

GOLD MIND

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SOCIAL STUDIES

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Help Kit
6-8



Teacher's Manual

Social Studies Bullet (Class-6)

UNIT I : GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER I : PLANET EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

A. 1. The planets do not have their own light. They only reflect light received from the Sun. The planets are spherical in shape. 2. The great Bear is one of the constellations visible in the northern sky. In India, this constellation is called Saptarishi Mandal. 3. Pluto and Ceres are dwarf planets. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) **C.** 1. Sun 2. constellation 3. Satellites 4. Meteorites 5. Planets

D. 1. Sky 2. light year 3. Hydrogen, Helium 4. Oxygen 5. Meteors **E.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False **F.** 1. All the objects in the sky are called celestial bodies. 2. The groups which can be recognised by the shapes they form, are called constellations. 3. Stars are the only self-luminous bodies. They are made of hot, burning gases. They have their own heat and light. 4. Planets are made up of solid materials like rocks and stones. They shine by receiving light from a star. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are the names of the planets. **G.** 1. The sun and the eight planets that revolve round the sun are members of the solar system. Besides the sun and the planets, there are some smaller celestial bodies as well in the solar system. These small bodies are called satellites. The gravitational field of the Sun holds the entire solar system together. 2. The Earth is a unique planet as life is possible on the earth because of its optimum distance from the Sun, that is the earth is neither too far from the sun nor too close to it. Sunlight reaches the earth in about 8 minutes. 3. **Stars :** (i) Stars are made up of hot flowing gases (ii) Stars have their own light. (iii) Stars are big & hot. They appear small because of their large distance from the earth. (iv) There are millions of stars. **Planets :** (i) Planets are made up of solid materials like rocks and stones. (ii) They shine by receiving light from a star. (iii) Planets are small and their range of temperature depends on their distance from the Sun. (iv) There are 8 known planets as Pluto has been declared a dwarf planet. 4. (a) Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, thousands of planet like small bodies revolve around the Sun along with the planets, these are called asteroids. (b) Meteors are small pieces of solid mass which move about in the sky, revolving around the sun. They become heated by friction and start burning. That is why sometimes meteors are also called shooting stars. (c) Comets are another category of heavenly bodies. They move around the Sun, but they follow long elongated orbits. They appear as beautiful shining bodies in the sky with long tails.

CHAPTER 2 : LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

A. 1. 36 2. Greenwich mean Time 3. The torrid zone lies between the tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. 4. 9:30 am **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)

D. 1. Equator 2. southern 3. torrid zone 4. Network 5. India. **E.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False **F.** 1. Latitude is the angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator, or of the equator of a celestial object, usually expressed in degrees and minutes. 2. The lines joining the North pole and the south pole are called the lines of longitude. Longitude is also called 'meridian' which means 'midday'. 3. The equator is drawn in the middle of the globe. It is exactly between North pole and south Pole. The equator cuts the globe into two halves known as hemispheres. 4. GMT stands for greenwich Mean Time. Each standard meridian is fixed with reference to greenwich Meridian, it is called greenwich Mean Time. **G.** 1. A globe is a small scale three-dimensional model of the Earth or any other celestial body such as a planet, star or moon. 2. The important parallels of latitudes are the following :- (i) Tropic of cancer (ii) Tropic of Capricorn (iii) Arctic circle (iv) Antarctic circle. 3. The Equator is drawn in the middle of the globe. It is exactly between North Pole and south Pole. the equator cuts the globe into two halves known as hemispheres. 4. The torrid zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. The sunrays fall almost vertically here all the year round. It receives maximum heat and it the hottest zone on earth. The equator runs through the middle of this zone. It is also known as tropical zone. 5. The lines joining the North Pole and the South Pole are called the lines of longitude. Longitude is also called 'meridian' which means 'midday'. 6. The Frigid zone is the coldest area of the earth because it receives minimum heat. **H.** (1) The heat zones of the Earth are- (i) The torrid Zone – It lies between the tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. It receives maximum heat and is the hottest zone on Earth. The equator runs through the middle of this zone. It is also known as tropical zone. (ii) The Temperate Zone – The zone outside the torrid zone between $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S receives slanting rays of the sun. This zone is mightier too hot nor too called. (iii) The frigid zone – The zone between $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and North Pole and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S and south Pole receives minimum heat. It is the coldest zone. The North Frigid zone lies between the Arctic circle and the North Pole. The south Frigid zone lies between the Antarctic Circle and the south Pole. 2. The important parallels of latitude are the following : (i) Tropic of Cancer – It is the parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S in the southern hemisphere. (iii) Arctic Circle – It is $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N of the equator (iv) Antarctic Circle – It lies $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S of the equator. 3. The lines of longitude and latitude form a network on the globe. They intersect each other at right angles forming a grid. using the grid we can locate any place on earth by referring to the point where latitudes and longitudes intersect. 4. Standard Time is fixed according to the location of central most longitude of Country. In India, $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude near Allahabad is selected as Standard Meridian Time. Indian Standard Meridian is $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E, it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of greenwich Mean Time. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for India. it is known as Indian Standard Time (IST).

