans provide fossil fuels and various food in the form of water animals like fish etc. (iv) Navigation through the seas and river is a major source of trade and commerce. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 2 Inside The Core of The Earth (A) 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. a **(B)** 1. Crust 2. basalt 3. minerals 4. core 5. Igneous 6. ores **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. True **(D)** 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d 6. f **(E)** 1. The three layers of the Earth are crust, mantle and core. 2. 'SI' stands for Silica while 'AL' stands for Aluminium. 3. The three categories of rocks on the basis of their origin are igneous rock, sedimentary rocks and metamorphosis rocks. 4. Sine examples of sedimentary rocks are sandstone, chalk and dolerite. 5. Mantle lies between the crust and the core. **(F)** 1. The significance of the Earth's surface is due to the following reasons – (i) It provides base for shelter. (ii) It is abode of both the non-living and living organisms. (iii) It provides everything that is required for the sustenance of life. (iv) It is also a great source of a variety of minerals and natural vegetations. (v) Therefore, it can be said that the

Earth's surface plays a significant role in our day-to-day life. 2. The igneous rocks when exposed to weather changes, they break down into various small pieces. These eroded materials give birth to sedimentary rocks. When the sedimentary or igneous rocks are exposed to excessive heat and pressure, they undergo a change and form a new rock which is often known as the metamorphic rocks. 3. (i) Minerals are very important for the development of the mankind. (ii) Minerals are used in our day-to-day life. They are used in building houses, bridges, factories etc. (iii) They are used in preparing a number of things like computer, sun-glasses, can, pencil, slates etc. (iv) Coal, petroleum and natural gas are used as fuels. (v) They also provide us precious stones like gems and diamonds. 4. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the Earth's crust is called a rock. The main components of rocks are minerals. A rock has no definite chemical composition but a conglomeration of various minerals. Examples are igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks. **(G)** 1. On the basis of the solidification of lava, the igneous rocks can also be divided into two groups : (i) Intrusive Igneous Rocks – When the molten magma cools down deep inside the Earth's crust, the intrusive Igneous rocks are originated. They are also called Plutonic. Granite is an intrusive igneous rock. (ii) Extrusive Igneous Rocks – When the molten lava comes on the Earth's surface, it cools down and becomes solid to form rocks. This type of rocks are called the extrusive igneous rocks. These are also called volcanic rocks. Basalt is an extrusive igneous rock. 2. These rocks are formed by the sediments of other rocks which were broken down through action of various weathering agents such as running water, wind, glaciers, etc. Generally, rocks roll down, crack and hit each other and are broken down into small particles. These tiny particles of the rocks are called the sediments. With the passage of time, these sediments transported and deposited by wind, water, etc. get compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks. These rocks are known as sedimentary rocks. 3. The interior of the Earth is divided into three main layers – (i) Crust – It is the uppermost, solid and thinnest layer of the Earth. It consists of continents and ocean basins. Although, the crust is made up of many elements such as oxygen, sulphur, sodium, etc. but silica and alumina are the major elements of the continental crust. (ii) Mantle – It is the middle layer of the Earth. It lies between the crust and core. (iii) Core – It is the innermost layer of the Earth. Its extends from 2900 km to about 6400 km below the crust. This layer has very high temperature and pressure. 4. Minerals are natural materials. These include metals, non-metals and their compounds. Minerals occur beneath the crust of the Earth. Minerals extracted from metallic ores includes aluminium, nickel, silver and tin etc. Minerals are divided into two categories metallic and non-metallic minerals. 5. Metamorphic rocks which are still under great heat and pressure melt down to form molten magma. This molten magma again cools down and solidifies and forms igneous rocks. This whole process makes a cycle. This continuous cycle of change of one type of rock to another type of rock is known as a rock cycle. It takes thousands of years to complete one rock cycle. **Project Report – Do your self. Activity – Do your self. Group Discussion – Do your self.**

CH. 3 Movement of Lithospheric Plates (A) 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c **(B)** 1. Weathering 2. movement 3. syncline 4. lithospheric plates 5. step 6. Volcanoes **(C)** 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. f 5. a 6. c **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False **(E)** 1. Active, dormant and extinct are the different types of volcanoes. 2. Epicentre is the point on the Earth's surface vertically above the focus, where shocks are felt first time. It is the most affected area. 3. Stromboli and Etna in Italy and Kilauea in Hawali Islands, are examples of active volcanoes. 4. There are two big types of faults : dip slips and strike slips. **(F)** 1. Earthquake is the trembling or shaking of the Earth's crust. Weak Earthquakes are called tremors. During a strong Earthquakes, visible ground waves may travel across the Earth's surface like ocean swell. 2. Volcanoes

are the evidence that the interior of the Earth is very hot. A volcano is basically a vent in the Earth's crust through which magma consisting of molten rocks, solid particles and gas is expelled. 3. The endogenous forces cause two types of movements in the Earth. These movements, motored by the endogenous forces, introduce various types of vertical irregularities which give birth to numerous varieties of relief features on the Earth's surface, e.g. mountains, plateaus, plains, lakes, faults, folds, etc. 4. (i) Due to an earthquake, the ground rises and falls like a wave. This causes cracks and fissures in soil layers. The bedrock below the soil layers open and close repeatedly. Thus, the original compactness of the rock portion is loosened. (ii) An earthquake may change the courses of rivers flowing in that area which causes floods. (iii) It may create new coastal plains by the emergence of a portion of ocean floor. **(G)** 1. German scientist Alfred Wegener formed this idea of Continental Drift. He argued that continents once formed as a single landmass, which he named Pangaea (Greek for 'all land'). It broke into pieces due to the weaknesses in the Earth's crust as they were made up of less dense materials, which drifted centimetre by centimetre over millions of years until they arrived at where they are now. The above figure shows how the Pangaea split up into plates and drifted over millions of years. 2. The Theory of Plate Tectonics, as this new discovery was named, suggested that the crust of the Earth is split up into seven large plates and a few smaller ones, all of which are able to slowly move around on the Earth's surface. They float on the semi-molten mantle rocks, and are moved around by convection currents within the very hot rocks. The plates are divided into two types : continental and oceanic. 3. The two types of movements of the Earth are – (i) Vertical Movements – The vertical movements cause a rise or fall of a portion of the Earth's surface. These movements of the Earth's crust help in the formation of the continents and plateaus. (ii) Horizontal Movements – The horizontal movements disturb the horizontal layers of the Earth's crust. These movements have two types of forces – compression and tension. The compressional forces are responsible for the folding of the Earth's strata, while the tensional forces are responsible to faulting. 4. The molten magma and other forces active inside the Earth cause several changes on the Earth's crust. Some of these changes occur suddenly, whereas some are gradual. The forces that affect the Earth's crust are divided into two categories. (i) Endogenous Forces – Endogenous forces are active internally. That is, they are active beneath the crust and constantly make the crust move. Mountains or volcanoes are created by this force and it also causes the occurrence of Earthquakes. (ii) Exogenous Forces – The forces from the external sources that change the form of the Earth are exogenous forces. These movements, motored by the endogenous forces, introduce various types of vertical irregularities which give birth to numerous varieties of relief features on the Earth's surface, e.g. mountains, plateaus, plains, lakes, faults, folds, etc. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 4 Composition of Atmosphere (A) 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. a **(B)** 1. Exosphere 2. Mercury 3. decreases 4. dew point 5. rain 6. trade **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True **(D)** 1. f 2. c 3. e 4. b 5. a 6.d **(E)** 1. Atmosphere has five layers-troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, ionosphere and thermosphere. 2. The three types of planetary winds are trade winds, polar winds and westerlies. 3. It can be defined as the sum total of the current atmospheric conditions like temperature, humidity, wind and rainfall at any given place. 4. The weight exerted by the air on the Earth's surface is called the atmospheric pressure. 5. Precipitation is the process of descending down of moisture from the clouds in the form of rain, snowfall, hail or sleet. **(F)** 1. Weather – (i) It is the general atmospheric condition of a day. (ii) It can change every day. (iii) It is the average record of atmospheric temperature, atmospheric pressure and rainfall over a small area on a daily basis. (iv) Described as hot, cold, sunny, cloudy, windy,

calm, wet, dry, etc. Climate – (i) It is the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a long period of time (20 years or more). (ii) It does not usually change much. (iii) It is the aggregate of atmospheric temperature, atmospheric pressure and rainfall over a large area over 20-35 years. (iv) Described as equable, extreme, tropical, temperature etc. 2. The Earth is surrounded by a blanket of gases. This blanket traps energy in the atmosphere, like the glass traps heat inside a greenhouse. This helps in overall warming of the atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is a natural process which makes life on the Earth possible. 3. The few advantages of atmosphere are as follows – (i) It protects all living beings from hazardous or deadly radiation from space. (ii) It protects from rapid cooling at night and heating. (iii) It helps in transport of water vapour through dynamic processes of general air circulation that determines precipitation. (iv) It helps in storage of huge amounts of nitrogen. (important for plants) 4. The three temperature zones found on the Earth are – (i) Torrid Zone : This zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) and the Tropic of Capricorn. This zone is said to have a tropical climate. (ii) Temperate Zone : It lies between $23^{\circ}30'$ and $66^{\circ}30'$ latitudes in both the hemispheres. It has a moderate climate. In the Northern Hemisphere, it lies between Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle. In the Southern Hemisphere, it lies between Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle. (iii) Frigid Zone : It lies between $66^{\circ}30'N$ and North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere. In the Southern Hemisphere, its lies between $66^{\circ}30'S$ and South Pole. These are two polar regions an extremely cold throughout the year. 5. When water vapour rises, it cools down resulting in condensation. Condensation of water vapour results in the formation of clouds. (G) 1. The various layers of the atmosphere are as follows – (i) Troposphere – The lowest layer of the atmosphere is known as the Troposphere. It is important to us because most of the changes in the weather occur in this layer. (ii) Stratosphere – An explained above, the lowest layer of the atmosphere is called the troposphere and the layer which is above the troposphere is called the Stratosphere. Not only this, stratosphere has also a rich layer of ozone which absorbs harmful ultra-violet radiation from the sun. (iii) Mesosphere – The third layer of the atmosphere is called the Mesosphere which extends between 50 to 80 kilometres. It lies above the stratosphere. Meteores entering from the space burn up in this layer. (iv) Thermosphere – Above the Mesosphere lies the fourth layer of the atmosphere which is called the Thermosphere. In this layer the temperature rises very rapidly with height. (v) Exosphere – It is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere. It is merged in the inter-planetary space. Its density is very low and it has very thin air. 2. A greenhouse is an artificially created atmosphere in a glass room where plants are grown. Global warming means a tendency for the globe to warm over a given period. But the level of the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased due to factory smoke or car fumes which has eventually increased the heat retained in the temperature of the Earth. This is called global warming. It has happened because greenhouse gases are trapping in more heat and causing a rise in global temperature. 3. Atmospheric pressure differs on the Earth due to the following factors : (i) Variations in Temperature Conditions : Air, when gets warm, expands and becomes lighter. Warm air starts rising, causing low pressure in the region. Air when gets cooled, compresses and becomes heavy causing high pressure. For example, equatorial regions always have low pressure due to warm temperatures and polar regions have high pressure due to cold temperatures. (ii) Changing Altitude : With the increase in height from the sea level, atmospheric pressure decreases. It is so because atmospheric layers get thinner. Concentration of gases, vapour and dust decrease with height. 4. On the basis of mechanism, there are three types of rainfall : the conventional rainfall, the orographic rainfall and the cyclonic rainfall. (i) Convective Rainfall – When the warm, moist air rises up in the convective currents, it

loses its heat in the upper layers of the atmosphere. The cooling of the air results in condensation and formation of cumulus clouds. Heavy rainfall takes place with thunder and lightning. (ii) 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. (iii) Cyclonic Rainfall – Cyclones are the centres of low pressure. When the air converges from all directions towards the low pressure, it is forced to rise up. 5. It is a complex process. It is done by meteorologist with the help of sophisticated devices and instruments. They record the changes in the temperature, air pressure, wind, humidity, etc. These records are collected from various weather stations. Meteorologist are the people who study these records and calculate the future conditions. On the basis of these weather related records, we are informed about the future weather conditions through TV, radio and newspaper. Weather forecast is important to aviation purposes also. The airmen must know what kind of weather they may meet along their airway route before they set off. In a similar manner, the sailors, farmers and fishermen must know whether there will be storm or cyclone.

Project Report – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 5 Hydrosphere (A) 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. b **(B)** 1. hydrogen, oxygen 2. saline 3. underground 4. irritation 5. use 6. currents **(C)** 1. b 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. c **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **(E)** 1. The two kinds of water are sweet water and saline water. 2. Rain and the ocean are the sources of water. 3. The three states in which water exists are solid, liquid and gaseous. 4. The sources of sweet water are ice and ground water. 5. There are five major oceans of the world, namely the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic and the Antarctic oceans. **(F)** 1. The motion effected by warm currents get more rainfall because the winds blowing over them absorb a good deal of moisture. 2. The currents flowing from the equatorial region towards the poles are known as warm currents. 3. Currents can have a great influence on navigation as well. Moving along a current, ships can pick up greater speed. In the process, they save time and fuel. However, sailing against a current, ships are slowed down. By melting the warm icebergs, warm currents help and make navigation easy. 4. (a) Saline water and Sweet water – Saline water contain salt and is not fit for drinking while sweet water means water which is worth drinking. (b) Waves and Tides – The blowing of winds over the surfaces of oceans create irritation in the water and waves are produced. The water is pushed up and down by the pressure of winds and not moved from the back while tides are great bulges of water, caused by the gravity of the Moon and Sun. Attracted by the gravity, these bulges move around the Earth's oceans, causing the water levels to rise and fall. **(G)** 1. The Earth is the only planet in the solar system where water is found in all the three states of matter – Liquid, Solid and Gaseous. Our body is mostly water (60-70%). Large amounts of heat must flow in and out of our bodies to bring about temperature changes. Similar is the case with oceans, which contain 71% of all water on the Earth. These water bodies do not change temperature rapidly, as landmasses like continents. Like air, water is also composed of gases. Its values are two atoms of Hydrogen and one atom of Oxygen (H_2O). On account of this property of water, life is also found in oceans. 2. Periodic rise and fall of sea water caused by the gravitational forces of the Sun and the Moon. The Earth and the Moon are two great masses that have a significant gravitational pull on each other. This is what keeps the Moon in orbit around the Earth, and also causes tides in the ocean. The Moon's gravity pulls on the Earth, and pulls the water towards it. The water moves up into a slight bulge on the side of the Earth that faces the Moon. At the same time, there is a force pulling water out in the opposite direction of the Moon. 3. There is a number of ocean currents found around the Earth. A current is like a vast river within the ocean, flowing from one place to another. These currents are

caused by differences in temperature, salinity and wind. Currents are responsible for a vast amount of movement of the water found in the oceans. The currents flowing from the equatorial region towards the poles are known as warm currents, whereas those flowing from the poles to the equatorial region are termed as cold currents. Warm currents help the temperature to rise while, contrary to this, the cold currents lower the temperature. Because of the effect of the warm currents, the harbours in cold countries stay open throughout the year, which helps the trade to carry on the year round. Because of the warm Gulf Stream, the harbours of Norway and Britain stay open throughout the year. 4. The hydrological cycle refers to the circulation of water within the Earth's hydrosphere in different forms i.e. the liquid, solid and the gaseous forms. It is the process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between ocean, atmosphere and land. This cycle describes the movement of water on, in and above the Earth surface. Water changes its states all the time due to the process of evaporation and condensation. 5. To conserve water dams are made on high level to conserve water. Plantation increases the chances of rains. Collecting the run-off water from rooftops and local catchment areas and keeping it free from pollution is a way of water conservation. Repairing and maintaining the wells, lakes and ponds could help in preserving water. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 6 Flora And Fauna (A) 1. c 2. d 3. c 4. d **(B)** 1. Tundra region 2. Temperate 3. Tropical deciduous forest 4. Europe 5. Mediterranean 6. Tropical evergreen forest **(C)** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. f 5. c 6. e **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False **(E)** 1. The factors that affect the growth of natural vegetation are climate, rainfall and amount of sunlight. 2. Forests, grasslands and shrubs are the main types of the natural vegetation. 3. The different types of forests are – Tropical evergreen, Tropical deciduous, Temperate evergreen, Mediterranean vegetation, coniferous forests. The various grasslands are – Temperate grasslands and Tropical grasslands. 4. Temperate deciduous forests are found towards higher latitudes, in areas of moderate temperature and rainfall with cold winters, north eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand, Chile and coastal regions of western Europe. 5. Tundra vegetation is found in the polar snow covered areas of Europe, Asia and North America. Desert vegetation is mainly found in the dry desert like regions in the western margins of the continents, in the tropical desert areas such as North Africa. **(F)** 1. Tropical Evergreen Forests – (i) They are also known as tropical rainforests. (ii) They are found near the equator between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. So they have warm temperatures throughout the year. (iii) These regions receive heavy rainfall (more than 200 cm) throughout the year. (iv) The trees are very high with thick cover. As a result, the sunlight cannot penetrate and reach the ground and thus remain dark all the time. (v) As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether and are never barren, so they are also called evergreen forests. Tropical Deciduous Forests – (i) Tropical deciduous forests are also known as the monsoon forests or tropical seasonal forests as these regions experience seasonal changes. (ii) These regions receive rainfall between 50-200 cm. These are found in the large part of India, northern Australia, Canada, Asia, Europe, Japan and in Central America. (iii) They experience a long dry season followed by a very rainy season. (iv) Trees are of medium height and do not have very wide cover and are generally of same variety. 2. The area of natural vegetation which has not been exploited by humans till now is known as virgin vegetation. This kind of vegetation is found outside the actual Mediterranean region in California in USA, South West Africa, South America and South West Australia. These regions experience hot dry summers and mild rainy winters. The Mediterranean regions in the world map are known as the Orchards of the World for their fruit cultivation. Oak, olive,

fig, fir, cedar and cypress are the main trees of these forests. Citrus fruits such as oranges, figs, olives and grapes are commonly cultivated here because people have removed the natural vegetation in order to cultivate the crop of their choice.

3. Temperate Deciduous Forests – (i) These are found towards higher latitudes, in areas of moderate temperature and rainfall with cold winters, north eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand, Chile and coastal regions of western Europe. The tropical monsoon deciduous forests cover areas receiving annual rainfall of 100 to 200 cm. Trees of these forests shed leaves in autumn. (ii) These forests have same species of trees in a row so cutting becomes easier. Therefore they are commercially most exploited forests. Trees commonly found here are oak, ash, beech etc. (iii) The wood of the trees is generally hard wood and is used for making furniture, for transport and construction purposes. (iv) Animals like deer, foxes, wolves and birds like pheasants, monals are comm-only found here.

4. (i) Tropical Grasslands – These are found on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics. This vegetation grows in the areas of moderate to low amount of rainfall. The grass can grow very tall 3 to 4 metres in height. Savanna grasslands of Africa are of this type. Leopards are common in tropical grasslands. Tropical grasslands are known by different names in different countries. These are known as Campos in Brazil, Uruguay in Argentina, Lianos in Venezuela and Parkland in America. (ii) Temperate Grasslands – Seasonal grasslands or temperate grass-lands are found in the mid-latitudinal zones (40° – 45° latitudes) in the interior parts of continents. Usually, grass here is short and nutri-tious. These grasslands are best suited for cattle rearing. Temperate Grasslands are known by different names in different countries such as – Steppe in Europe, Pampas in South America, Down in Australia, Veld in South Africa and Prairie in North America.

(G) 1. Today, human pressure on natural environment is greater and is disrupting nature. The expansion of human activities into the natural environment, manifested by urbanisation, recreation, industrialisation and agriculture, results in increasing uniformity in landscapes and consequential reduction, disappearance, fragmentation or isolation of habitats and landscapes. It is evident that the increasing exploitation of land for human use greatly reduces the area of each wildlife habitat. Therefore, human beings are made responsible for adversely affecting our biological environment.

2. These forests are also called as Taiga. “Taiga” is Russian word which means “pure” or “untouched”. These are found in the higher altitudes and latitudes (50° – 70°) of Northern hemisphere with cold, long, snow winters and warm, humid summers in regions such as Canada, Europe and the United States. The temperature varies between 40°C and 20°C. The rainfall ranges between 30° and 90° mm. 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. Common animals found here are silver fox, mink and polar bear. Coniferous forests have abundant softwood trees.

3. Grasslands occur in the regions of mode-rate and low amount of rainfall. The grass can grow tall about 3 to 4 metres in height. Grass-lands appear between 50 and 150 north and south of the equator. The grasslands of the world are categorised into following two types. (i) Tropical Grasslands – These are found on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics. This vegetation grows in the areas of moderate to low amount of rainfall. The grass can grow very tall 3 to 4 metres in height. Savanna grasslands of Africa are of this type. Leopards are common in tropical grasslands. These are now used for grazing and farming and are home to variety of animals. Tropical grasslands are known by different names in different countries. These are known as Campos in Brazil, Uruguay in Argentina, Lianos in Venezuela and Parkland in America. (ii) Temperate Grasslands. Seasonal grasslands or temperate grass-lands are found in the mid-latitudinal zones (40° – 45° latitudes) in the interior parts

of continents. Usually, grass here is short and nutritious. These grasslands are best suited for cattle rearing. Wild buffaloes, bison, antelopes are common in the temperate region. Temperate Grasslands are known by different names in different countries such as – Steppe in Europe, Pampas in South America, Down in Australia, Veld in South Africa and Prairie in North America. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 7 Human Life in Hot And Cold Desert Regions (A) 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. a **(B)** 1. sand 2. Sahara desert 3. nomads 4. Leh 5. Natural 6. Ladakh **(C)** 1. b 2. f 3. e 4. a 5. c 6. d **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. False **(E)** 1. Indus, Dras, Shingo, Suru, Shyok and Zaskar are the main rivers of the Ladakh region. 2. Bedouins, Berbers and Moorb are some nomadic or tribal groups of the Sahara region. 3. The word 'Ladakh' means a country of mountain passes. 4. Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, raven, hoopoe etc. are the main birds of Ladakh region. 5. Cactus, thorny bushes, date palms, acacia, etc. are the common varieties of desert vegetation. **(F)** 1. The Sahara has hot and parch dry climate. The temperature during the day may soar as high as 50°C. This radiant and scorching heat makes life difficult in Sahara desert. It receives very less rainfall. The rate of evaporation is high as compared to the rainfall. Although the days are unbelievably hot, but the nights are cool. Sometimes, the night temperature may go near zero degree. 2. Due to extreme coldness and high aridity, the natural vegetation is very rare in the Ladakh region. Grasses, shrubs, willows and poplars are the main vegetation found here. In some parts of Ladakh, horticulture is practised. Fruit trees like apple, walnuts and apricots are the main trees grown in these gardens. Ladakh region is rich in wildlife. Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, raven, hoopoe etc. are the main birds of Ladakh region while barasingha, deer, wild yak, hare, kiang, mule, wild goat called ibex, wild sheep and special kinds of dogs are the main animals of Ladakh region. Chiru or Tibetan antelope is an endangered species of the region. 3. Natural vegetation in unirrigated desert around Leh includes capers (*Capparis spinosa*), *Nepeta floccosa*, globe thistle (*Echinops cornigerus*), *Ephedra Gerardiana*, rhubarb, *Tanacetum* spp., several artemisias, *Peganum harmala*, and several other succulents. 4. Tourism has become a major activity in this region. Ladakh is visited by a huge number of national and international tourists. Gompas, treks, meadows, glaciers, local festivals and ceremonies are the significant attractions for the tourists in Ladakh. The people of Ladakh have made best use of their natural resources through conservation techniques. They never misuse or overuse their resources. 5. The Sahara desert has about 2.5 million inhabitants. Central part of Sahara is sparsely populated. The majority of people living in the desert are nomads. These people wander from place to place in search of food. They use camel to cross the desert. The camel is known as the ship of the desert. The nomadic tribal people rear goats, sheep, horses and camels. These animals are the major source of milk, fur, leather, hides etc. These people wear heavy robes to protect themselves from dust storms and hot winds. **(G)** 1. Only a quarter of the Sahara desert is covered with sand. The rest of its surface has plateaus, plains and mountains. Thus, the Sahara desert has a huge rocky surface. Crops and any vegetation can only be grown near oasis. The Sahara has hot and parch dry climate. The temperature during the day may soar as high as 50°C. This radiant and scorching heat makes life difficult in Sahara desert. It receives very less rainfall. The rate of evaporation is high as compared to the rainfall. Although the days are unbelievably hot, but the nights are cool. Sometimes, the night temperature may go near zero degree. In the Sahara desert fertile and productive soils are found near oasis. The majority of people living in the desert are nomads. These people wander from place to place in search of food. 2. The physical features of Ladakh are best explained by the name in the local dialect called Khapa—Chan meaning snowland. It is also called the Moonland as well as the Last Shangri-la.

There are many high peaks rising between 5000-5600 m above sea level in the surroundings. In the southeast of Zojila one can find some peaks rising upto 7,000 m. Some of the peaks also contain glaciers. Interestingly on account of average altitude of 6000 m, Ladakh range looks without any peak. The general physical features of surrounding mountains do not allow the moisture laden monsoon winds leaving the main valley virtually without any precipitation. The heights of landscapes in Ladakh varies from 3000 m to 8000 m. It is about 3000 m in Kargil and more than 8000 m in the Karakoram.

3. The cultural landscape of the Sahara desert is newly evolved by the World Heritage Committee. This landscape shows evidence of previous civilisations. Many prehistoric sites have been discovered in Sahara. It is playing an active role in transforming the desert landscape once again. Today, the camels are replaced by trucks. The nomadic tribes are also taking new life. Thus, it can be said that the Sahara desert is undergoing change on many fronts as oil, gas and other mineral deposits continue to be discovered.

4. People of Ladakh are either Muslims or Buddhists. The ingenious people of Ladakh use surrounding water resources to create a prosperous agricultural base for the region. The people of Ladakh cultivate fruits and vegetables. They use a number of techniques for water conservation and irrigation methods. These techniques include melting of snow, storing water and a number of indigenous drip irrigation techniques. The people of Ladakh are expert in using smoke for protecting fruit crops. In this technique, plants are exposed to smoke to protect the fruits from frost injury. Another soils conservation technique called mulching is also practical here. This is done with the help of tree leaves and grass obtained from hill tops.

Project Report – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 8 Life In The Tropical And Subtropical Regions (A) 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b **(B)** 1. tropical 2. Portuguese 3. Ganga, Brahmaputra 4. paddy 5. agriculture **(C)** 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. a **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True **(E)** 1. 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. 2. The continent in which the Amazon basin is located is South America. 3. The major cities of Amazon basin are Peru, Manaus and Brazil. 4. The largest delta in the world is Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. 5. A variety of wildlife is found in the basin. Elephants, tigers, deer, monkeys, one-horned rhinoceros are common in the region. **(F)** 1. Mostly people there follow traditional lifestyle and do hunting and gathering. Usually men are engaged in hunting and fishing whereas women take care of the crops grown like tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. The staple food is manioc, also known as cassava that grows under the ground like the potato. They also eat queen ants and egg sacs. Cash crops like coffee, maize and coco are also grown. The families in rainforests regions live in tatched houses shaped like beehives. 2. The Ganga-Brahmaputra region is dominated by monsoon. It experiences rains from mid-June to mid-September. The climate is characterised by hot summers and the cold winters. 3. There are Banana plantations in some areas of the plain. Tea is grown in plantations in West Bengal and Assam. Common trees like Sal, Peepal, Teak besides thick bamboo groves, are also found here. 4. The basin-roughly the size of the forty-eight contiguous United States – covers some 40% of the South American continent and includes parts of eight South American countries : Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana and Suriname, as well as French Guiana, a depart-ment of France. 5. Slash and burn agriculture is also known as shifting agriculture. It is a traditional method in which farmers clear a piece of land by cutting down trees and bushes and then they are burnt which releases nutrient into soil. Now crops are grown in this cleared field for a few years. After repeatedly using the patch of land, the soil again loses its nutrients. And then the land is abandoned again and the same cycle is repeated. **(G)** 1. The basin lies in

the subtropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30°N latitudes. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers form the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin in the Indian subcontinent. The Ganga and Brahma-putra are two mighty rivers that flow parallel on either side of the Himalayas. They flow eastwards till the Brahmaputra turns south and joins the Ganga. Together they form the world's largest and the most fertile delta. The tributaries of the River Ganga like the Ghaghra, the Son, the Chambal, the Gandak, the Kosi and the tributaries of Brahmaputra drain it. The plains of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, the mountains and the foothills of the Himalayas and the Sundarbans delta are the main features of this basin.

2. The Amazon is made up of a mosaic of ecosystems and vegetation types including rainforests, seasonal forests, deciduous forests, flooded forests and savannas. The basin is drained by the Amazon river, the world's largest river in terms of discharge, and the second longest river in the world after the Nile. Climate – The Amazon river basin has a tropical climate. As this region is close to the equator, it experiences hot and wet climate throughout the year. The climate is warm and humid. Rainforests – Amazonia or Amazon rainforest are the world's largest tropical rainforests that cover more than half of Brazil. These are called the "Lungs of The Planet" because their vegetation continuously recycles carbon dioxide into oxygen. Plants growth in this region is so dense that they remain covered with huge evergreen and coniferous forests. The forests are so thick that a dense "roof" created by the leaves and branches does not allow the sunlight to reach the ground. People of The Rainforests – Mostly people there follow traditional lifestyle and do hunting and gathering. Usually men are engaged in hunting and fishing whereas women take care of the crops grown like tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. The staple food is manioc, also known as cassava that grows under the ground like the potato. They also eat queen ants and egg sacs. Cash crops like coffee, maize and cocoa are also grown. The families in rainforests regions live in thatched houses shaped like beehives.

3. The main cause of deforestation is growing interest in hardwood products. (i) With the invention of agriculture people are clearing more and more forests to grow crops as the food available in the forests is found in scattered form. (ii) The rainforests are located in the developing nations and for the sake of development, these nations exploit this natural resource. (iii) Some forests are being burned to make charcoal to power industrial plants. (iv) Some other factors responsible are illegal gold mining, hunting, irregular agriculture, dams, gas and oil exploitation. (v) Due to constant deforestation, the top soil – which is held together by the trees – gets washed away as the rains fall. (vi) The indigenous peoples of the Amazon rainforests have used different plants for centuries as cures and potions for their health.

Project Report – Do your self.
Activity – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 9 Life In The Temperate Grasslands (A) 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c **(B)** 1. Grasslands 2. Velds 3. Chinook 4. Bison 5. December 6. Prairies **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False **(D)** 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. c 5. a **(E)** 1. The temperate grasslands of North America are Prairies. 2. Limpopo and Orange are the most significant rivers of velds. 3. The main occupations of the people of Prarie region are farming and cattle rearing. 4. Coal, iron and gold are the minerals found in the veld region. 5. Prairie dogs, ground squirrels, hares, badgers, coyotes, rabbits, gophers etc are the other animals found in these grasslands. **(F)** 1. The veld is closer to the sea than the prairies of North America. So, the climate here is more moderate than that of the prairies. Summers are short and warm, and winters are long and cool. The climate gets cooler as the elevation of the land increases. Rainfall is generally low in the veld. 2. The temperate grasslands called Prairies are situated in the mid-latitudinal belt between the Tropic of Cancer (23.50N) and the Arctic Circle (66.50N) in the northern hemisphere. The prairies are found in the interior parts of USA and Canada in the North America continent. 3. Areas of the south-west, which get less rainfall, have tall

grasses with stunted trees. Rest of the region has short, hardy bushes scattered here and there. 4. The prairies produce a huge surplus of wheat, which is exported. Hence, this region is often called 'the granary of the world'. Besides wheat and corn, barley, oats, soya bean, potatoes, flax and oilseeds are grown. 5. Tall grasses are found in the more humid eastern regions, while short grasses grow in the drier western parts. **(G)** 1. The temperate grasslands called Prairies are situated in the mid-latitudinal belt between the Tropic of Cancer (23.50N) and the Arctic Circle (66.50N) in the northern hemisphere. The prairies are found in the interior parts of USA and Canada in the North America continent. Coal, iron ore, manganese, etc. found in the Prairies. The Appalachian region is the world famous for coal mining. The availability of minerals and developed transport network provides adequate conditions for the industrial growth of the region. These factors have made Prairies one of the most industrialised regions of the world. 2. Velds are rolling plateaus with varying heights ranging from 600m to 1100m. It is covered by the Drakensberg Mountains on the east. To its west lies the Kalahari desert. On the north-eastern part, 'high velds' are located that attain a height of more than 1600 metres in some areas. The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the veld. 'Veld' means 'field' in Dutch. The veld lies in the Southern Hemisphere, between 25°S and 37°S. These rolling pastures stretch over a vast plateau situated 600-1100 m above mean sea level. The veld is flanked by the Drakensberg Mountains in the east and the Kalahari Desert in the west. It is drained by the Orange and Limpopo rivers. It covers extensive parts of South Africa. 3. The velds are also called the "Maize Triangle" because crops do not flourish in the veld as they do in the North American prairies. Poor and thin soils, frequent droughts and limited water resources hamper crop cultivation. Maize (corn) is the chief crop. 4. The prairies produce a huge surplus of wheat, which is exported. Hence, this region is often called 'the granary of the world'. Besides wheat and corn, barley, oats, soya bean, potatoes, flax and oilseeds are grown. 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. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CIVIC

CH. 1 Democracy : Historical Development And Its Key Features (A) 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a **(B)** 1. Athens 2. India 3. French 4. 'liberty, Equality, Fraternity' 5. electoral 6. ruling party **(C)** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. b **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False **(E)** 1. Democracy is a system of government based on the principle that the state's power is vested in the people and may be used by the people or their elected officials under a system of free elections. 2. The common slogan raised during the French Revolution was liberty, equality and fraternity. 3. The highest constitutional authority to conduct elections in India is Election Commission of India. 4. The official list that contains the names of all the qualified voters or people in a district who are entitled to vote, is known as the electoral roll or the voter's list. 5. The three great revolutions of Europe were the glorious revolution of England and the French revolution. **(F)** 1. In a monarchy, the head of the royal family is the head of the nation. In a dictatorship, people have no rights and all the powers rest in the hands of one man. 2. It means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote. This is an essential feature of a democracy. Now, no government can claim itself to be a democratic government without allowing all adults to vote. 3. If no single party wins a clear majority, two or more parties may join together to obtain majority. That is, their collective strength in the assembly would provide the required majority to form the government. This type of government is

called a coalition government. 4. The French people rose against the cruelties of the king. People were not allowed to express their opinions and they were made to pay heavy taxes. 5. People choose their representatives through the election process. These representatives take decisions on behalf of the entire population. While making decisions, they certainly keep in mind the voices and interests of the people. The regular elections restrict the power of the government and increases people's participation in the decision-making mechanisms. **(G)** 1. Before democracy, there were monarchies that ruled the people. To trace the emergence of democracy, we should better look at ancient Greece. The earliest democratic system emerged in the Greek city state of Athens, where all the adult male citizens formed a body, called the Assembly, and took part in the decision making process directly. However, women, slaves and people from other city states residing in Athens did not have any right to vote. Democracy flourished immensely further during the Roman Empire 509-27 BC. However, with the growth of feudalism during the Middle Ages, democracy became less important as because the power of the king and the nobles increased. In India, around 600 BC, many small states called mahajanapadas arose. Most of these states were ruled by a king, while some states were ruled by the representatives. The Vajji Kingdom was an example of this type of a political system. The story of modern democracy, however, started during the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries AD. These centuries saw three great revolutions in Europe; the Glorious Revolution of England in the seventeenth century, the American Revolution in 1775-84 and the French Revolution in 1789. 2. A political party is an organisation of people who have similar views or a set of beliefs on political issues. They aim at to contest and win elections and capture political power so that they can form the government. To win the elections, political parties need to win the people's support. There are many political parties in India. If any party wins more than half of the seats in the legislature, it can form the government. The party that forms the government is called the ruling party. While the other parties are known as the opposition parties. 3. The key elements of democracy are – (i) Equality – Equality and justice is the central theme of democracy. Both these terms are inseparable Equality is the precondition that ensures justice to all the people of a society or country. (ii) Participation In Decision - Making – People choose their representatives through the election process. These representatives take decisions on behalf of the entire population. While making decisions, they certainly keep in mind the voices and interests of the people. The regular elections restrict the power of the government and increases people's participation in the decision-making mechanisms. (iii) Unity in Diversity – Democracy provides a peaceful solution to problem of in differences because it give equal opportunity to all individuals before the law of the land. It shows a way to deal with differences and conflicts. 4. Regular election are the essential feature of a democracy. People elect one leader or representative from each constituency. The official list that contains the names of all the qualified voters or people in a district who are entitled to vote, is known as the electoral roll or the voter's list. In this way, through voting in elections, people elect leaders to represent them. These representatives form the government. They take decisions on behalf of the entire population. If the people are not staisfied with the working of the government, they may not vote for it and make it lose. Thus, regular elections restrict the power of the government and increases people's participation in a democracy. **Project Report – Do your self. Activity – Do your self. Group Discussion – Do your self.**

CH. 2 Functioning of Democracy (A) 1. a 2. d 3. d 4. c **(B)** 1. 1950 2. democratic 3. Election Commission 4. Opposition 5. regional 6. petition **(C)** 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. f 6. c **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. False **(E)** 1. India adopted the Universal Adult Franchies in 1950. 2. The Chief Election

Commissioner is the head of the Election Commission. 3. Today, pre-printed ballot papers and electronic voting machines are the forms of ballot commonly used in electors. 4. India, Canada and Australia are the countries where the multiple party system is practised. 5. The group of like-minded politicians is called a political party. **(F)** 1. India adopted the Universal Adult Franchise in 1950. 2. The Election Commission is the body that is responsible for conducting free and fair elections in the country. Elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislature are under the control and supervision of the Election Commission. 3. The Election Commission grants recognition to parties on the basis of the following factors – (i) A political party must get at least six percent of the total valid votes polled in any four or more states at an election to the Lok Sabha or State Assembly. (ii) It also has to win four seats in the Lok Sabha from any state or states. (iii) The members have been elected to the Lok Sabha from not less than three states. 4. A government formed by two or more political parties is called coalition government. 5. Opposition parties are considered as the watchdogs in democracy. They keep an eye on the functioning of the government. Wherever the ruling party deviates from public issues and interests, the opposition parties make a hue and cry inside and outside the Parliament. **(G)** 1. The Indian constitution recognizes every person as equal. This means that every individual in the country male and female from all castes religions, tribes and background are recognized as equal. In India, the principle of the equality of all persons is recognized. The recognition of equality includes some of the provisions in the constitution. First that every person is equal before the law. No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth or gender. Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, markets etc. Untouchability has been abolished. The two ways in which the government has tried to implement the equality is guaranteed in the constitution. It is first through laws and second through government programmes. In addition, the government has also set up several schemes to improve the lives of communities and individuals who have been treated unequally for several centuries. 2. The election process is held as under – After updating voter's list the Election Commission then starts arrangements, like issuing the election symbols to the parties and individual candidates, printing of ballot papers, identifying the polling booths and appointment of officials for conducting elections, etc. Notification : The Election Commission issue the notification for a particular election. Selection : The political parties begin the process to select their candidates. Individuals also announce their candidates from various constituencies. Scrutiny of Papers : The nomination papers are scrutinised by the Election Commission, and if found correct, are accepted. Otherwise, they are rejected. Withdrawal : The candidates whose nomination papers are accepted are given a chance to withdraw their name upto a certain date. Polling Booths : On the scheduled date, the voters reach their respective polling booths and cast their votes. After all the votes have been counted, the candidate who gets highest number of votes is declared elected by the Returning Officer. 3. Party system can be divided into three categories – (i) One-Party System – This system is also known as the single-party system. If a country is governed only by a party, where voters do not have any choice they have to vote for the only candidate belonging to that single party. (ii) Two-Party System – Some countries, like Japan and the United States of America, have a two-party system. This system is perhaps the best and most democratic. After elections, one party forms the government and other party forms the opposition. In these countries, people have clear idea about their choice. (iii) Multiple-Party System – Multi-party system has more than one party to contest elections. India, Pakistan, Italy, Canada and Australia are examples of multiple-party system. People have to make a choice between several candidates belonging to different parties. 4. The need of a political party was felt during the freedom movement

against the British occupation, so that the people were given a programme and a planned direction to the political struggle of Indians. The two main parties that emerged before the Independence were Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. Since 1950, the parties have worked within the framework of the Parliamentary system of government. In India, the Fundamental Right to form a political party is guaranteed by the Constitution under Article 19. However, the Parliament makes laws to impose certain restrictions on the parties. It was on 31 August, 1968 that the Election Commission of India issued the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment Order) to recognise the political parties.

5. Since the imposition of Constitution in 1950, many parties emerged on the political scene of India. Today, we have dozens of national and state parties. (i) National Parties – Though there exists hundreds of big and small political parties in India at national as well as regional and state levels, certain political parties are so organised that their branches are found throughout the country, known as the National Parties. The Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Bahujan Samajwadi Party, Communist Party of India, Nationalist Congress Party and Communist Party of India (Marxist) are national parties which function throughout the country, or in most parts of the country. (ii) State Parties – There are forty-five state parties which were also in the contest for power in the 2004 General Elections. State parties are also known as the regional parties. Their influence is limited to one or two states. Shiromani Akali Dal in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir National Conference in Jammu and Kashmir, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Tamil Nadu and Asom Gana Parishad in Assam are state parties. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 3 Composition of The State Government (A) 1. a 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. a **(B)** 1. President 2. speaker 3. state list, concurrent list 4. bill 5. Chief Minister **(C)** 1. c 2. e 3. b 4. f 5. a 6. d **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False **(E)** 1. 47 subjects are included in the concurrent list. 2. Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) of a state comprises not more than one-third of total number of members in legislative assembly of the state and in no case less than 40 members. 3. (i) He must be a citizen of India. (ii) He must be above the age of 25 years. (iii) He must not hold any post of profit under the State or Central Government. (iv) He must not be mentally unstable or bankrupt. (v) He should not have been convicted of for some grave offence. 4. The three categories of the Council of Ministers are Cabinet Minister, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. **(F)** 1. For every state, there is a legislature, which consists of Governor and one House or, two Houses as the case may be. 2. The Presiding Officer in a State Legislative Assembly is called speaker. He is required to preserve order and decorum in the house for conducting legislative business. He puts matters to vote and announces the result. 3. (i) He must be a citizen of India. (ii) He must not be below 35 years of age. (iii) He must not be a member either of the Union or of the State Legislature. If he is a member of any of the legislature, he has to resign from his seat in the legislature before assuming the office of Governor. (iv) He must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or any State Government. 4. The Union Territories are administered by the President through an administrator, who is appointed by him with a suitable designation. This designation is called either lieutenant governor or chief commissioner or administrator. 5. The Chief Minister selects some MLAs from the ruling party to lead different ministries. These MLAs are appointed by the Government of State as Ministers. They are also given different departments or ministries. **(G)** 1. The state legislature exercise control over the state executive in the following ways – (i) Legislative Function – The state legislature makes laws on 66 subjects mentioned in the State List. It can enact laws on the 47 subjects included in the concurrent list also.

But, if a law passed by the state legislature is similar to a law passed by the Union Parliament on the same subject, then the central law prevails and the state law does not come into force. (ii) Control Over The Executive – The Council of Minister is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. It remains in office so long as it enjoys the confidence of the House. Different members of the State Legislature can ask questions on a large number of government activities and the same are to be answered by the Council of Ministers. This shows how powerful the Legislative Assembly is. (iii) Financial Functions – All money bills have to be first placed in the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly has complete control over the state and finances.

2. A governor is only the constitutional head of a state he or she does not have any actual say in the running of the government. The governor appoints the leader of the party that gets maximum seats in the assembly as the chief minister. On the advice of the Chief Ministers, the Governor appoints the Council of Ministers, Certain high officials, etc. It is the governor who convenes or prorogues the assembly session. On the opening day, the governor addresses the joint session of the legislature to brief them about the policies of the government. The judicial power of the governor includes reducing judicial punishments. The governor includes reducing judicial punishments. The governor has discretionary powers like recommending President's rule in the state. President's rule is imposed in a state when no political party has majority support in the assembly, or if the ruling party is dismissed from the government for mismanaging the state. If President's rule is imposed in a state, it is the Governor, who runs the state on behalf of the President.

3. The duties of the Chief Minister of a state in India are exactly the same as those of the Prime Minister of India at the centre. The difference is only of jurisdiction. While the Prime Minister operates in the entire country, the area of operation of a Chief Minister is the state concerned. The Governor acts on the advice of the Chief Minister. He has no choice but to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Assembly as the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister occupies an important place in the formation of his cabinet. He can ask for the resignation of any minister. He presides over the meetings of the cabinet and distributes the portfolios to his ministers as he desires. He also occupies an important place in the State Legislature as well. He is the leader of Vidhan Sabha. He is the prime spokesman of the government. So long as he enjoys the confidence of the State Legislature he is the master of his state. Only in emergency the Governor can override his advice, otherwise not. Thus, the Chief Minister occupies the foremost place in the arch of the state edifice.

4. The council of ministers is the appointment of the chief minister, and on his advice to make the appointment of other Ministers. Like the Union Council of Ministers, the State Council of Ministers has the following three categories of Ministers. Who are assigned with certain powers and functions. (i) Cabinet Minister : They are the most important and senior most member of the Council of Ministers. They independently hold the charge of the important portfolios, and their number is normally small. (ii) Ministers of State : In the second category are listed the ministers of state. They sometime hold the independent charge of the department mentioned at times they may be required to assist the Cabinet Ministers in the administration of their portfolios. They ordinarily do not attend the meetings of the Cabinet. (iii) Deputy Ministers : The Deputy Ministers form the third category of the Council of Ministers. They do not hold independent charge of any portfolio, but are attached with the Cabinet Ministers and the Ministers of State. The nature of their work is such as is assigned to them by the minister in charge of the department. (iv) Parliament Secretary : They are neither ministers properly so called, nor do they hold the charge of any department. They are appointed by the Chief Minister and are responsible to him. Their chief function is to do the functions authorized by the Chief Minister. As in the centre so in the states, the Council of

Ministers work as a single team. The ministers are collectively responsible to the State Legislature for their acts of omission and commission. If the Chief Minister resigns, it is regarded as the resignation of all the ministers. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 4 Functioning of The State Government (A) 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c **(B)** 1. Union 2. Public 3. towns 4. Kerala 5. Education 6. Sunday **(C)** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. b 5. f 6. a **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False **(E)** 1. The three lists of legislation are Union list, State list and Concurrent list. 2. The Union List mention the matters of national importance. 3. 61 subjects are included in the state list. 4. The State Government is responsible to look after the public health. 5. The two groups of healthcare services in India are Public Health Care Services and Private Health Care Services. **(F)** 1. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) aims to make better the health care facilities for people, especially those living in rural areas, the poor, women and children. Their aims are to reduce infant and maternal mortality rate, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and promotion of health lifestyles. 2. Health means the ability to remain free from illness and injuries. But health is not only about disease. In a broader sense, health means much more than the absence of diseases only. There are other factors that contribute towards good health, such as clean drinking water, good sanitation, hygiene, and a pollution-free and stress-free environment. 3. Land reforms are an attempt by the government to achieve social equality and the best utilisation of land. The aim of land reforms is to abolish the exploitation of the poor. 4. Polio Day is a particular day on which polio drops are given to children below 5 years of age to eradicate polio. 5. The following steps should be taken to improve public health system in India. (i) The private system should focus on tertiary care. It includes specialised consultative care and referral services and specialised diagnostic services. (ii) Public healthcare system should focus on primary care that includes services like those provided by primary health centres, dispensaries and government hospitals. (iii) There should be better patient management and cross country networking of healthcare systems. There should be extension of insurance coverage. (iv) There should be improvement in healthcare, sanitation and quality services keeping in view the international demand for Indian expertise. **(G)** 1. The concurrent list includes those subjects on which both the centre and states can make laws. This list includes more than 52 subjects such as labour, education, civil and criminal procedures, marriage and divorce, economic planning, price control, electricity etc. These subjects are of common concern at both the levels of government. The state government has to take many decisions for the well-being of its people. Most of them relate to the economic resources of the people. Thus, the government has to make the best use of the resources of the people and their services. 2. The state government is responsible to look after public health. Public health expenditures are shared by both the central and the state governments. The state government also takes the help of NGOs to carry out various public health care programmes. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare plans the policies and aims to provide health services and health education for every state. The state government runs health care centres, dispensaries and hospitals in the rural and urban areas, free of cost or at low cost. The state government assumes the responsibility to provide and meet with the supply of necessary medicines and equipments. State government have set up many public health centres in cities, towns and villages. Multi-speciality hospitals are also set up in all metro cities. Some of the hospitals provide free medical services and other facilities like scanning, conducting tests, etc. for the public. 3. Private refers to an activity or service that is organised by an individual or company for its own profit. Private sector today provides wide range of simple to sophisticated speciality healthcare services. There are a large number of doctors as well who have their own private clinics. The medical

colleges have contributed significantly to the growth of the private sector. Registered Medical Practitioners can be found even in rural areas. The demand for healthcare has given a new boost to medical institutions in the private sector in both urban and rural areas. These private institutions range from simple testing laboratories, X-ray, ultrasound centres to super-speciality hospitals. In addition, dispensing chemists, pharmaceutical industries and similar facilities are largely owned by companies or individuals in the private sector. The efficiency with which the resources are used in the sector, has a direct bearing on the cost and quality of services. 4. Each state government has made provisions and schemes to get education for everybody. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan – It is a programme to gain universal elementary education and to make free education compulsory for children between 6 and 14 years age. The state governments have opened schools in the rural areas mainly for providing education to the children. The governments have strengthened their existing schools infrastructure by building extra class-rooms, toilets, and teacher training facilities, like emphasising on life skills, girls' education and computer education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act came into effect on 1 April, 2010. Under this Act, every child in the age group of 6-14 years will be provided eight years of elementary education in a suitable classroom in his/her neighbourhood. The government will bear the cost and responsibility of getting a child admitted to a school and also assure that he/she completes eight years of schooling. No child will be rejected admission on the basis of disabilities nor will be asked for an admission test. Right to Education is a part of the Directive Principles of the State Policy but not enforce-able. Today, the Right to Education became a Fundamental Right. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 5 Role of Media in Democracy (A) 1. b 2. b 3. d 4. b **(B)** 1. Press Council of India 2. electronic 3. Public 4. vulgar 5. 13 Oct. 2005 6. Democracy **(C)** 1. d 2. f 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. e **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True **(E)** 1. Newspapers, radio and television are some means of mass communication. 2. One of the largest news agencies in Asia is United News of India. 3. Experimental TV telecast started in India in 1959 in Delhi. 4. The NGO, who raised the people's issue in Rajasthan which led to the enactment of RTI Act. was The Majdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan. 5. 18 FM Stereo channels are operated by All India Radio. **(F)** 1. The media plays a vital role in our daily life. It provides a truthful and intelligent account of day-to-day events. Media is said to be the backbone of a democracy. The media acts as a link between the government and the people. Current affairs programmes and interviews on television keep the people aware of the policies and programmes of the government. They communicate not only the viewpoints of the government but also of the people on major issues and problems. 2. Different 'types of communication, like newspapers, magazines, television, radio, documentary movies, e-mail and public meetings are used by us. The letters and e-mails are called Personal Communication. When a message reach the mass or large group of people, by the means of TV, films and radio, magazines and newspapers are known as Mass Communication. 3. The main provisions of the Act are as under : (i) The Act gives the citizens the legal right to get information from the government on the issues that concern them. (ii) The authorities have to provide the information people want, within 30 days of the filing of the application. This is a compulsory provision. (iii) If the matter concerns the life and liberty of the applicant, answer have to be given within 48 hours. (iv) Every public institution or body established, controlled or funded by the government, must maintain its records in such a way that such records can easily be accessible to the people. 4. The main aim of the media is to give people information on matters of public interest. The media should present such information correctly, decently and in an un-biased manner. To do this, the media must follow a code of

ethics. In India the media form their own codes of ethics, but the government may order the removal of certain parts from books, movies etc, which it considers offensive, immoral or politically dangerous.

5. Some means of personal communication are letters and e-mails. **(G)** 1. Public opinion is the view of common people on issues that interest them. It is not the opinion of experts. Nor is it the opinion of the minority. The people have the freedom to express their opinions and raise their voice against decisions which are not favourable to them. The strength of a democratic system lies in respecting the opinion of the people. Public opinion acts as a guide to the government while making policies and laws. It can check a government from being authoritarian or becoming irresponsible. By criticising the wrong policies of the government. Public opinion too keeps the government warned. The media also influence public opinion. It provides people with the details of debates in the Parliament, the opinion of leaders and political thinkers, and the view of political parties, and helps the public to evaluate and form opinion.

2. The cinema, TV and cable channels are included in the electronic media. In India, the electronic media are represented by Prasar Bharti, Akashvani and over 100 private TV channels and cable networks. The following are the agencies of electronic media in India. Prasar Bharati is the name of the Broad-casting Council of India. It is an autonomous body which came into being on 23 November, 1997. Doordarshan and All India Radio were made two wings of Prasar Bharati. Its headquarters is in New Delhi. Akashvani is the first radio broadcasting channel in India, started in 1927 from Bombay and Calcutta (Now Mumbai and Kolkata, respectively). The government took over the transmitters in 1930 and operated them under India Broadcasting Service. As on 31st March, 2004, India had 208 radio stations including three exclusive Vividh Bharati Commercial channels.

3. Usually, the following principles are included in codes of media ethics. (i) Protecting The Interests of The Nation And The Society : The media should be very cautious while presenting any news or information that may threaten the peace and unity of the nation or harm the society. (ii) Maintaining Accuracy And Fairness : The media should not publish, broadcast information that is incorrect or misleading or distorted. (iii) Avoiding Vulgarity : The media should not publish or broadcast anything that is vulgar (showing bad taste). (iv) Showing Caution While Criticising The Actions of Courts : The media may, in the interest of the public, criticise the judgement or actions of a court. (v) Correcting Errors And Allowing Replies : When an error is detected in any information given by the media, the media should promptly publish or broadcast the correct version and must apologise for the mistake. (vi) Respecting People Privacy : The media should respect people privacy, person's identity and details about his or her family, personal life, religion, caste etc. should not be made known unless it is necessary to do so in the interest of the public.

4. The people had to engage in a long struggle before they were given this right. They had to stage dharnas, hold demonstrations and protests and even do the gherao of the errant officials. They had to be patient and united in this demand. Gradually their efforts bore fruit and many state governments like those of Delhi, Goa, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were forced to pass Right to information in due course. This process was initiated by the Rajasthan government which passed the Right to Information in 2000. Let us read a bit about this. A public movement began in the state of Rajasthan in the 1990s that demanded the right to information. In fact, the people who were employed in public works, were being denied their full wages. When they wanted to see the records to claim their full wages, the government officials denied to show them on the ground that such records are secret documents of the government. Later, an NGO, named the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) raised the people's issue. It aimed at to get all documents related to public works. The MKSS organised public awareness campaign, dharnas, etc. in several towns

of Rajasthan. Later the Government of Rajasthan passed a law on the right to information in 2000.

Project Report – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

CH. 6 Advertising & Its Impacts (A) 1. d 2. c 3. d 4. a **(B)** 1. sale of 2. Political 3. Classified 4. qualities 5. major **(C)** 1. b 2. f 3. e 4. a 5. c 6. d **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True **(E)** 1. The aim of advertising is to create the demand for the product. 2. Brand refers to a special identification or name that is associated with the product. Commercial advertising accounts for a major portion of advertising. It is linked with buyers and sellers. 3. Social advertising is usually done for a cause or social service. 4. Advertising draws our attention to various products and describes them positively so that we become interested in buying them. **(F)** 1. Some types of commercial advertising are radio ads, Internet ads, and television ads. Radio shows often profit by allowing companies to air brief commercials. Internet ads like banners, online video commercials, and text ads are also commonplace and a popular method of reaching potential customers. Television commercials and product placement are other ways of advertising a product or service. Lastly, there are print advertisements, which usually consist of displaying ads in newspapers and magazines. 2. Product advertising is the art of building and maintaining product awareness with potential buyers. A good advertising program educates potential customers on why they need the product, how it is used and the benefits derived from its use. 3. Advertising has become a marked feature of modern life. It helps to develop 'conscious imitation' by encouraging a demand for goods, which are actually not wanted. Materialism affects value systems. Material possessions and physical comfort become more important to the people, and spiritual values are given a second position. This is referred to as consumerism. Companies spend a considerable amount of money on advertisements to draw attention of consumers, but these ads very often do not give complete or exact information. 4. Social advertising is advertising that relies on social information or networks in generating, targeting, and delivering marketing communications. Many current examples of social advertising use a particular Internet service to collect social information, establish and maintain relationships with consumers, and for delivering communications. For example, the advertising platforms provided by Google, twitter, and Facebook involve targeting and presenting ads based on relationships articulated on those same services. 5. It has the following specific objectives : (i) To encourage people to buy the product. (ii) To differentiate it from other products. That is, to convince the people that it is better than other products available in the market. (iii) To keep the organisation in people's eye. (iv) To provide information about a particular product or service including announcement of the launch of a product, purchasing outlets, uses of the product, etc. **(G)** 1. (i) Broadcast Media – Television and radio are two traditional broadcast media long used in advertising. Television offers creative opportunities, a dynamic message and wide audience reach. It is typically the most expensive medium to advertise through, though. Because local affiliated stations normally serve a wide local audience, you also have to deal with waste when trying to target a small town marketplace. (ii) Print Media – Magazines and newspapers are the two traditional print media. Magazines offer a highly selective audience who is generally interested in ads closely related to the topic of the magazine. Newspapers are also viewed as a credible medium, which enhances ad acceptance. You can usually get an ad placed within a day or two of purchase. Declining circulation, a short shelf life and limited visual creativity are drawbacks. (iii) Direct Marketing – Direct marketing is an interactive approach to advertising that has picked up in usage in the early 21st century. It includes direct mail, email and telemarketing. These are direct response efforts to create an ongoing dialogue or interaction with customers. (iv) Internet – The Internet is used by online and offline companies to promote products or

services. Banner ads, pop up ads, text ads and paid search placements are common forms.

2. Process of Advertising – Step 1 : Suppose, a company plans to introduce a new and very special motorcycle in the market to capture a large number of customers. So, it requires an advertising campaign so that a new interest amongst consumers could be created. **Step 2 :** The company or the advertiser consults an advertising agency. **Step 3 :** The advertising agency, first of all determines the consumer profile for that motorcycle. **Step 4 :** The market research completed in 2-3 weeks. It revealed that the persons in the age group of 20-35 years are more interested in this highly advanced motorcycle. **Step 5 :** The creative team at the agency starts thinking. A good brand identity to create. **Step 6 :** The copywriters, who write the words and the artists, who create the visuals together design an advertisement especially to appeal to the sentiments of the prospective buyers. **Step 7 :** The agency makes a presentation to the client. **Step 8 :** The visuals and advertisements are tested amongst the prospective buyers or target audience. **Step 9 :** Once the marketing strategy is considered successful, the advertisement campaign is finalised and released in various media.

3. Ethics of Advertising – Advertising is a phenomenon that has a very strong effect on the minds of people. Therefore, it needs to be governed by some moral and ethical norms. (i) It has been observed that women are being exploited while advertising for various products. (ii) Advertisements should avoid using derogatory remarks against the competitors. (iii) Religion should not be used to promote commercial objects. (iv) The laws of the land should not be ignored while preparing a message in advertising. (v) While making the people aware about the good qualities of a product, information regarding the weight, date of manufacture, contents and expiry (where necessary) should be given. Advertisements should not be misleading.

4. In order to protect the interests of the consumer, the government passed a law known as the Consumer Protection Act in 1986. This Act provided the way to set up Consumer Courts at the national, state and district levels. These courts look into the complaints of consumers against the products. At present, there are 569 District Consumer Forums, 33 State Commissions and the highest body which is the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC).

Project Report – Do your self. Activity – Do your self. Group Discussion – Do your self.

CH. 7 Social & Economic Aspect of Gender Role (A) 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a **(B)** 1. biological 2. house 3. Female foeticide 4. 1956 5. women **(C)** 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. d 5. b **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. False **(E)** 1. The psychological, social and cultural difference between women and men is called gender. 2. Sex refers to the biological state of being male or female. 3. The Hindu Marriage Act and The Child Marriage Restraint Acts were enacted for the health care of mother and child. 4. Under this scheme, the government deposits Rs. 10,000 in the name of a girl child on her birth and afterwards deposits an amount of Rs. 5,000 each at the time of her admission from Class I to XII. **(F)** 1. A girl child is discriminated in the family by depriving her of education and constantly engaging her in household works. 2. Nowadays, modern technology, like ultrasound scan, ultrasonography, etc. have served as a tool or weapon in the hands of cruel parents who do not want a girl child. These technologies can reveal the sex of the foetus and if the foetus is of a girl, she is killed even before she is born. Therefore it is the main reason of decreasing sex ratio of girls. 3. For example, astronaut, Kalpana Chawala or Sunita Williams can not be considered as physically, mentally or emotionally weak. Many great personalities like the iron lady, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Jhansi Ki Rani are in the list. 4. In the 19th century, many social reformers, like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Jyotiba Phule and Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan tried to improve the position of women. Because of their efforts, many girl schools were also established, social customs like sati were legally banned,

and widows were allowed to remarry. **(G) 1.** This is true that the biological make-up of women requires them to be more careful about their health. But much care is not taken of the health of the girl child. They are discriminated even in providing nutrition. Adequate nutrition is denied to a girl child. Boys are given nutritive food and girls are subjected to malnutrition, so that, they do not grow up strong. As a result, the mortality rate is higher in women than in men. **2.** The gender role of a woman within her family is to do the housework and look after her family members. She is discouraged to work outside home to earn money. Generally, cooking, washing utensils and care-giving tasks like looking after the family, especially children, the elderly and sick members lie with women. But, the work that women do within the home is not recognised as work. On the other hand, men work outside away from their residence. They are considered to be bread-winners in the family. **3.** The Indian Constitution declares that all citizens of India, men or women, have equal rights. The amendment to Hindu law of inheritance and passing of the Hindu Code Bill paved the way for enactment of Kamala Act. Under this Act, not only sons but also daughters are entitled to an equal share of their parental property. The Hindu Marriage Act was amended in 1956 and remarriage of widows was given legal safeguard. Now the Hindu widows and divorcees have the legal right to marry again. Under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, it is illegal for a girl child under the age of 18 to be married. The Maternity benefit Act was enacted for the health care of mother and child. The enactment of Anti-dowry Act empowered the women against the greedy who forces the innocent brides to commit suicide. Now the demand for dowry is made a punishable crime and there is every safeguard in the law for the women who are tortured by their in-laws for want of dowry. The government of NCT of Delhi launched the 'Ladli Scheme' in 2007. Under this scheme, the government deposits Rs. 10,000 in the name of a girl child on her birth and afterwards deposits an amount of Rs. 5,000 each at the time of her admission from Class I to XII. The collected amount of around one lakh rupees would be given to a girl child on attaining the age of 18 years or at least passing out the 10th standard. The amount could be used for her higher studies or vocational training or for setting up small businesses. The National Commission for Women has been set up in 1990 to safeguard the rights of women. **4.** In most societies, the works done by men and women are not valued equally. Women's labour are often invisible and undermined. The work she does at home, is not taken into account. According to a study, if all activities including cooking, housekeeping, maintenance of kitchen gardens and pantry, and pantry, grinding food grains, collecting water and firewood, etc. are taken into account, 88% of rural women and 66% of urban women can be considered economically productive. But, their employment in families, farms or business is not recognised economically productive. All credit to generate any income in the family goes to men. Women are paid less than men for the same kind of work, even outside the house. But of course, times are changing now. **Project Report – Do your self. Activity – Do your self. Group Discussion – Do your self.**

CH. 8 Market Mechanism (A) 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. b (B) 1. consumers 2. distributor 3. Shopping Malls 4. Hoardings 5. malls (C) 1. b 2. d 3. f 4. a 5. e 6. c (D) 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False (E) 1. A market is a place where trading of goods takes place and sellers and buyers of goods and services meet. 2. Wholesale the goods that are brought and sold in large quantities so that they could be sold again to make a profit. 3. There are many shops that sell goods and services in our neighbourhoods, are called the neighbourhood market. 4. The market in an urban area that has many shops in a complex is popularly called a shopping complex. 5. We need markets to buy and sell goods. (F) 1. The main features of this market are as under : (i) Shops are near our home and we can go there on any day of the week. (ii) Many shops in this market are permanent shops. For example, dairy shops,

departmental stores, stationery shops, medicine shops, etc. But, there are some temporary roadside stalls also. For example, shops of the vegetable hawkers, fruit vendors, mechanics, etc. (iii) The buyer and seller know each other. So, these shops provide goods on credit. (iv) The owners of permanent shops have to pay rent, electricity bills, phone bills, etc. for their shops. So, they charge high prices. 2. There is a group of people who link the producer with the consumer. These people are known as traders. 3. Buying and selling can take place without going to a market place. Technology has changed the traditional way of marketing by physically presence in the market to buy or sell goods and services. Today, anybody can place orders for a variety of things through the phone or the internet and the goods are delivered at the doorstep. 4. The shopping complex in has the following features : (i) Both branded and non-branded goods are available here. (ii) It has large showrooms for goods. (iii) The prices are high. (iv) The sellers are big and rich traders. (v) The buyers are rich people. 5. The goods that are used in production process, are known as intermediate goods. The market in which such goods are bought and sold is called intermediate market. **(G)** 1. People's access to markets depends upon various factors. They are as under : (i) Availability – This means availability of a wide variety of goods and services in the market that attracts the consumer. A consumer wants all goods of his/her needs should be available at one place. (ii) Convenience – The market in nearby area make it accessible especially for the consumers. This is because, they can go there at their convenience. (iii) Credit – There should be availability of loans to purchase goods. This includes the consumers to purchase the goods and make the market accessible to them. (iv) Quality – Undoubtedly, the consumer prefers to buy goods of high quality. So, the market of high quality goods would be the centre of attraction for the consumers. (v) Price – Every consumer wants to purchase goods at lower price. So, the consumers rush to the market where the prices of goods are cheaper. (vi) Income Level of The Consumer – If the income of the consumer is high, his/her capacity to purchase goods will also be high. So, the people of high income group have more access to the market than that of low income group. 2. A market has many advantages for us that are as under : (i) The market acts as a link between the producer and the consumer. (ii) It generates employment by encouraging production activities and distribution channels. In this way, it is helpful in generating income of the people. (iii) It helps in improving people's standard of living by offering a wide variety of goods and services. (iv) In a market, consumer is the king. The market enables the consumer to make his/her own choice according to his/her purchasing power. (v) The market makes aware the consumer of the existing commercial situations. The consumer can easily know about various similar goods, their quality and prices by conducting a research in the market. Accordingly, they can make a rational decision regarding the purchasing of goods. (vi) As per the demands of the market, the producer plans to design the products that could satisfy the needs of the people. 3. Retail traders who do not have a fixed place from where they work are called itinerant retailers. They generally move from place to place in search of customers and deal in low-priced and non-standardised things. The second category of retailers are those who have fixed or permanent place from where they sell their goods or provide services to consumer. They are called fixed shop retailers. Fixed shops can be small-sized owned by one person. These shops do not need much capital or a large variety of things and supply to certain regular customers. There are various types of fixed shop retailers; some are of the size as small as a cigarette shop at a bus stop and some as large as big air-conditioned malls that can be seen in cities. 4. These markets are connected with the goods that are brought and sold in large quantities so that they could be sold again to make a profit. That is, wholesaling refers to selling of goods to traders usually in large quantities for resale to ultimate

consumers. In this way, wholesale markets are linked with the retail markets. A wholesaler buys goods from producers in bulk and then, sells them to retailers. So, a wholesaler acts as a link between producers and retailers. Features – The main features of a wholesale market are as under : (i) Goods are sold in large quantities at a time. (ii) The customer of a wholesaler is the retailer or a trader. (iii) Wholesaler usually deals in one product or only a few different products. (iv) A wholesale market is usually in a big town or city where buyers and sellers from different places gather. (v) Prices of the goods in wholesale markets are lower than in retail markets. This is because, every time the product is sold, the seller tries to make a profit. (vi) Government laws and taxes are usually different for retailers and wholesalers. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self. **Group Discussion** – Do your self.

Model Test Paper - 1 – Do your self.

Model Test Paper - 2 – Do your self.

Model Test Paper - 3 – Do your self.

Class - 8 

HISTORY

CH. 1 Modern History of India (A) 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. c **(B)** 1. a colony 2. factories 3. Bengal 4. biased 5. Bengal Gazette **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True **(D)** 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d **(E)** 1. By the 18th century, the printing press was in full use in India. There was mass printing of newspapers and books throughout the country. Ideas and thoughts of the people during that time became documented. Historians can use these books, newspapers and magazines to reconstruct the history of the country during that period of time. Many travellers, traders, missionaries and civil servants who came to India in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries left accounts of their experiences and impressions of the country. 2. History is the study of changing patterns in society. By studying history, we try to know how things were in the past and how they have changed over the years. The history of India can be divided into three periods — ancient, medieval and modern. 3. It is easier to reconstruct the history of the modern period than earlier times because many source and records are available for the study of the modern period and they help us in reconstructing the British history of India. 4. The production of goods in large numbers with the help of machines in factories is called industrial revolution. 5. Nationalism is an ideology that holds that a nation is the fundamental unit for human social life and takes precedence over any other interest. **(F)** 1. The 'modern' period in India is associated with the establishment of British colonially rule and the fight we put up against it. It also cover social culture changes that came about in India under the influence of British. 2. Interpretations differ in History because: a. Historians refer to various sources in order to get an understanding of the events. These sources may give different information each time due to lack of standard rules in the past. Imperialists historians and political philosophers like James Mill divide Indian history into arbitrary categories of 'Hindu', 'Muslim' and 'British'. According to this idea of history, before the arrival of British, Hindu and Muslim despots ruled India and religious intolerance, casteism and superstitions dominated Indian social life. 3. The developments that were taking place in the world during the eighteenth century were (i) Industrial Revolution – During the eighteenth century, the Industrial Revolution took place in England. Goods were produced in factories with the help of machines. (ii) The Renaissance Movement – The Renaissance movement took place in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries. It encouraged independent thinking and reasoning which had an impact on the thoughts and ideals of

the people around the world. (iii) Nationalism – The spirit of nationalism was rich during the day. It started in the nineteenth century in Europe and is defined by feelings of love and loyalty towards their own country. The British concept of centralised rule brought political unity in India and thereby fostered the spirit of nationalism in the late 19th century. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 2 Colonial Rule in India (A) 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. a **(B)** 1. Punjab 2. Nana Phadnavis 3. Chennai 4. 24 Parganas 5. French **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False **(D)** 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. c **(E)** 1. The trading companies established their trading centres in different parts of the country, especially in the coastal areas. These centres were called 'factories', not because anything was manufactured there but because the officials of the companies were called 'factors'. 2. According to it, when the ruler of a kingdom under the British protection (subsidiary state) died without a natural heir, his territory would not automatically pass to an adopted heir, but would 'lapse', that is, become part of the British dominion, unless the adoption had been earlier approved by the British. 3. Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance to take advantage of the rivalries among the Indian ruler. 4. Amongst the few Indian kingdoms that remained independent was Punjab. It was ruled by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He was on friendly terms with the British. He had built a strong army equipped and trained like the European forces. As long as he was alive, the British did not interfere in the affairs of the kingdom. After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839 AD, there was a struggle for power in Punjab. In 1843 AD, Dalip Singh, son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, succeeded to the throne. The British defeated him and annexed Punjab in 1849 AD. 5. Army – (i) The British needed a large army to (ii) conquer more territories, (iii) protect British territories from their rivals, (iv) protect the trading interests of the Company, and (v) suppress internal revolts against the British. The army comprised Indian soldiers, who were called 'sepoys'. It is the anglicized version of the Hindi word 'sipahi'. A large number of them were originally farmers. They were keen to join the Company's army, as it was a very prestigious occupation. The British army was a well-trained and disciplined force. The sepoys were armed with muskets salary. **(F)** 1. Another pretext used by Dalhousie to annex territories in India was misgovernment. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh was accused of misrule and reluctance to introduce reforms. Awadh was annexed in 1856 AD. This created a lot of unrest among the Indian soldiers in the British army as most of them came from Awadh and the surrounding countryside. They revolted against the British. 2. Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis gave a proper shape to the judicial set-up. They set up civil courts (diwani adalats) and criminal courts (faujdari adalats) at the district level. In 1833 AD, a Law Commission was appointed to codify Indian laws. It compiled the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and established the principle of 'Rule of Law'. It meant equality before law as it professed the ideal of 'One Law for All'. This, however, was seldom practised. The Europeans and Indians continued to be tried in separate courts. 3. After the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal Empire became weak. Taking advantage of this, the officials of the Company began to intensify their operations in Bengal, the richest of the Indian provinces. In 1717 AD, they succeeded in obtaining the right to import and export goods without paying customs duty. However, some officials of the Company were also engaged in private trade. The concession granted was only for the Company. But these officials also stopped paying duty on their private trade, resulting in an enormous loss of revenue to Bengal. It created conflict between Nawals of Bengal and the East India Company. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 3 Life in The Rural Areas (A) 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. d **(B)** 1. Bengal 2. China 3. tea 4. sufficiency 5. mahal **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False **(D)** 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. e **(E)** 1. The new land

revenue policies introduced by the British were – (a) Zamindari system of Permanent Settlement of Bengal. (b) Ryotwari System (c) Mahalwari System

2. The British preferred these commercial crops for following reasons. (i) These were more remunerative than food grains. (ii) These could cater to a wider market and their price per kilogram or per cubic metre was high. 3. Indigo is a blue coloured dye obtained from the indigo plant. It is used to dye cloth. There was a great demand for it in Britain. Till the 1790s, much of the western supply had some from the Caribbean colonies. But then production declined there and Indian indigo found a growing market. European indigo planters forced Indian peasants to cultivate the plant on their lands and deliver it to the factory at a fixed price. 4. During British rule most peasants survived on very small incomes. The company revenue demands, failure of crops and costly social customs such as a marriages and festival often forced the peasants to either sell part of their land or borrow money from the village money lender. **(F)**

1. Indigo planters responded by burning their ripe crops and houses, and capturing the cultivators and their cattle. The local administrative officials and police also supported the British planters against the cultivators. The government enforced the rights of the planters by passing an act in 1830 under which the cultivators who broke indigo contracts were liable to prosecution. The act, though repealed in 1835 AD, continued to be in force in actual practice. The suffering of the cultivators evoked general sympathy among all classes of Indians. But there was no organised protest for nearly half a century. An organised movement against the oppression of the planters was headed by Bishnu Charan Biswas and Digambar Biswas from the village of Chaugacha in the district of Nadia. One by one, more villages joined them and in a course of two years, the vow of no cultivation of indigo was taken by many cultivators in all districts.

2. Three major systems of land revenue collection existed in India. They were Zamindari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari. (i) Zamindari System – Zamindari System was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement Act. It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi. Also known as Permanent Settlement System. Zamindars were recognized as owner of the lands. Zamindars were given the rights to collect the rent from the peasants. The realized amount would be divided into 11 parts. 1/11 of the share belongs to Zamindars and 10/11 of the share belongs to East India Company. (ii) Ryotwari System – Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorgh provinces of British India. In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants. The revenue rates of Ryotwari System were 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land. Also read: How To Study World History for UPSC Civil Services Mains? (iii) Mahalwari System – Mahalwari system was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Bentick. It was introduced in Central Province, North-West Frontier, Agra, Punjab, Gangetic Valley, etc of British India. The Mahalwari system had many provisions of both the Zamindari System and Ryotwari System. In this system, the land was divided into Mahals. Each Mahal comprises one or more villages. Ownership rights were vested with the peasants. The villages committee was held responsible for collection of the taxes. 3. The main provisions of the settlement included: (i) The zamindars were made the owners of the land. They worked as agents of the government in collecting the land revenue. (ii) The zamindar had to pay about 89% of the collected land revenue to the government. (iii) The zamindar was permitted to retain 11% of the revenue collected. (iv) The land revenue was fixed for 10 years on a permanent basis. (v) The zamindars were given hereditary rights of the zamindari. 4. The impact of land revenue settlements on the peasants could be seen in the following ways : They were (i) Land became a saleable property. (ii) The system of paying revenue

within the specified time compelled many small peasants and landholders to mortgage or to dispose of their property. (iii) Whenever the peasant failed to pay the 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. (iv) 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. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 4 Tribal Societies (A) 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. d **(B)** 1. hunting, gathering 2. Kukis 3. central India 4. Munda 5. Mayurbhany **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **(D)** 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b **(E)** 1. Khonds, Santhals and Mundas were some tribal groups of India. Three features of tribal society were – (a) Hunting (b) Cattle Reasing (c) Agriculture 2. The tribal living in Central India and the North-east generally practised shifting cultivation. It is also called jhoom cultivation or slash-and-burn cultivation. The tribals selected a patch of land and cleared it by cutting down the trees and burning them. Then they cultivated that land for some years. When the yield from the land decreased, they abandoned it and moved to a new area. 3. The tribals were largely self-sufficient. However, for some things, they had to depend on outsiders. The traders charged very high prices for the goods they sold to the tribals. Also, the tirbals often had to take short-term loans from moneylenders, who charged a very high rate of interest from the illiterate tirbals. So the tribals were often caught in the cycle of debt. 4. The tribals depended on the natural resources of the region they lived in. Some tribes settled down in an area permanently, while others had a nomadic lifestyle and moved from one place to another. 5. In 1829 AD, the Khasis inhabiting the hilly region in the northwest on the border of Assam, revolted against the British. The British desired to construct a road which passed through their lands. This was resented by the Khasis. They decided to turn out the British not only from the hills but also from the plains of Assam and organised themselves under U Bor Manik and U Tirot Singh. The Nagas revolted against the British in 1849 AD and could be suppressed only in 1850-51. Some other popular movements in the northeast region under British rule were the revolt of the Mishmis in 1836 AD; the Khampti rebellion in Assam between 1839-1844; the Lushais' revolt in 1842 AD and 1844 AD; the revolt of the Syntengs of Jaintia hills in 1860-62; the revolt of the Saflas in 1872-73; the uprising of the Kacha Nagas of Cachhar in 1882 AD; and a women's war in Manipur in 1904 AD. **(F)** 1. Difference between North India and South India is very ambiguous. I can see many answers which explain the differences based on heavy generalising North and South. So I think I should write something here to give readers more aspect about NS India. (i) Trash Aryan Dravinian Theory : India is very diverse countries. Although there are theories that Aryan came and invaded Dravinian. It may be true for early human civilization but not now. If you pick a random person from North Eastern India, they may look like Aryan-Mongoloid. If you pick a person from North India they may be Dravidian. Same way if you pick a person from South India they may be Aryan-Dravidian. This theory do not support religious prospect also i.e. Both North and South worship multitheism Hindu religion. Hinduism GOD Bhakti (Prayer), Shakti (Power), Sub and Labh, Vishnu, Indra, Varun,Ganesh(also popular in Western India),Thiruvalluvar are more or less same concept in NS India. Lingam worship is also common in North and South India. So by in-large India is kind of mixed raise and polytheistic deities. (ii) Different Empires : North Indian empires were mostly Pan India Empires they spread from North to South India. And from North to Western North Part occupying present day Afghanistan, Pakistan. In South there were many friendly empire who have same belief and rituals hence Mauryan Empire never bother to invade South Indian empires. Below map illustrate how big was Mauryan Empire at the time of great King Samrat Ashoka. All great Indian Sub

continent religion Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism were founded and grown manifolds in this Empire. below map illustrate how big was Mauryan Empire. China, Japan, Singapore was heavily influenced by Buddhism. However there were many dynasty, kingdoms in South i.e. Pandya, Chola empire that spread through sea towards east asia. Other Empire in North is Mughal empire, Maratha empire and Sikh empire. (iii) Economy : Since all major religion grows in North India it bring peace and prosperity in Indian subcontinent. In Gupta empire Agriculture, Craft and high quality painted pottery, copper jewellery etc. was at very advance stage. However South India was not Knowing about agriculture. Mauryan empire bring Agriculture to Western and South India. At the time of Mughal empire North India was center of economy and power and called Gold Sparrow by many western intruders. (iv) Staple Food : Staple food is different in each region of Indian state. We can generalize that Northern state prefer eating wheat and Southern state prefer rice and many more points may be differentiate each other. 2. The tribals were dependent on the forest for all their needs. Most of them lived by hunting and gathering forest produce. They collected fruits, roots, honey and medicinal herbs from the forest. They either consumed these products themselves or sold them in the local market. Some form of barter also existed. Some tribal groups exchanged milk, milk products and wool for rice and other grains. For firewood also, the forest was their only source. When a forest was no longer able to supply their needs, they generally moved to another forest. So they were essentially 'people of the forest'. 3. The British were successful in suppressing the tribal uprisings easily as during British rule, commercialisation of agriculture, tightening of government control over forest zones for revenue purpose and utilisation of wealth for the benefit of the urban population resulted in the penetration of tribal areas by outsiders. The company took over large tracts of land cultivated by the tribals. The landless tribals became wage labourers and were forced to grow cash crops. However, the revenue fixed was often very high. So it forced many tribals to become settled agriculturists and pay a fixed revenue to the Company. The company also made changes in the forest laws. It declared forest as state property. Restrictions were put on the collection, cutting trees, hunting, and so on. In some parts, tribals were not even allowed to stay in the forest. This changed the entire lifestyle of the tribals. 4. The tribal chiefs lost their former importance. Before the arrival of the British, they enjoyed a lot of power. Under the British they lost all their authority and became mere agents of the British. They had to appease their British master as well as control their own people. They also had to follow the laws made by the British and pay them tributes. This infuriated the tribals. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 5 Crafts And Industries (A) 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. b **(B)** 1. spinning wheel 2. Indigo 3. calicoes 4. copper 5. Dadabhai Naoroji **(C)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True **(D)** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b **(E)** 1. Manufacturing at home (in Britain) imposed tariffs and bans on the import of Indian textiles. When the Charter Act of 1813 opened the Indian market for other traders also, more machine-made goods entered the Indian market. Industrial development in India was very slow and erratic during British rule. No steps were taken by the British to protect the nascent Indian industries. A policy of free trade was followed and the import duty levied on foreign goods was very low. Thus indigenous goods had to face stiff competition from the machine-made British goods. 2. The British began to follow the policy of 'one way free trade'. This meant that British textiles coming into India did not pay any duty while Indian textiles sent to England had to pay prohibitive duties. This, along with the fact that British cotton cloth was manufactured on machines, made it much cheaper than Indian textiles. So Indian textile producers were thrown out of business. 3. The Industrial Revolution revolutionized the textile

industry in Britain. Cloth began to be made on machines. This made it cheaper than cloth made by hand. The Indian craftsmen, who made cloth by hand, had to compete with the machine-made cloth of Britain. Indian textiles also lost out to British textiles on the issue of price in the European and American markets. 4. Indigo, madder, turmeric and safflower were the most common plants used to dye the cloth. **(F)** 1. Industrialization is the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale while de-urbanization. It is a demographic and social process where by people move from urban areas to rural areas. 2. Machine-based industries began in the second half of the nineteenth century of these, the most important ones were the cotton and Jute Industries. (i) Cotton Textiles – The first cotton textile mill was set up in Mumbai in 1854 AD by Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar. Mumbai was an ideal centre for setting up mills as it had easy access to raw cotton, which was grown in the black soil region of western India. By 1900 AD, nearly 100 mills were operating in Mumbai. Later many more mills were set up, especially in Ahmedabad and Kanpur. (ii) Heavy Industries – The modern industries included iron and steel, cement, chemical and power which are also required for other industries. (iii) Iron and Steel – The iron and steel industry started developing around the early twentieth century. The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) was set up at Sakchi (now Jamshedpur) by Jamshetji Tata. By 1922 AD, it became fully operational. Soon, many iron and steel factories were set up in Bengal and Mysore. The development of the iron and steel industry helped in the growth of engineering industries. (iv) Other Industries – The jute industry was concentrated in Bengal. Most jute mills were owned by the British. Coal mining started in a big way from the mid-nineteenth century. The coal mines of Bihar, Bengal and Odisha supplied coal for use in railways, other industries and for smelting iron-ore to make steel. 3. The constant flow of wealth from India to England for which India did not get an adequate economic, commercial or material return has been described by Indian national leaders and economists as 'drain' of wealth from India. The colonial government was utilizing Indian resources- revenues, agriculture, and industry not for developing India but for its utilization in Britain. If these resources been utilised within India then they could have been invested and the income of the people would have increased. The drain of wealth was interpreted as an indirect tribute extracted by imperial Britain from India year after year. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 6 Revival in Painting, Literature and Architecture (A) 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a **(B)** 1. Abanindranath Tagore 2. Bhartendu Harishchandra 3. Gitanjali 4. Vishnu Shastri 5. Indian 6. Kolkata **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True **(D)** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. f 5. a 6. b **(E)** 1. The European painters depicted various subjects in their art but, their common intention was to depict the culture of Britain as superior to that of India. 2. In this style, the artist depicted India as a quaint and unexplored land. The landscape shown as quite irregular, uneven and rough depicted pre-British India. On the other hand, some picturesque paintings depicted life full of motions and activities that suggested the changes brought in by the British in India. 3. The two famous artists of Picturesque Landscape Painting were Thomas Daniell and William Daniell. 4. A picture of a person in which the face and facial expressions are distinctly and clearly marked is called a Portrait. 5. The main subjects painted by the court painters in British India depicted the power, supremacy and the skill of the British and their victories in India. They painted the various wars in which the British had defeated the Indians. 6. The three newspapers and their authors that were started in the nineteenth century were Hindu & Swadesamitram : G. Subramanialyer, Kesari : Bal Gangadhar Rao Tilak, Indian Mirror : N.N. Sen **(F)** 1. While the nineteenth century saw the translation of Bengali works into Hindi, the twentieth century saw the birth of original novels in Hindi. Drama, novels, essays, criticisms and poetry were written in large numbers. Prem

Chand was among the most famous writers of this period. He was famous for his depiction of the social and economic life of the middle and lower classes. He also raised his voice Against the social evils through his work. His most famous novels are Godan, Gaban, Rangbhumi and Sevasadan.

2. Technological advancement introduced recorded music to India. Due to this advancement, popular Hindi film music reached the homes of the masses. Many western musical instruments, like violin, saxophone and piano were introduced into Indian music scene. The great classical dance forms were Bharatanatyam, Kathak and Manipuri Kathakali. Bharatanatyam, which is based on the Natya Shastra, is probably the most important of these forms. It contains many of the exact movements, gestures and facial expressions that Indian Dance is famous for. Every movement and gesture the dancer performs has its own significance. The Kathak dance style originated in north India and stresses rhythmic footwork (under the weight of more than 100 ankle injury bells) and spectacular spins. The Manipuri dance form, which is named after Manipur, where it comes from, is known for its elegant turning and swaying. Kathakali dance-drama is characterised by the mime and mask-like make-up on the face.

3. Two schools of Indian architecture emerged in the beginning of the twentieth century. One, the revivalist group that wanted construction on an indigenous basis and second, the modern school that wanted construction to be based on western lines. The Viceroy, Lord Curzon favoured the second school. To mark the peak of the British Empire in India, Lord Curzon got the Victoria Memorial Hall construct in Kolkata. The architect of the Hall was Sir William Emerson. The Victoria Memorial was inaugurated by the King, Edward in 1921 AD.

4. India has had a distinguished theatrical tradition for more than a thousand years. The Gupta Era saw the flowering of Sanskrit drama. The great plays that survived from that time are generally secular, such as Shakuntala by Kalidasa, about the court, kinds, and courtesans. Classical plays are rarely revived, although modern playwrights have experimented with traditional mythic and historical themes. Theatre other than folk theatre, which struggles despite government patronage to survive, is directly from the European tradition and is popular only in Kolkata. Theatre has been eclipsed by the cinema and more recently by television. Popular cinema rarely has realistic settings or plots, and imitations of Western films are common. Indian film is a significant cultural export to Central Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

Project Report – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 7 Women Reforms in Indian Society (A) 1. b 2. b 3. d 4. b **(B)** 1. Syed Ahmed Khan 2. socialism 3. 1829 4. Polygamy 5. Tryambakayajvan **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True **(D)** 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. c **(E)** 1. Mahadev Govind Ranade, Jyotirao Phule and Swami Dayanand Saraswati were the three reformers who spearheaded the women's reform movement in Maharastra. 2. The position of women in the society was pitiable. Women were not allowed to study and were married of while they were still very young. Widows could not remarry. Women did not have the right to inherit property. Their social position was very low and they were dependent on the men folk in their family. They were victims of a number of social evils like sati, infanticide, purdah, devdasi system, polygamy. child marriage and illiteracy. 3. social reform movements arose among all communities of the Indian people. They attacked bigotry, superstition and the hold of the priestly class. They worked for abolition of castes and untouchability, purdah system, sati, child marriage, social inequalities and illiteracy. Social reform became integral part of religious reform in India and this was equally true of Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, and Theosophical Society in Hinduism as also among the Muslims, the Parsis and the Sikhs. The social reform movement in India has aimed at uprooting social evils and inculcating in men and women the spirit of sacrifice for the general good of the society.

4. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar made another significant contribution by leading the campaign to legalise widow remarriage. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar launched a crusade for the betterment of the widows. He also wanted that widows should be allowed to remarry, if they so wished. His efforts led to the passing of the Hindu Widows Remarriage Act in 1856 AD, which permitted widow remarriage.

(F) 1. India is fortunate to have, in its long history, many extraordinary human beings who worked for betterment of women. Raja Ram Mohan Roy criticized idol worship and made great efforts in abolishing sati pratha. Dayanand Saraswati supported and advocated women's right to education and their equal social status. Iswarchand Vidhyasagar propagated the idea of widow remarriages Jyotiba Phule opened a school for girls it was a first girls school ever in the country. 2. The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. With a decline in their status from the ancient to medieval times, to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India has been eventful. The 19th century was the period that saw a majority of women's issues come under the spotlight and reforms began to be made. By the late 20th century, women gained greater autonomy through the formation of independent women's own organisations. 3. Pandita Ramabai Ranade was one such pioneer in the field of women's reform. She dedicated her life to the cause of women's rights. She set up a home for widows in Poona. Women were given vocational training here. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 8 The Growth of Nationalism in India (1857-1921) (A) 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b (B) 1. 12 Feb., 1922

2. Vernacular Press Act 3. A. Ohume 4. Non-Cooperation 5. Lord Curzon (C) 1. False 2. True 3. False

(D) 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. d 5. b (E) 1. Lord Lytton's policies that agitated the Indians were as follows :

(i) Removal of import duties from British goods. (ii) The war against Afghanistan was financed from Indian revenues. (iii) A magnificent Durbar was organised by Lytton in 1877 AD to proclaim assumption of imperial title by Queen Victoria. This happened at a time when India was suffering from a terrible famine. (iv) The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 imposed restrictions on newspapers and journals published in Indian languages. (v) The Arms Act of 1878 forbade Indians from carrying arms. 2. The main demands of the moderates were as under :

(i) Greater number of Indians in administration and government. (ii) Legislative Council to have more Indian Members. (iii) The higher grades of services to have more Indians. (iv) Separation of judiciary from the executive. (v) Re-appeal of Arms Act. (vi) Freedom of speech and expression. (vii) They Army to have Indians at higher posts. (viii) Protection of Indians residing in foreign nations. (ix) Enquiry into the growing poverty of India 3. In 1905 AD, Lord Curzon announced the partition of Bengal. At that time, Bengal was the biggest province of India. It included Bengal, Bihar and parts of Odisha. By October 1905 AD, the partition of Bengal became final. Bengali was to be divided into two provinces of Bengal proper and Eastern Bengal and Assam. Lord Curzon described the partition as a 'readjustment of administrative boundaries'. The real motives of the government were, however, different. 'Bengal, by that time, had emerged as one of he major centre of Indian nationalism. By dividing Bengal and merging East Bengal with Assam, the British tried to curb the nationalist sentiments. The partition of Bengal came into effect on October 16, 1905. 4. On 12th Dec. 1911, King George V announced Delhi as the National Capital of India, replacing Kolkata.

(F) 1. The main aim of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement was to oppose British rule as well as British manufactured products. The people began to boycott British goods and openly criticized people who used them. They took vows not to purchase anything made in England, be it clothes, salt or sugar. As appeal was made to the shopkeepers to stop selling British products and encourage the sale of Indian goods. The leaders to the movement laid stress on the development of education and use of vernacular

languages. A remarkable feature of the movement was the participation of women on a large scale. Women now, began to take an active part in the national movement. 2. The British had succeeded in dividing the Hindus and the Muslims by the Partition of Bengal. Consequently, the All India Muslim League was found on 30 December, 1906 by Aga Khan, Nawab Mohsin Ul-Mulk and the Nawab of Dacca. In its Amritsar session of 1908 AD, the Muslim League demanded a separate electorate for the Muslims. The demand was fulfilled by the government in the form of the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 AD. The split between the congress and the league resulted in the weakening of the National Movement. 3. The First World War broke out in 1914 AD. India was dragged into the war and its soldiers and resources were badly exploited by the British. To meet the demands of the heavy expenditure of war, the government increased the income tax and tax on business. The war also demanded the participation of more soldiers in it. The soldiers who returned from the war had clearly understood the exploitation of the people of Asia and Africa by the British. They were, now, filled with nationalist spirits and were keen to participate in the National Movement. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 9 The Freedom Movement (1923-1947) (A) 1. c 2. a 3. d **(B)** 1. no changers, pro changers 2. Lahorer 3. Sabarmati Ashram, Dandi 4. Gandhiji 5. 1919 6. Government of India Act, 1935 7. Poorna Swaraj **(C)** 1. e 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. b **(D)** 1. The main features of the session were as follows : (i) Congress passed a resolution demanding Poorna Swaraj (complete independence) for India. (ii) Boycott of Central and Provincial Legislatures. (iii) Boycott of all future elections. (iv) Launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement. 2. The result of the Round Table Confernces was the Government of India Act, 1935, establishing provincial autonomy and also a federal system that was never implemented. 3. The Second World War broke out in September 1939 AD. The Viceroy, declared India to be an ally of Britain without even consulting the Indians. The congress was against the use of Indian resources in the war. The congress opposed the aggressive policies of Germany and Italy, but it clearly stated that India could not fight for democracy of other nations when she herself was not free from foreign rule. Consequently, 1939 AD to show their protest. In the annual session of the congress, held at Ramgarh in March 1940 AD, the congress offered to cooperate with the British government if it set up a provisional government at the centre. **(E)** 1. The congress, meanwhile, divided into two groups. The first groups was that of the 'no-changers' who wanted to boycott the government council. While the second group was that of the 'pro-changers', who wanted to contest the elections, enter the councils and oppose the government from within the councils. The pro-changers were led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Vithalbai Patel. In 1923 AD, the pro-changes formed the Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party, that came to be known as the Swaraj Party. C.R. Das was appointed as the President of the Swaraj Party while Motilal Nehru was made the Secretary. The party decided to work from within the congress. The congress too, allowed it to contest the elections. In the elections to the legislatures, the Swaraj Party won 42 out of total 101 elective seats. 2. The main objectives of the Civil Disobedience Movement were : (i) Violation of Salt Law (ii) Non-payment of land revenue and other taxes. (iii) Boycott of government controlled institutions, offices and schools. (iv) Boycott of foreign cloths. (v) Picketing of shops selling intoxic substances. (vi) Organising strikes, meetings and demonstrations. Yes, they could be achieved to a great extend by the Nationalists. 3. Round Table Conferences (1930-32), in Indian history, a series of meetings in three sessions called by the British government to consider the future constitution of India. The First Session (Nov. 12,1930-Jan 19, 1931) had 73 representatives, from all Indian states and all parties except the Indian National Congress, which was waging a civil disobedience

campaign against the government. Its principal achievement was an insistence on parliamentarianism and an acceptance by all on the dominion status. The Second Session (Sep. - Dec, 1931) was attended by Mahatma Gandhi as the congress representative; it failed to reach agreement, either constitutionally or on communal representation. The Third Session was less important with neither the congress nor the British Labour Party attending. 4. On 14 July, 1942, the Congress Working Committee passed the 'Quit India' resolution at Wardha. It demanded an immediate end to the British rule in India. The all India Congress Committee met at Bombay on August 7, 1942 and decided to launch a non-violent mass struggle all over the country under the leadership of Gandhiji. Gandhiji raised the slogan of 'Do or Die'. He said that they would either free India or die in the attempt to free India. The government again followed the policy of suppression. It arrested the prominent leaders of the congress like Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. People held wide scale demonstrations and strikes. Railway stations, courts, government offices and police stations were attacked and set on fire. At many places, the government had to call the army to suppress the revolt. 5. The main recommendations of the Mission as proposed on 16 May, 1946 were as under : (i) Retain the unity of India. (ii) Rejected the demand for Pakistan as it would not solve the communal problem. (iii) The Union of India was to consist of the British Provinces and the Princely States. (iv) An interim government would be formed that would convene a Constituent Assembly for framing the Constitution of India. The Constituent Assembly would be formed by the members elected by the provincial legislatures and the nominees of rulers of Princely States. **Project Report – Do your self. Activity – Do your self.**

CH. 10 Independent India (A) 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a **(B)** 1. mixed 2. 1946 3. fourth 4. Privatisation 5. Nehru **(C)** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False **(D)** 1. e 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a **(E)** 1. To build a strong agricultural and industrial base. To achieve it, the Planning Commission was set up in 1950 AD. The Five Year Plans were formulated to hasten the process of development. They were framed, executed and monitored by the Planning Commission. 2. The Constitution declared that all Indians, irrespective of their caste, religion and gender, are equal before the law of the country. People of all castes, communities, regions and religions would enjoy the same rights. No person would face any kind of discrimination. 3. The Constitution divided powers between the central government and the state governments. It made three lists. The subjects in the Union List were to be looked after solely by the central government. The subjects in the State List were to be looked after solely by the state governments. The subjects in the Concurrent List were to be the joint responsibility of both the central and the state governments. 4. Ever since achieving independence, India has sought to develop an independent foreign policy. The start was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he defined non-alignment, disarmament and peaceful co-existence as the guiding principles of India's foreign policy. **(F)** 1. It meant an independent approach towards world issues, without being influenced by either bloc. Non-alignment does not mean remaining neutral or not getting involved in foreign affairs. It means remaining independent of military and political groups while taking an active part in promoting world peace and understanding amongst nations. It also means taking an independent stand on international issues. 2. Removing poverty is the biggest challenge. Millions of Indians are still below the poverty line. They do not get even two meals in a day. There is also a lot of caste inequality in our society. There is also a lot of gender inequality. So while we have been able to achieve political equality, economic and social equality is still a distant dream. Making education available to all is another challenge for the decades ahead. So far, educational progress has been very uneven. To create jobs for the millions of youth passing out from schools, colleges and technical institutes. 3. Some features of the constitution

of India were – (i) Equality Before Law – The Constitution declared that all Indians, irrespective of their caste, religion and gender, are equal before the law of the country. People of all castes, communities, regions and religions would enjoy the same rights. No person would face any kind of discrimination. (ii) Special Privileges for Disadvantaged Indians – The framers of the constitution believed that for centuries some sections of society had been deprived and discriminated against. They therefore made provisions for granting reservations of seats in legislatures and in government jobs for these sections. This, they believed, would help people belonging to these sections to uplift their social and economic status. (iii) Universal Adult Franchise – The Constitution granted all Indian citizens above the age of 21, the right to vote in the elections and choose their leaders. This was the true essence of democracy. (iv) Separation of Powers – The Constitution divided powers between the central government and the state governments. It made three lists. The subjects in the Union List were to be looked after solely by the central government. The subjects in the State List were to be looked after solely by the state governments. The subjects in the Concurrent List were to be the joint responsibility of both the central and the state governments. (v) Planning For Development – Once the initial problems were sorted out, the next objective was building a strong agricultural and industrial base. To achieve it, the Planning Commission was set up in 1950 AD. The Five Year Plans were formulated to hasten the process of development. They were framed, executed and monitored by the Planning Commission. 4. The Indian Nawabs were persuaded to join the Indian union because they were not interested in surrendering their independence to the Indian Union. At the time of transfer of power, there were more than 550 princely states in India. Each of these were persuaded to join India. Due to great efforts Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

GEOGRAPHY

CH. 1 Resources (A) 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. d 6. a **(B)** 1. natural 2. knowledge, technological skill 3. natural 4. developed 5. productivity **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True **(D)** 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d **(E)** 1. There are three types of resources : (i) Natural Resources: Natural resources are resources that exist without actions of humankind. (ii) Human Resources : Human resources are the people who make up the workforce of an organization, business sector, or economy. (iii) Human Made Resources : Human-made resources, also known as capital or capital resources, is material wealth created by humans that can be used to create more wealth. 2. Human beings are considered as an important resource because they make the best use of the nature to create more resources. They can do this as they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so. This ability is acquired by people on the basis of education received by them. 3. On the basis of their origin, natural resources can be classified as biotic resources and abiotic resources. Biotic Resources : These are obtained from living organisms such as plants and animals. They include forest products, grasses, herbs, crops, wild and domestic animals, birds, fish, reptiles, etc. Abiotic Resources : These are obtained from the non-living or physical environment. Land, soil, water, air, rocks and minerals are abiotic resources. 4. All gifts of nature are resources in one way or the other. As we already know that fossil fuels, water, wind, sunlight, forests, animals, minerals, valuable metals and even tides are the gifts of nature that we use as resources. 5. Even humans are resources as they with their innovative technology add utility to the resources. For example, iron cannot be used until and unless it is extracted from its ore. **(F)** 1. Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depends. **Importance** – Sustainable development is development that

meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development has continued to evolve as that of protecting the world's resources while its true agenda is to control the world's resources. **Ways to Achieve Sustainable Development** – (i) To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (ii) To achieve universal primary education. (iii) To promote gender equality. (iv) To ensure environmental sustainability. (v) To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases. (vi) To improve maternal health. 2. **Renewable Energy Resources** – (i) It can be used again and again throughout its life. (ii) These are the energy resources which cannot be exhausted. (iii) It has low carbon emission and hence environment friendly. (iv) It is present in unlimited quantity. (v) Cost is low. (vi) Renewable energy resources are pollution free. (vii) Life of resources is infinite. (viii) It has high maintenance cost. (ix) Large land area is required for the installation of its power plant. (x) Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy etc. are the examples of renewable resources. **Non-Renewable Energy Resources** – (i) It cannot be used again and again but one day it will be exhausted. (ii) They are the energy resources which can be exhausted one day. (iii) It has high carbon emission and hence not environment friendly. (iv) It is present in limited quantity and vanishes one day. (v) Cost is high. (vi) The non-renewable energy resources are not pollution free. Life of resources is finite and vanishes one day. (vii) It has low maintenance cost as compared with the renewable energy resources. (viii) Less land area is required for its power plant installation. (ix) Coal, petroleum, natural gases are the examples of non-renewable resources. (x) Coal, petroleum, natural gases are the examples of non-renewable resources. 3. The resources if over-exploited can cause serious damage to the existing environment. Will help in reducing the problems faced by the improper exploitation of renewable resources. It maintains a potential to not only meet the needs and aspirations of the present generation but also for nurturing the future generations. 4. On the basis of their stage of development, natural resources can be classified as potential and actual resources. (i) **Potential Resources** : These are resources which exist in a region and could be used in future but are not developed yet to their full potential. For example, Africa has numerous waterfalls which could be harnessed in the future to generate hydroelectricity but a present have not been fully utilised. The waterfalls are thus, a potential resource for Africa. (ii) **Actual Resources** : These are resources which can be put to actual use as their quantity and quality have been properly assessed through detailed survey. For example, coal and iron-ore deposits in India. 5. **Time** : Time is an important factor in making a substance resource. Resources are developed according to the needs of the people. The needs of people can differ from time to time. This change in needs leads to discoveries and inventions, making substance into resources. For example : Wind was just a substance a few years ago. Now it is an important resource for generating energy. The change in times has changed the demands for energy, which in turn has motivated people to find newer ways of generating energy, thus turning erstwhile substances into resources. **Technology** : Unless the use of a substance is determined by inventions and innovation by means of technology, it does not become a resource. For example : when the technology of hydroelectricity was invented, it made the rivers a resource for generating electricity. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 2 Land, Soil And Water Resources (A) 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. b **(B)** 1. fertility 2. conservation 3. Humus 4. black 5. 90 **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True **(D)** 1. e 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. c **(E)** 1. Humans are constantly cutting down trees for their own benefits and comfort. Tree roots hold the soil together and prevent it from getting eroded due to natural causes like wind or flood. But if trees are cut then there would be no roots to hold the soil. 2. **Economic And Human Factors That Determine The Type of Land Use Are** : (i) **Relief** - influences the extent to which farm machinery can be used and the rate of erosion of the soil. On very steep slopes it is difficult to use modern farm machinery, and such slopes are also very subject to erosion. Relief can also affect land use through its influence upon the climate (temperature falls with

an increase in altitude). (ii) Soils - the mineral content, the mineral texture and the depth of soil affect the land use. Climate- the amount of rainfall (too little or too much), wind and sunshine. (iii) Capital - this is the money needed to buy land. animals, seeds, fertilizers, tools, machinery etc. (iv) Markets - (In this case market refers to the demand of a particular thing) Distance from markets affect land use because very perishable crops need to arrive in fresh condition. (v) Land Tenure - this is the rights a person has to the land. If the land is not owned by the farmer, there is no guarantee of continued land use, therefore he/she only plant short-terms crops such as corn and peas and have no incentive to improve the land and/or put up farm buildings. It is difficult to borrow money. If the land is owned by the farmer, he/she has a greater freedom of choice because the farmer can make long-term investments such as the growing of tree crops like cocoa and coconuts, (vi) Inheritance Practices - this is where there is not one a single continuous piece of land, and are made up of several scattered plots (known as land fragmentation). 3. Water forms the basis of life. The presence of water distinguishes our earth from other planets. About 71 percent of the total surface area of the earth is covered with water. Out of the total amount of water present on the earth's surface only about three percent is freshwater. About two-thirds of this freshwater remains frozen in the ice-caps and glaciers. Only about one percent of this freshwater available on the earth's surface is fit for human use. 4. Rainwater harvesting is the accumulation and deposition of rainwater for reuse on-site, rather than allowing it to run off. **(F)** 1. Three methods of soil conservation are – (i) Afforestation or to increase the area under forest cover. It is the best way to conserve soil. Rows of trees should be planted at short distances in the field to provide shelter belts. (ii) Overgrazing by animals must be checked. Fodder should be raised as a crop. The existing agricultural practices should be changed by adopting the following measures: (a) Rotation of crops, i.e. the cultivation of different crops on the same piece of land each year during different times. (b) Strip cropping or the cultivation of erosion-inducing crops in rotation and alternation with erosion-resisting crops. (c) Terrace and contour-bunding involves the construction of banks along the contours across the hill slopes. (d) Contour ploughing is the cultivation of land along the contours in order to check the flow of water, which otherwise can wash away the soil. (e) Cover crops are grown in order to cover the bare ground. Such crops are grown mostly in orchards and plantations where the gestation period of tree crops is long. (f) Fallowing or allowing the land to rest, so that the natural forces can replenish soil fertility. 2. Rainwater harvesting is an important method to save surface runoff. During the rainy season, rainwater is collected and stored for use during dry periods. It is mostly practised in arid and semi-arid areas. Sprinklers can be effectively used to irrigate the fields using less quantity of water. More trees should be planted as trees reduce surface runoff and recharge groundwater storage. 3. We must make proper plans to use the land efficiently. This can be done through – (i) checking further spread of deserts. (ii) adopting scientific techniques. (iii) conserving soil and forests. (iv) providing irrigation facilities. (v) increasing the use of manure and chemical fertilizers. (vi) afforestation and land reclamation. (vii) checking overgrazing. 4. Land has different meanings for different people. Few people look it as an area of a ground or a structure that is not covered by water, few people look it as the area for producing grains to feed themselves their family and their livestock. For few people the land they belong to or where they live is like their dignity, that is why most of the people look their country as their land and give it more respect than any other thing.

Project Report – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 3 Natural Vegetation And Wildlife (A) 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. d **(B)** 1. evergreen 2. Shrubs 3. wildlife 4. forest, shrubs 5. Madhya Pradesh 6. rosewood 7. cactus, desert spoon **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. True **(D)** 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a **(E)** 1. Natural vegetation can be classified into :

(i) Forest : A large area covered chiefly with trees and undergrowth. (ii) Grassland : A large open area of country covered with grass, especially one used for grazing. (iii) Shrubs : A woody plant that is smaller than a tree and has several main stems arising at or near the ground. (iv) Tundras : A vast, flat, treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia, and North America in which the subsoil is permanently frozen.

2. Australia has many unique animals, like flightless bird emu, the teddy koala bear, kingfishers, lyre birds and platypus. The great ostrich is the national bird of Australia, it is also a flightless bird. The great kangaroo is the national animal. A variety of parrots and pigeons also are found there.

3. The main ways in which the forest conservation undertaken are : (i) It is better for the forests to regenerate on their own so that only those trees should be removed from forests which are found weak or diseased. Earlier, trees were cut irrespective of their age or health. (ii) The wastage should be used for making paper in greater quantities. This will on one hand reduce wastage and on the other save the trees. (iii) Governments have come out with effective schemes and laws of forest protection. They have to appoint thousands of forest guards and officers to reduce the exploitation of forests. (iv) The afforestation helps in planting those trees which grow quickly and yield good varieties of timber. (v) Social Forestry Project is the scheme of restoration of forests which man has destroyed. Under this scheme, two saplings are planted for every felled tree. (vi) The people living near forests are always dependent on the forests for their firewood and other needs. They cause much damage to the forests. They have been encouraged to plant them on their own lands.

4. Wildlife conservation is the attempt to protect endangered animal and plant species, along with their natural habitat. The main objective is to make sure that their habitats will be preserved so that the future generations of both wildlife and human can enjoy it. The forests exist in a very delicate ecological balance where the health of a forest depends on the health of every member that is a part of its food chain. For instance, there is a wide diversity of species living in a tropical rain forest. If any species should become extinct, the food chain will be disrupted affecting all the species.

(F) 1. The following types of forests are found in India : (i) Tropical Evergreen Forests – These forests are found in those areas where rainfall is more than 200 cm. The main two regions are the Western Ghats and the north-eastern mountain ranges. The main trees are ebony, mahogany, rosewood and rubber. (ii) Tropical Deciduous Forests – Tropical deciduous are seen in those regions where rainfall is between 75 and 200 cm. The Northern Plains are main region. These are also known as Tropical Monsoon Forest. The main trees are sal, teak, shisam, neem and mango. (iii) Thorn and Scrub Forests – Found in a large strip in southern Punjab, Rajasthan, Upper Gangetic Plain, Deccan Plateau and lower South India with very little rainfall during the monsoon. Drought-resistant plants are grown in this region. The common trees are kikar, babul and date palms. (iv) Tidal Forests – Tidal forests are found in the deltas of the rivers on the eastern coast. The Sunderbans (Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta) is the biggest areas of Tidal forests. The common trees found are sundari tree. The trees in these forests can survive in both fresh and saline water. The deltas of the rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery are the other areas where tidal forests are found. (v) Mountain Vegetation – They occupy the length of the Himalayas between the Pine and Sub-alpine forests of Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Sikkim. They also occur in Ladakh, Lahul, Chamba, Bashahar, Garhwal, etc. The vegetation changes with altitude. From sea level to about 1,800 m, deciduous hardwood trees, like sal are found. Up to a height of 3,000m cedar and deodar trees and some conifers are found.

2. There are three broad types of forests. They are Tropical Forests, Temperate Forests and Coniferous Forests. (i) Tropical Forests – The tropical forests are found between 23°N and 23°S latitudes. Tropical forests are found in Latin America; the places include

Amazon basin of Brazil, Pacific coast of Columbia, and central American countries from Panama to Mexico. They are also found in Africa; the places include Sierra Leone, Cameroun and Gabon, Congo basin, Kasai, Eastern Malagasy and East Africa. The tropical forests are of two types – evergreen and deciduous forests. The tropical evergreen forests are found where the annual rainfall are very heavy and the temperature is very high throughout the year. These are generally near to the Equator and are also called tropical rainforests. The trees in tropical rainforests do not shed most of their leaves, so they remain green always. The tropical deciduous forests are found in areas with lesser rainfall, and a hot climate. These forests are commonly called monsoon forests. The trees show growth in the rainy season. (ii) Temperate Forests – These forests are found in the mid-latitudes, between 30° to 50° latitudes both north and south of the Equator. The temperature is mild and rainfall is abundant throughout the year. The forests have trees, scrubs and bushes. Most of the trees are deciduous and shed their leaves in the autumn. The main trees found in these forests are oak, beech, poplar, elm and pine. (iii) Taiga or Coniferous Forests – Coniferous or Taiga forests belt extends between 50°N and 70°N latitudes. The coniferous trees are better adapted to withstand cold and drought. The trees are tall, straight and evergreen. They have narrow needle-like leaves. Most coniferous trees have soft wood and are light in weight. They grow to a height of 30 metres (100 ft.) or more. Coniferous trees include spruce, fir, pine and larch but the major commercial species are pines which include white pine, Scots pine and lodgepole pine. 3. Grasslands are another type of natural vegetation. These are those areas which do not receive sufficient rainfall. Grasslands appear in areas where the rainfall varies from 25 to 75 cm. About 30% of the Earth's surface is covered by grasslands. The nature and type of grass change as we move from the Equator to the tropics. On the basis of location, grasslands can be divided into two types – tropical grasslands and temperate grasslands. Tropical Grasslands – These grasslands are found between the equatorial forests and the tropical deserts. The amount of rainfall is moderate and does not allow the natural vegetation to become thick and dense. These grasses are mostly thorny and stunted with reduced leaves that help retain moisture. Such grasslands are called savana. They are found in almost every continent such a northern Australia, the Brazilian Highlands and Guiana Highlands in South America, and the Sudan countries in Africa. Temperate Grasslands – These grasslands are found between 30° to 50° latitudes in both hemispheres. These areas possess extensive land masses. The average rainfall in these areas various from 25 to 75 cm. Summers receive more rains than winters. The grasses are soft and nutritive, hence useful for animals. 4. India's rich and abundant animal life is attributed to it's diverse climate and geography. There are 372 species of mammals in India, some of which include the majestic elephant, the Indian bison (gaur), rhinoceros, wild Himalayan sheep, nilgai, and the swamp deer. The most superb examples of cats in India are the tiger and the lion, but there are other types as well, the clouded leopard, snow leopard and the marbled cat are a few others found. Several species of monkeys reside in India as well. With the expansion and growth, as well as natural disasters, occurring in India, the fauna is suffering. Possible extinction is a possibility for over 77 mammals, 72 bird species, 17 reptile species, 3 amphibian species, and large amount of butterflies, moths, and beetles, as they are considered to be endangered. **Project Report – Do your self.**

Activity – Do your self.

CH. 4 Minerals and Power Resources (A) 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c **(B)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False **(C)** 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. d 5. b 6. f **(D)** 1. Minerals have the following characteristics : (i) They are unevenly distributed over the earth's surface. (ii) They are mixed up with a large variety of impurities. (iii) The mineral resources are exhaustible. 2. Petroleum is also known as Black Gold - because when crude oil is

extracted from the land it is black in color. People call it gold because of its oils and value . It is very difficult to find. 3. Minerals are non-living solid substances which are concentrated in a particular area or rock formations. Minerals are classified into two groups – Metallic and Non-metallic. (i) Metallic Minerals – Metallic minerals are basically found as ores. We get metals, such as iron, gold and copper from metallic minerals. Most of the metallic minerals are found in igneous and metamorphic rocks. These minerals are hard and have lustre. The metallic minerals can be further divided into two types – ferrous and non-ferrous. (ii) Non-metallic Minerals – Non-metallic minerals do not have metals in them. They include nitrate, sulphur, potash, salt and coal. Petroleum and coal are used as fuel or sources of power. Therefore, they are also called mineral fuels. Non-metallic minerals are usually found in sedimentary rocks. 4. (i) Efficient utilization of resources (ii) Improvement in the techniques of extraction and purification. (iii) Recycling of resources (iv) Saving mines from collapsing (v) Use of alternative energy resources **(E)** 1. The method used for mineral extraction depends upon the depth at which the minerals occur. (i) When mineral ores occur near the surface, they are simply dug out. This is called quarrying. (ii) When mineral ores are located at a shallow depth, they can be taken out by removing the surface layer. This is called open-pit or open-cast mining. (iii) Some mineral deposits occur at great depth. A shaft has to be dug to reach the minerals. Such a mine is called a shaft mine. A shaft mine has many underground chambers. The miners use lifts to reach these chamber. (iv) Deep wells are dug to extract oil and natural gas. The process of digging wells and extracting mineral oil is known as drilling. 2. Energy is the key input in economic growth and there is a close link between the availability of energy and the growth of a nation. Since energy is essential to conduct the process of Production, the process of economic development requires the use of higher levels of energy consumption. Importance of Energy : (i) Easy availability of energy helps in the process of industrializations in a country. (ii) Production of energy leads to the efficient utilization of natural resources. (iii) Easy availability of energy is required for the expansion of infrastructural development in a country. (iv) Income of a country can be raised with the expansion of the power sector. It also help to achieve economic self sufficiency. 3. Uses of Petroleum : (i) Transportation – The entire transport system of the world depends upon petroleum. It has revolutionized the entire transport system be it road, rail, water or air transport. Petrol and diesel are the main sources of energy for all types of modern transport vehicles. (ii) Industrial power – Oil is the major source of industrial power. Diesel and gasoline are used in gas turbines to produce electricity. (iii) Heating and lighting – Heavier oils are used in central heating plants for shops, offices as well as homes. Oil is also used to produce electricity for industrial and domestic use. The lighter grades of oil such as kerosene are still used for domestic purposes. (iv) Lubricants – Lubricants are very useful for all types of machines especially for the machines used in transport and industries. (v) Petro-chemical industry – Both petro-chemical and chemical industries use petroleum by-products as raw material. Petro-products are used to produce: chemical fertiliser, synthetic fiber, synthetic rubber, nylon, plastics, pestiand insecticides, perfumes, dyes, paints, carbon black and sulphur, etc. (vi) Use of by-products – The crude oil is a mixture of carbon, hydrogen, impurities and few other components. The refining process separates various fractions of hydrocarbons and several by-products have been produced. Distribution of pertroleum accross the world : About 65 percent of the total reserve of mineral oil is found around the Persian Gulf. The main petroleum producing countries are Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar and Bahrain. Other petroleum producing countries are USA, Russia, Venezuela, China, Indonesia, Algeria, Egypt Libya, India and Myanmar. Recently, mineral oil deposits have been discovered in the North Sea,

which is shared by United Kingdom (UK), Norway, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. 4. Non Conventional sources of energy are generally renewable sources of energy. This type of energy sources include anything, which provides power that can be replenished with increasing demand for energy and with fast depleting conventional sources of energy such as coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.

TYPES: (i) Solar Energy : derived from the sun's radiation. Solar energy is used on Earth in various ways. It is used as a passive source of energy, for example, in the form of sunlight that comes through a window and heats up a room, or as an active source, as in the conversion of sunlight to electrical energy in solar cells. (ii) Wind Energy : Wind energy is collected in turbines with propellers that spin when the wind blows and turn the motion of the propeller into energy that can be used in the electrical grid. (iii) Bio gas : Biomass is organic matter derived from living, or recently living organisms. In the context of biomass as a resource for making energy, it most often refers to plants or plant-based materials which are not used for food or feed. **Project Report – Do your self. Activity – Do your self.**

CH. 5 Industries of Manufacture (A) 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. d **(B)** 1. estates 2. Cement 3. heavy 4. Surat **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) **(E)** 1. The processing of raw materials into finished products such as, cotton into cloth, wood pulp into paper, is called manufacturing. This is done with the help of machines and technology e.g. textile manufacturing. 2. The inputs for the iron and steel industry are iron ore, coal, limestone, manganese, labour, capital and other infrastructure. The processes include refining iron ore and making steel. Iron ore is usually smelted in a blast furnace. The output obtained is iron and steel. The molten iron, after being separated from the iron ore, is either cooled or moulded to make pig iron. Iron in the form of steel is important due to its hardness, strength and durability. 3. Information Technology in the twenty-first century has enabled transfer of information from one place to another. This has made communication not only cheaper but also quicker and easily accessible. The introduction and use of high-tech applications and gadgets like i-Tunes, i-Pods and Android have been revolutionary. E-commerce has given room to small businesses to prosper. Education has been revolutionized by Virtual Learning Environments (VLEs) in which teaching and learning tools are designed using computers and Internet, thus enabling students to engage in virtual classrooms. The use of IT in healthcare has positively affected the healthcare industry. The use of virtual healthcare teams, telemedicine and electronic health records are a few examples of the use of IT in the healthcare sector. Information technology has brought phenomenal changes in all aspects of life. Its impact is global as the IT industry continues to grow and develop rapidly. 4. The functioning of an industry depends on a system, known as the industrial system. This system consists of inputs, processes and output. Input include raw materials, sources of power, labour, cost of land, machinery, transport and other infrastructure. Processes include a variety of activities which convert raw materials into finished products with the application of suitable technology. Output is the final finished product and the income earned after its sale. For example, in a cotton textile mill, the inputs are raw cotton, the cost of setting up the factory, wages paid to labourers and transportation costs. The main processes involved in manufacturing are ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing. The output is the cloth or garment you wear. **(F)** 1. The size of an industry depends upon the amount of capital invested, number of labourers employed and the amount of goods produced. It can be classified into three types – Cottage, Small scale and Large scale. (a) Cottage Industries – Cottage industries utilize local raw materials and basic tools and equipment. These industries are mostly found in rural areas. The products are mainly for sale in the local markets. Labour is supplied by the members of the family. Farmers or craftsmen in their free time make goods like

ropes, baskets, handloom cloth, leather items, textiles, jewellery, decorative item etc. (b) Small-scale Industries – Small-scale industries use power-driven machines. Raw materials are obtained from outside and goods are sold through traders. They are generally owned by an individual and employ a small number of labourers. Small-scale industries play an important role in developing countries. They produce cloth, paper goods, toys, furniture, machine parts, electrical goods, utensils, leather goods, food stuffs, ceramics, textile etc. (c) Large-scale Industries – Large-scale industries use heavy power-driven machines, huge capital investment, thousands of labourers and a complex management system. They bring in raw materials from far-off places and send the finished products to distant markets. Iron and steel mills, textile mills, transport equipment, petrochemicals, heavy machinery, and cement are examples of large scale industries. 2. The iron and steel industry is a heavy industry as it uses bulky raw materials such as iron ore and coal, in large quantities and its finished products are also heavy. Iron and steel have played a major role in the growth and development of modern civilization. This metal is widely used to make machines, tools and a variety of durable goods of daily use. 3. The factors which influence the location of industries are. Large areas of level land. Regular and assured supply of raw materials. Cheap and adequate power supply. Adequate supply of skilled labourers at reasonable wages. An efficient network of transport at reasonable rates. Nearness to market for quick sale of manufactured goods. Some industries, like paper, need large quantities of water. Thus, those industries are usually located near rivers, canals or lakes. Availability of capital from banks and the government. Government policies. 4. Many countries have developed iron and steel mills. Some of them have their own raw materials while others import it. USA has a number of steel-producing regions like Alabama, Pittsburgh, Lake Erie region and the Mid-Atlantic states. In Europe, UK, Germany, Sweden, France, Italy, Poland, Belgium and Austria have well-developed iron and steel industries. In Asia, China, Japan and India have developed this industry. Other important iron and steel producing countries are Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, Algeria, Egypt, Zimbabwe and South Africa. In India, most of the iron and steel mills are located close to the centres of raw materials supply. These centres also have the advantage of cheap labour supply and a dense network of transport. The main centres of iron and steel production are Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro, Kulti, Bhadravathi, Salem, Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 6 Agricultural Pattern (A) 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. d **(B)** 1. crops 2. Clayey 3. Pastoral 4. rice 5. rice 6. Kerala **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **(D)** 1. Agriculture is the process of land cultivation, growing of crops, fruits and vegetables, and rearing of livestock. The main types of agriculture are nomadic farming, shifting cultivation, intensive subsistence cultivation, extensive cultivation, mixed farming, dairy farming, gardening and horticulture farming, and cooperative farming. 2. Rice is one of the major food crops which feeds more people in the world than any other cereal. As a food grain, rice is more nutritious in its unpolished state. Wheat is the grain, the flour of which is used to make bread, rotis, pasta and macaroni. This is another food and cereal crop that is grown in the mid-latitudes. 3. The suitable conditions for rice cultivation in India are : (i) Temperature – 16°C-27°C and rainfall 100 cm to 200 cm is ideal for rice growing. Annual coverage temperature around 24°C is ideal. (ii) Soil – Rice is grown well on the alluvial soil or on the fertile river basins. It is also grown in mixed soil or loamy and clayey soil. (iii) Land – Plain lands or gentle slopes are suitable for the production of rice. Because stagnancy of water is must for the cultivation of rice. West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Uttar Pradesh are the main rice producing states of India. 4. Beverages refer to the drinking food, like, tea, coffee and cocoa. These are grown exclusively in tropical and subtropical zones.

It is the most common and cheap universal beverage in the world. It is a tropical crop famous for its stimulating qualities. It is made from the leaves picked from tea bushes from time to time. This plant is mainly grown on the hilly slopes of monsoon areas of Asia. **(E) 1.** There are various factors affecting agriculture which can be studied in detail as under : (a) Climatic Conditions – Climate controls the pattern of agriculture around the world. The degree of heat, the duration and intensity of sunshine affect the germination of seeds and crop maturity. Temperature is especially required during the ripening of crops. Different crops need different patterns of humidity and evaporation. For example, a crop, like rice, need hot and wet climate or heavy rainfall while certain crop, like wheat, need lower temperatures and lesser rainfall. (b) Relief –The type of landform plays a vital role in the kind of crop to be cultivated. For example, plains or lowlands are more suitable for cultivating than hilly areas. Ploughing by machines and harvesting is easy in the plains. Availability of water is also easier in the plains than the hilly areas. Coffee and tea can however grow well in the hilly areas. (c) Soil – Soil consists of various minerals and organic substances which are the lifelines of the plants. Thus, there can be no agriculture without soil. Deep, fertile, and well-drained soils are ideal for most kinds of crops. For example, clayey soils retain water which is suitable for rice and cotton crops. That is why, the alluvial soil of deltas form major agricultural regions of the world. (d) Economic Factors – Generally three kinds of economic factors affect agriculture. One is the operational costs, like labour, seeds and fertilisers and pesticides, second is the marketing of crops that include transportation and storage of crops, etc. and finally the impact of government rules and regulations. **2.** (a) Shifting Cultivation – This type of farming is also known as the simple subsistence farming. It is a primitive method of farming practised by the tribal communities in tropics especially in Africa and South-East Asia. In this method, people clear the forest by cutting and burning the required area. The ashes produced by burning vegetation are added to the soil for fertility enrichment. This is also called slash cultivation. Very small patches are developed for cultivation and cultivation is done with the help of primitive tools. A few crops are grown in the same patch of forest for two or three years after which the land becomes infertile of the soil is due to high leaching, a process in which water drains away salt and mineral soil. Since shifting cultivation is practiced in different regions of the world, it has different names. It is called Milpa in Central America and some parts of Africa, Conuce in Venezuela, Roca in Brazil, Masole in Congo, Ladang in Malaysia, Humah in Indonesia, Caingin in Phillipines, Taungya in Myanmar, Tamrai in Thailand and Chena in Sri Lanka. (b) Intensive Subsistence Cultivation – While is also known as oriental agriculture. This cultivation generally is practised on both wet low lands and terraced uplands to feed dense populations. Manure, like cow dung, household wastes, fertilisers and night soil are used. The farmer tries to get the maximum possible output from a small piece of land. Farming is so intensive that in the same year two and three crops are sown on the same ground. Paddy is the main crop. This type of agriculture is found in the monsoon regions of Asia. **3.** Fibrous crops are field grown for their fibres cotton is the fibre crop. Cotton is arrived from the seed hairs of plants and after the cotton fibre is taken out, the seed is used to extract cotton seed oil. Cotton has been cultivated in India since ancient times. Excavations in Indus Valley Civilization have shown the use of cotton in those days. India is the third largest producer of cotton after China and USA. Cotton grows well in the drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan Plateau. **4.** Agriculture in India is mainly of intensive substance type. In the last few decades, there has been a change in view towards commercial farming. Agriculture depends largely on monsoon rain which is uneven, uncertain and irregular. Most of the agricultural work, like tillage, irrigation, harvesting and threshing is done by animals and peasant family members. However, a

new agricultural policy was adopted in 1964-1965 under the name 'Green Revolution'. It was suggested that farm output should be raised through the use of High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides. Further it was also suggested that modern agricultural implements, machinery, multiple cropping, irrigation facilities and agricultural credit should be made use of. This programme was initially started in the areas where irrigation and rainfall conditioned were favourable. There is another organisation formed to improve farmer's condition, like Organic Farming Association of India (OFAI). The Organic Farming Association of India is the country's only organisation for grassroot organic farmers. **Project Report – Do your self. Activity – Do your self.**

CH. 7 Human Resources (A) 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. c **(B)** 1. Kerala 2. Emigration 3. working 4. value 5. Caribbean **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. True **(D)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (d) 5. (b) **(E)** 1. The birth rate is often expressed as the number of live births per thousand of the population per year. The death rate is often expressed as the number of deaths per thousand of the population per year. 2. Population is not evenly distributed over the world. Some place have a large concentration of people while some are sparsely populated. The number of people living in one square kilometre is called the density of population. The average density of population in the world is 45 persons per square km. 3. Areas of high density : These are the regions having favourable climatic conditions, fertile soil, level land and a good transport network. They have rich agricultural lands and are also highly industrialised and population density in the world. They are: Eastern Asia : This region has about one-fourth of the total population of the world. It includes China, Japan, North and South Korea and the Philippines. South and Southeast Asia : This region also accounts for one-fourth of the world's population. It includes the Indian sub-continent, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Singapore and Vietnam. Western and Central Europe : This region is highly industrialised. It includes UK, Spain, France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Poland, Ukraine and European Russia. East Central North America : This region is very developed both agriculturally and industrially. Areas of low density : In these regions, the physical environment like the climatic conditions and the relief features are not suitable for human habitation. There are three types of regions of low population density in the world. They are: The equatorial region : The thickly forested regions of the Amazon and the Zaire basins have very low population. The high temperatures, heavy rainfall, swampy grounds and dense forests hinder the population growth in these areas. The polar region : The ice-capped Antarctica and the Tundra region, comprising the northern parts of Canada, Eurasia and Greenland, have no or very little human habitation due to severely cold climate. 4. The economic and social factors include mineral resources, industries, transport facilities, urbanisation and government policies. 1. Mineral resources : The region rich in mineral resources attract people and thus have high density of population. Uranium City in northern Canada, Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie gold mines in Western Australia are good examples of population concentration in otherwise barren areas. 2. Industries : Development of industries provides employment opportunities and hence attracts people. Therefore the industrial regions have high population density. The northeastern part of the USA is a good example. **(F)** 1. The environment limits population growth by changing birth and death rates. The factors affecting population size and growth include biotic factors as food, disease, competitions, predators and abiotic factors such as rainfall, floods and temperature. The birth rate is often expressed as the number of live, births per thousand of the population per year. The death rate is often expressed as the number of deaths per thousand of the population per year. 2. The three main components of the composition of population are — 1. Age Composition – Age composition refers to the number of people in each age group. For

example, the number of people in the group of 0-14 years 5-9 years so on. The population is divided into three age groups— 0 to 14 years, 15 to 64 years and 65 years and above. The first group is the working up of children. The second group is the working population and the third group consists of old people. The first and the third groups are known as dependent population as they mostly depend on the working population for their livelihood. In developed countries the working population comprises the largest number. On the other hand. In developing countries young children make up a high proportion of the population. 2. Sex Ratio – The ratio between males and females is known as sex ratio. It is represented as the number of female per 1,000 males. Generally, in developed countries like those in North America and Europe, the sex ratio is in favour of females. This means that in these countries the number of females is more than that of the males. On the other hand, in developing countries, particularly those of Asia, the sex ratio is unfavourable, that is, the males outnumber the females. 3. Literacy Level – Literacy means the ability to read and write with certain understanding. Generally, literacy levels are high in developed countries and low in underdeveloped ones. Even within a country, urban areas have higher literacy levels than rural areas. 3. (a) Density of population is the number of people living per sq. km of land. (b) An increase in the number of people that reside in a country, state, country or city. to determine whether there has been population growth, the following formula is used : (birth rate + immigration) – (death rate + emigration) (c) Age distribution, also called age composition, in population studies the proportionate numbers of persons in successive age categories in a given population. (d) The sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population.

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CH. 8 Natural Disasters (A) 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c **(B)** 1. avalanche 2. high 3. rainfall 4. seismograph 5. afforestation **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3 False 4. True 5. True **(D)** 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. e **(E)** 1. Precautions Against Flood – 1. Switch off power and electrical appliances. 2. Keep the first aid kit ready, especially for diarrhoea and snake bites. 3. Know the routes and locations of safe shelters. 4. Listen to the radio or watch T.V for warning and advice. 2. Natural hazards that are caused due to geological disturbances are called geological hazards. For example, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides and avalanches. Natural hazards that are caused due to dramatic changes in weather conditions are called weather associated hazards. For example, cyclones, floods and droughts. 3. A prolonged period of unusually dry weather in a region where rain otherwise occurs normally is called a drought. 4. Due to volcanic eruption lava spreads over large areas, burying farmlands, forests, residential areas and transport lines. Sometimes entire towns or cities are covered by thick lava sheets. Huge quantities of ash and gas thrown out of volcanoes disrupt air traffic. While volcanic eruptions cannot be prevented, we can certainly minimise the risk posed by them. Most volcanoes give prior warning before erupting. Therefore, precautionary measures and timely evacuation of the people residing in the nearby areas can save a lot of lives. **(F)** 1. Natural phenomena can occur at any place and at any time. All of them do not acquire disastrous proportions. A natural hazard is any natural occurrence that is infrequent and dangerous, posing a threat to life and property of humans. All natural hazards, however, are not so harmful as to cause large scale destruction. Those that are very furious and cause extensive devastation are called natural disasters. Thus, natural hazards become natural disasters depending upon their location and intensity. 2. However, certain measures can be taken to prepare us from earthquake hazards and thereby reduce the damage caused by them. In the high risk areas, earthquake resistant buildings need to be constructed. The existing buildings need to be strengthened structurally. When an earthquake strikes, people who are indoors should move under doorways or heavy furniture like beds and tables. They should keep away from windows, mirrors, almirahs or things that could fall. People

who are outdoors should move away from buildings, trees and electric poles, to open areas. Mock drills should be conducted in educational institutes and residential complexes to spread earthquake preparedness among people. 3. Cyclones are very common in the tropical regions, developing over oceans between 8 and 20 degrees North and South latitudes. Tropical cyclones are called by different names in different places — typhoons in Asia, hurricanes and tornadoes in North America and willy-willies in Australia. In India, cyclones frequently originate during the post-monsoon months over the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Cyclones bring strong, gusty winds and heavy rain. They cause huge damage to life and property. Roofs and walls of houses are blown away, trees are uprooted and standing crops are damaged. Electric poles and telecommunication lines are snapped. Cyclones are often accompanied by torrential rains, which cause floods in low-lying areas. Huge tidal waves strike against the coastal areas and submerge them. 4. A tsunami develops when a large mass of water is displaced. This can be caused by an undersea earthquake or a volcanic eruption. When an undersea earthquake occurs it causes large areas of the sea floor to rise or subside. This leads to the occurrence of huge waves. Tsunami causes great loss of life and property. Most of the death caused by a tsunami are due to drowning. Although tsunamis are not frequent, they can occur at any time of the year.

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CIVICS

CH. 1 Indian Constitution and the Need For Laws (A) 1. c 2. d 3. 1955 4. b 5. c **(B)** 1. salt tax 2. anti liquor 3. PNDT Act 4. 26 Jan, 1950 5. constitution **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False **(D)** 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. e 5. a **(E)** 1. Some rules have to be fixed for each situation so that each member of the society behaves in a manner that is not offensive to others. Thus, a rule is an established principle or a guide for action. Following rules and regulations makes life easy. 2. A rule is an established principle or a guide for action. While in the rule of law, it is the parliament that enacts laws; the executive implements them; and the judiciary interprets them. 3. Female foeticide: a gender-selective abortion where a female fetus is illegally terminated solely based on the reason that the fetus is a girl. Having a child in many societies is an exciting time, it is the birth of a new life with the potential to be anything he or she wants to be. The natural sex ratio is assumed to be between 103 and 107, and any number above it is considered as suggestive of female foeticide. According to the 2001 census, there are 927 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio in the 0 to 6 age group in India has risen from 1,000 males per 945 females in 1961. In an attempt to curb female foeticide, the Indian Government enacted the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act of 1994, which prohibits sex selection and regulates prenatal diagnostic techniques to prevent their misuse. 4. The most important reason of failure of the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, considered to be inadequate to punish dowry seekers so by amending it, the dowry prevention laws were sharpened. It was made mandatory for couples to notify the list of gifts exchanged during their wedding ceremony. **(F)** 1. In the constitutional framework, legislature make laws, a mends them or repeal them. Executive implements, executes or administers laws. Judiciary interpret and enforce laws and to administer justice. While these three organs are the principal organs of the government of the country. The governmental organs owe their origin to the constitution and drive their authority from, and discharge their responsibilities within the framework of the constitution. 2. Post Independence, India witnessed an antiliquor movement led by the women in Andhra Pradesh and Hariyana. They organised a large scale protest against the increase in the number of liquor shops. The people of Andhra Pradesh realised that alcoholism was adversely affecting the economy of the state and ruining the physical and mental fitness of men folk. The agitation for imposing a ban on the auction and sale of arrack, a country liquor, was a spontaneous one and it started as an offshoot of the adult literacy drive in the interior village, Dubagunta in Nellore District. The anti-arrack movement in Andhra Pradesh spread to every nook and corner of the state. It was the first of its kind after independence. The people of the state widely campaigned in favour of the Prohibition Act. The state government, which enjoyed substantial revenue from the sale of arrack and other liquor, So it was forced to impose a ban on the sale of arrack. 3. To curb the practice of female foeticide, the government has passed the prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of

Misuse) Act (PNDT Act) in 1994. It was brought in to effect from 1 January 1996. The PNDT Act prohibits the determination and disclosure of the sex of the foetus. It also prohibits any advertisement of prenatal sex determination. Any violation of the PNDT Act can result in imprisonment and fine. Various situations require some rules or laws which are acceptable to all. In any country these basic rules which safeguard the interests of diverse groups of people are laid down in the form of a constitution, which may be written or unwritten. The constitution of a country is, thus, a set of rules according to which it is governed. It is acceptable to all its citizens and lays down the foundation for a good society. It is the supreme law of the country and legislations of the state must be in accordance to the principles laid down in the constitution. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 2 Fundamental Rights and Duties (A) 1. d 2. c 3. d 4. d 5. a **(B)** 1. 30 2. equality 3. fundamental duties 4. human rights 5. 33% **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False **(D)** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. e **(E)** 1. The basis of fundamental rights granted to us by our Constitution is human rights. As a member of the society, every human being has the right to be treated equally irrespective of class, colour, creed, sex or religion. Every human being has the right to life, education and a healthy life. These rights had deep roots in the national struggle for independence. Several violations of human rights had occurred in the past under colonial rule. Thus, it was necessary to incorporate them as fundamental rights in the constitution of several countries. 2. In case of an arrest under ordinary circumstances, the Constitution grants three rights to an individual. These are: i. A person cannot be detained in custody without being informed about the grounds of arrest. ii. He can be defended by a lawyer of his choice. iii. He has the right to be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours of arrest. 3. Sovereignty is understood as the full right and power of a governing body to govern itself without any interference from outside bodies democracy is a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, particularly through elected representatives. 4. 1. Right to Equality (Article 14-18) 2. Right to Freedom (Article 19-22) 3. Right Against Exploitation (Article 23-24) 4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28) 5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30) 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32) **(F)** 1. Socialism is a range of economic and social systems characterised by social ownership and democratic control of the means of production as well as the political ideologies that aim to establish them. Secularism is the belief that religion should not play a role in government, education, or other public parts of society. Federalism is the mixed form of government combining the central government with state provincial, territorial, regional or other subunit governments) in a single political system. Liberty is the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's behaviour or political views. 2. The fundamental duties enshrined in the constitution are : 1. abiding by the constitution and respecting its ideals and institutions, the national flag and the national anthem 2. cherishing and following the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom 3. upholding and protecting the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India 4. defending the country and rendering national service when called upon to do so. 5. valuing the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and having compassion for living creatures. 3. Many religions are practised in India. Article 25-28 of our constitution define our country as secular. India has adopted the ideal of secularism in its Constitution. Hence, it treats all religions as equal. (i) There is no state religion; neither does the state favour any particular religion. (ii) People are free to practice their own religion in the ways they deem fit. (iii) People can freely profess, practice and propagate their religions. (iv) Every religion is free to establish and maintain institutions for

religious or charitable purposes, to manage its own religious affairs and to acquire movable and immovable property. (v) No state funded institution is allowed to engage in imparting religious education. 4. An amendment is a formal or official change made to a law contract, constitution or other legal document. Amendments are made in the constitution to incorporate changes which are brought by the changes in the society. The makers of the constitution of India were fully aware of this need and provided provisions for amendment. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 3 The Parliamentary And Executory System (A) 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a **(B)** 1. 26 January 1950 2. Lok 3. ordinary 4. Prime Minister 5. Bureaucrats 6. Prime Minister **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False **(D)** 1. The bills other than Money Bills are called the ordinary bills. These bills can be introduced in any house of the Parliament. It can be introduced by either a minister of the government or any private member of the house. 2. But, the bill to amend or changes in the Constitution, requires a special majority in the Parliament. For example, usually for some changes in the Constitution, a two-third majority of the Parliament is necessary. 3. It is an introductory stage. At this stage, the concerned minister or a private member asks for the permission of the house to introduce the bill. There is no debate at this stage. Copies of the bill are given to the members. The minister or any member who introduces the bill, gives a general speech explaining the purposes of the bill. 4. Mention the stage through which at the third reading where the bill as a whole is discussed put to vote the bill is moved for the final approval. 5. The law can not discriminate between persons on the basis of their religion, caste or gender. That is, all laws will apply equally to all citizens of the country. No one can be above the law. **(E)** 1. Any bill relating to income and expenditure is called a Money Bill. A money bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha. It can not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. When it is passed in the Lok Sabha, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha. In this way, a special procedure is adopted for it. A Money Bill can not be introduced without the consent of the President of India. When the Money Bill is passed in the Lok Sabha, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations. It is mandatory for the Rajya Sabha to return the bill with its recommendations within 14 days from the date of receipt. If it does not do so, the bill is considered to be passed by both the houses. The bill is then sent to the President for his/her signature. Remarkably, whether a bill is a Money Bill or not, is decided by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. 2. 1. First Reading – It is an introductory stage. At this stage, the concerned minister or a private member asks for the permission of the house to introduce the bill. There is no debate at this stage. Copies of the bill are given to the members. The minister or any member who introduces the bill, gives a general speech explaining the purposes of the bill. 2. Second Reading – At this stage, first of all, a general discussion is held. Then a clause-by-clause discussion takes place. The members who support the bill, argue why the bill is important and necessary. The members who oppose it, criticise the bill. The members can suggest about the changes in the bill. Some of the changes are accepted by the house. 3. Third Reading – At this stage, the bill is moved for the final approval. The bill as a whole is finally discussed and put to vote. If the majority of the MPs are in its favour, the bill is passed. 3. Historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India because colonial law was arbitrary, and the Indian nationalists played a prominent role in the development of the legal sphere in British India. 4. Mention are two main differences in the procedure of passing an Ordinary Bill and a Money Bill. A Money Bill may only be introduced in Lok Sabha, on the recommendation of the President. However, an Ordinary bill may be introduced in either house of the Parliament. 2. A Money Bill must be passed in Lok Sabha by a simple majority of all members present and voting. The Rajya Sabha has no power to reject or amend a Money Bill. However, an ordinary Bill

must be passed by both House by a simple majority of all members present and voting. **Project Report**
– Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 4 The Judiciary (A) 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. d **(B)** 1. President 2. advisory 3. Lok Adalats 4. 25
5. Guwahati H.C. **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False **(D)** 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. b **(E)** 1. Just as the
Supreme Court, the High Court also exercises different kinds of jurisdictions. These include original,
appellate, and supervisory jurisdictions. 1. A High Court exercises original jurisdiction in cases involving
protection of fundamental rights, disputes related to state elections and cases where interpretation of
the Constitution is needed. 2. If a party of a dispute is not satisfied by the judgement of the lower
court, it can appeal to the High Court. Under appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals in
three types of cases—civil, criminal and revenue. 2. Below the High Court, there are several lower
courts known in general as subordinate courts. These courts are, as mentioned earlier, supervised by
the High Courts. The different types of lower courts are, district courts, revenue courts, nyaya
panchayats and lok adalats. 3. The three important functions of the judiciary are : 1. It interprets the
laws 2. It protects civil rights and can be called custodian of fundamental rights 3. It decides the cases.
4. A High Court judge holds his office till the age of 62 years. The judges of the High Court can be
removed by the president in the same manner as the judges of the Supreme Court through the process
of impeachment. 5. 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 decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all courts in India. **(F)** 1.
Jurisdiction – Just as the Supreme Court, the High Court also exercises different kinds of jurisdictions.
These include original, appellate, and supervisory jurisdictions. 1. A High Court exercises original
jurisdiction in cases involving protection of fundamental rights, disputes related to state elections and
cases where interpretation of the Constitution is needed. 2. If a party of a dispute is not satisfied by the
judgement of the lower court, it can appeal to the High Court. Under appellate jurisdiction, the High
Court hears appeals in three types of cases—civil, criminal and revenue. If a subordinate court
sentences a convicted person to death, an appeal can be made to the high court. As part of the
supervisory jurisdiction, it supervises the functioning of all the courts below it. Like the Supreme Court,
it is also a court of record and maintains a record of its decisions for the subordinate court to refer to
whenever needed in similar cases. 2. 1. Under original jurisdiction the Supreme Court is mainly
concerned with disputes arising : (i) between the union and one or more states (ii) between the union
and any state or states on one side and one or more state (iii) on the other side (iv) between two or
more states 2. The Supreme Court exercises appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of high courts and
other courts. The appellate jurisdiction is applicable in: (i) cases involving interpretation of the
Constitution (ii) cases sent by the High Courts (iii) criminal cases in which a High Court changes the
decision of a lower court and gives a death sentence (iv) review of its own earlier decisions 3. 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 the Supreme Court for its opinion.
However, the opinion of the Supreme Court is not binding on the president. 4. Under supervisory
jurisdiction, the Supreme Court supervises the functioning of all the courts below it and sees whether it
is 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 decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all courts in

India. 5. Judicial review – Judicial review is the power of the Supreme court to examine the validity of the laws passed by the union and states. A law can also be annulled if found incompatible with the constitution. 3. 1. District Courts – For administrative convenience each state is divided into districts. At the district level, the court of the district judge is the highest court for dealing with civil cases. The highest district court for dealing with the criminal cases is the court of sessions judge. The district judge acts as the sessions judge also. These two courts at the district level can hear appeals against the decisions of the lower courts. Appeals against the decisions of the district court are taken to the High Court. 2. Revenue Courts – Disputes in matters of payment of revenue are settled through revenue courts. The Board of Revenue is the highest revenue court in a state. Appeals from these courts can be taken to the High Court. The court of the collector is the most important revenue court in a district. There are several lower courts below it. 3. Nyaya Panchyats – In the rural areas, there are small law courts called the nyaya panchayats. The functions of the nyaya panchayat include: (i) Petty civil and criminal cases are resolved by the nyaya panchayats. (ii) They also levy small fines. (iii) A nyaya panchayat often serves three to four villages. (iv) Appeals from the nyaya panchayats can be taken to the higher courts like the district courts. The process of seeking justice is time consuming and expensive in our country. For these reasons, Lok Adalat or the people's court was set up to provide speedy justice. In our country the process of imparting justice is often a lengthy and expensive affair. To solve this problem Lok Adalats have been set up. They simplify the legal procedures. They are presided over by retired judges. The disputing parties put forward their cases and the matter is resolved without a pleader or an advocate. The first Lok Adalat was held in Delhi in 1985 AD and in a single day, 150 cases were settled. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 5 Role of The Police and The Courts (A) 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. b **(B)** 1. Magistrate's court 2. nearest 3. cross-examine 4. state 5. police **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True **(D)** 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. b 5. a **(E)** 1. The police is not over and above the law. Thus, investigations should be done in accordance with the law of the land. The code of conduct for the police states that the police must abide by the Constitution of India. It must respect and uphold the rights of the citizens as guaranteed by our Constitution. The Supreme Court has also issued certain guidelines to the police in order to protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens. Some of these guidelines are : (i) The time, the place of arrest and the venue of custody of the person accused should be noted by the police. (ii) If the relatives of the accused do not reside with him, then the police should inform the relatives through a legal aid organization. (iii) The accused should be made aware of his rights immediately after the arrest. Article 22 of our Constitution also guarantees certain rights regarding protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. Some such rights are as follows : (iv) The right to be informed of the reason for arrest at the time of arrest. (v) The right to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice. (vi) The right to be produced before the Magistrate within 24 hours of arrest. 2. Charge-sheet is a record made in a police station of the charges against a person. The report pertaining to the occurrence of a cognizable offence received at the police station its called is first information report, popularly known as FIR. The public prosecutor presents the case of the complainant and is appointed by the State. The public prosecutor presents all the facts, evidences and witnesses before the court to prove that the accused is guilty. **(F)** 1. A proper procedure to file an FIR is as follows : (i) The information meets the officer incharge at the police station and narrates the sequence of events. (ii) The officer writes down the complaint and it is signed by the informant. (iii) The information gives is then entered in a book to be kept by the officer. (iv) A copy of the FIR is given to the information. In an FIR, the following details

are noted. (v) The date and approximate hour when the crime was committed and reported. (vi) The place where it occurred. (vii) The name and address of the complainant. (viii) The name and address of the suspect, if any. (ix) Description of the crime. (x) In case of theft, details of property stolen. (xi) The section of the law which applies to the offence. 2. 1. Role of the Defence Lawyer – The defence lawyer appointed by the accused presents the case on behalf of the accused. The defence lawyer can cross-examine the witnesses and also ask the court to summon witnesses to prove that the accused is not guilty. Thus, an accused is given full opportunity to defend himself through a fair trial. The judge passes an impartial judgement only after hearing both sides of the case. 2. Role of the Public Prosecutor – A crime is a wrong done not only against the victim but also against the society at large. The public prosecutor is a person who in a criminal court presents the case on behalf of the state against the person accused of the crime. The public prosecutor presents the case of the complainant and is appointed by the State. The public prosecutor presents all the facts, evidences and witnesses before the court to prove that the accused is guilty. 3. The following information must be given in the FIR– 1. Name and address. 2. Date, time and location of the incident being reported. 3. True facts of the incident, as they occurred. 4. Witness, if any. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

CH. 6 Economic Presence of the Government (A) 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. c **(B)** 1. Fair Price Shops 2. Income 3. NABARD 4. production **(C)** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False **(D)** 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. e 5. a **(E)** 1. The two important aspects of the five-year plans are : (1) To reduce educated unemployment to below five per cent. (2) To reduce the dropout rate of children from elementary school. 2. The objectives laid down in this plan are as follows: (i) Construction of all-weather roads to connect all villages. (ii) Provide telephones for communication. (iii) Provide clean drinking water. (iv) Provide electricity to rural households. (v) Construction of 60 lakh houses for the poor. (vi) Bringing as much as one crore hectares of land under irrigation. 3. The public sector comprises goods and services provided by the government for the benefit of the public. These goods and services are provided at comparatively cheaper prices than those offered by the profit-making companies. While the private sector comprises business activities by private individuals where profit earning is the main motive. 4. Unemployment and poverty are the two major challenges that are facing the world economy at present. Unemployment leads to financial crisis and reduces the overall purchasing capacity of a nation. This in turn results in poverty followed by increasing burden of debt. 5. The government promotes small-scale industries by adopting the following measures. (i) Tax benefits are offered to set up small-scale industries. (ii) Special tax incentives are given to set up industries in backward areas to help develop the small-scale sector. (iii) Some products are reserved for exclusive manufacture by the small-scale industries. (iv) Special training facilities are provided to set up small-scale industries. **(F)** 1. Constantly rising prices are like a fire feeding on itself. As they erode the incomes of wage earners, they give rise to labour unrest. That in turn brings down productivity leading to further increase in prices. As the costs of production mount, all schemes of planned economic development go out of the window and national economy is overtaken by chaos. 2. The Green Revolution helped to increase the agricultural production by introducing farmers to modern agricultural machinery, high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, and irrigation. Let us read about them. (1) Modern Agricultural Machinery – Earlier, implements like the plough and trowel were used to till land. Gradually new agricultural machinery like tractors, sowing machines, threshers and harvesters were introduced. These machines are more efficient and faster. However, traditional farming implements are still used in several parts of India. (2) High Yielding Variety Seeds – High yielding variety seeds, particularly for wheat and rice are

extensively used. They have helped to increase the output. Seed multiplication programmes for cereals, Pulses, oilseeds, fibre, fodder crops and potatoes are implemented through the National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India Limited and other State Seed Agencies. (3) Fertilizers and Pesticides – To increase the fertility of land, the use of fertilizers was encouraged. The government has established fertilizer manufacturing units in Sindri, Trombay, Neyveli, Rourkela and Nangal. The use of pesticides to control crop loss was also introduced. (4) Irrigation – Nearly 60 percent of the agricultural land depends on rainfall for irrigation. Insufficient or late monsoon often results in crop failure and less productivity. Moreover, HYV seeds require abundant water. Therefore, the government has taken various initiatives to increase irrigational facilities. (5) Agricultural Research – Development in agriculture has been possible because of the research carried out by the agricultural universities and institutes that were set up after independence. 3. Some of the programmes launched by the government in different social sectors for the welfare of the people are as follows: (1) Education – The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was started in 2001. This programme encourages and promotes universal elementary education for all children in the age group of 6-14 irrespective of their caste and gender. (2) Sanitation – Incentive-based programmes like Nirmal Gram Puraskar (2002) have been launched to promote rural sanitation. In urban areas, recycling and reuse of sewage is encouraged. (3) Health – Several Primary and Community Health Centres have been set up in rural areas. The National Rural Health Mission was started in 2005 to provide better healthcare facilities to the rural population throughout the country. Similarly, the National Urban Health Mission was launched to provide healthcare for the urban poor living in the slums. (4) Employment – The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was launched in 2006. The scheme provides legal guarantee of 100 days employment every year to adult members of rural households below poverty line. (5) Housing – To improve the conditions of the poor in the urban slums, programmes like Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes (IHSDP) have been initiated. These aim to provide housing facilities, basic services and other civic amenities to the urban poor. In rural areas Indira Awaas Yojana was launched to meet the shortage of housing. **Project Report – Do your self. Activity – Do your self.**

CH. 7 Marginalization (A) 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c **(B)** 1. participation 2. minority 3. women 4. Shudras 5. Raral **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. False **(D)** 1. The term 'marginalization' describes the over actions or tendencies of human societies, where people who they perceive to undesirable or without useful function, are excluded, i.e., Marginalized. 2. A minority group has the following characteristics (1) It suffers from discrimination and subordination. (2) They have physical and/or cultural traits that set them a part, and which are disapproved of, by a dominant group. (3) They share a sense of collective identity and common. (4) They have shared social rules about who belongs, and who does not. (5) They have a tendency to marry with in the group. Thus, marginalization is a complex as well as shifting phenomenon linked to social status. 3. Marginalization has a tremendous impact on development of human beings, as well as on society at large. As the objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy a productive, healthy, and creative life, it is important to address the issue of marginalization. Development is always broadly conceived in terms of mass participation. Marginalization deprives a large majority of people across the globe from participating in the development. 4. The practice of untouchability and the large number of atrocities inflicted on Dalits continue even today mainly because of hidden prejudices and neglect on the part of officials responsible for the implementation of Special Legislations; i.e. The Protection of Civil Rights Act (PCRA)

and the Prevention of Atrocities Act (POA). The Government should make a meaningful intervention in this regard so as to mitigate the sufferings of Dalits due to practice of untouchability and atrocities inflicted upon them and should also treat this matter on a priority Basis to ensure that the official and the civil society at large are sensitized on this issue.

5. The Encyclopedia of Public Health defines marginalized groups as, "To be marginalized is to be placed in the margins, and thus excluded from the privilege and power found at the center".

(E) 1. Most vulnerable marginalized groups in almost every society can be summarized as below:

- (1) Women – Under different economic conditions, and under the influence of specific historical, cultural, legal and religious factors, marginalization is one of the manifestations of gender inequality. In other words, women may be excluded from certain jobs and occupations, incorporated into certain others, and marginalized in others. In general they are always marginalized relative to Men, in every country and culture.
- (2) People with disabilities – People with disabilities have had to battle against centuries of biased assumptions, harmful stereotypes, and irrational fears. The stigmatization of disability resulted in the social and economic marginalization of generations with disabilities, and, like many other oppressed minorities, this has left people with disabilities in a severe state of impoverishment for centuries.
- (3) Schedule Castes (Dalits) – The caste system is a strict hierarchical social system based on underlying notions of purity and pollution. Brahmins are on the top of the hierarchy and Shudras or Dalits constitute the bottom of the hierarchy. The marginalization of Dalits influences all spheres of their life, violating basic human rights such as civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights. A major proportion of the lower castes and Dalits are still dependent on others for their livelihood.
- (4) Scheduled Tribes – The Scheduled Tribes like the Scheduled Castes face structural discrimination within India. Unlike the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes are a product of marginalization based on ethnicity. They are mainly landless with little control over resources such as land, forest and water. They constitute a large proportion of agricultural laborers, casual laborers, plantation laborers, industrial laborers etc. This has resulted in poverty among them, low levels of education, poor health and reduced access to healthcare services. They belong to the poorest strata of the society and have severe health problems.
- (5) Elderly or Aged People – Ageing is an inevitable and inexorable process in life. In India, the population of the elderly is growing rapidly and is emerging as a serious area of concern for the government and the policy planners. The vulnerability among the elderly is not only due to an increased incidence of illness and disability, but also due to their economic dependency upon their spouses, children and other younger family members.
- (6) Children – Children mortality and morbidity among children are caused and compounded by poverty, their sex and caste position in society. All these have consequences on their nutrition intake, access to healthcare, environment and education. Poverty has a direct impact on the mortality and morbidity among children.

2. The Scheduled Tribes like the Scheduled Castes face structural discrimination within the Indian society. Unlike the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes are a product of marginalization based on ethnicity. There are approximately two hundred million tribal people in the entire globe, which means about four per cent of the global population. From the historical point of view, they have been subjected to the worst type of societal exploitation. They are mainly landless with little control over resources such as land, forest and water. They constitute a large proportion of agricultural laborers, casual laborers, plantation laborers, industrial laborers etc. This has resulted in poverty among them, low levels of education, poor health and reduced access to health care services. They belong to the poorest strata of the society and have severe health problems. They are less likely to afford and get access to health care services when required. They are practically

deprived from many civic facilities and isolated from modern civilized way of living since so many centuries. The health outcomes among the Scheduled Tribes are very poor even as compared to the Scheduled castes. 3. The minimum steps can be taken to improve the living of the marginalized communities which are as following : (a) Improved Access to Agricultural Land - Therefore, there is a need to focus on policies to improve the ownership of income-earning capital assets (agriculture land, and non-land assets), employment, human resource & health situation, and prevention of discrimination to ensure fair participation of the marginalized community in the private and the public sectors. (b) Active Role of the State in Planning - It is necessary to recognize that for the vast majority of the discriminated groups, State intervention is crucial and necessary. Similarly, the use of economic and social planning as an instrument of planned development is equally necessary. (c) Improved Access to Capital - The viability and productivity of self-employed households need to be improved by providing adequate Capital, information, technology and access to markets. (d) Improved Employment in Public and Private Sectors - There is a need to review and strengthen employment guarantee schemes both in rural and urban areas, particularly in drought-prone and poverty-ridden areas. (e) Education and Human Resource Development - The government should take a second look at the Education Policy and develop major programmes for strengthening the public education system in villages and cities on a much larger scale than today. There is a necessity to reallocate government resources for education and vocational training. (f) Food Security Programs - The public distribution system should also be revived and strengthened. In distributing Fair Price Shops in villages, priority should be given to the SC/ST female and male groups. 4. It would generally be true, that there would exist more“marginalized” groups in the Third World”, and developing nations, that in the Developed/First-World nations. Indeed, there can be a Distinction made, on the basis of the “choice” that one has within this context-those in the. Third World who live under impoverished conditions, through no choice of their own (being far removed from the protectionism that exists for people in the First World,) are of ten left to die Due to hunger, disease, and war. One can also add to this various minorities, as well as women. Within the First World, low-income drug addicts stand out as being the most marginalized. This deliberate or chosen marginalization of people carries with it aspects of a so-called “Social Darwinism”. **Project Report** – Do your self. **Activity** – Do your self.

Model Test Paper – 1 – Do yourself.

Model Test Paper – 2 – Do yourself.

Model Test Paper – 3 – Do yourself.