CHAPTER 3 : MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

A. 1. The circle which divides the earth into day and night is called circle of illumination. 2. 23rd September. 3. The days are usually longer the nights during summer because during this season, the earth is tilted towards the sun; this is known as the solstice. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) **C.** 1. Inclination of the Earth's axis. 2. Circle of illumination 3. Down 4. Dusk **D.** 1. Rotation, Revolution 2. 24 3. 4 4. Perihelion 5. 23 rd September. **E.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True **F.** 1. The movement of the earth on its axis is called the rotation. 2. The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed elliptical orbit is called revolution. 3. The position when the earth happens to be at its farthest distance, it is called Aphelion. Leap year is a year, occurring once every four years, and has 366 days including 29 February **G.** 1. The effects of rotation are– (i) Days and nights are formed. (ii) Earth takes 4 minutes to rotate 1° longitude. It makes difference in local times at different longitudes. 2. Leap Years are needed to keep our calendar in alignment with the Earth's revolutions around the sun. 3. Seasons are caused by the revolution of the earth around the sun. 4. When the days and nights become equal all over the world. This period in the northern hemisphere is called Spring Equinox. 5. The earth's axis is tilted at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the perpendicular position and $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the orbital plane. This tilting of the axis is called inclination of the earth's axis. **H.** (1) The northern hemisphere is inclined towards the sun for 6 months. This position of the earth is called the Summer solstice. 2. On 22nd December, the sun shine vertically over the tropic of Capricorn. It is known as winter solstice in Northern hemisphere. It is because of this that when it is summer in southern hemisphere, there is winter in northern hemisphere. 3. Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 4 : MAPS

A. 1. Maps are portable, can be folded and can be made to a convenient size to carry anywhere, but globes are bulky and unwieldy. 2. The four directions North, South, East, West are called the Cardinal Points of the compass. 3. A plan is drawn on a large scale while a sketch is not down to scale. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) **C.** Do it yourself. **D.** 1. globe 2. representation 3. title 4. large 5. Plane **E.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True **F.** 1. A map is a flat, symbolic representation of the Earth or a part of the earth's surface and it is drawn to a scale. 2. We need maps because it can help us find our direction and it also leads us to our target destination. 3. A thematic map provide us specific information, such as representing climatic conditions, distribution of minerals, crops, industries, population, vegetation, transportation, etc. They are also called distribution maps. **G.** 1. **Maps** : (i) It can represent the whole earth or a part. (ii) Large number of details can be shown by the use of symbols. (iii) Latitudes and longitudes are drawn as straight lines. (iv) Maps are easy to handle. **Globes** : (i) It only represents the whole

earth. (ii) Only major details can be shown. (iii) Latitudes and longitudes are drawn as circles and semi-circles. (iv) Globes are difficult to handle. 2. The advantages of maps are – (i) Maps allow you to see several areas of the surface at once and can compare sizes, distances. (ii) Maps are easy to handle. (iii) larger details can be shown on a map. 3. The most commonly used maps are : (i) political Maps – Political Maps – Political maps divide an area into administrative units such as countries, states, districts, villages, cities or towns with the help of lines to show borders or boundaries. (ii) Physical Maps – These maps show geographical features such as mountains, hills, plateaus and water bodies. (iii) Thematic maps – They provide us specific information, such as representing climatic conditions, distribution of minerals, crops, industries, population, vegetation, transportation, etc. (iv) Topographic maps – Topographical maps show great details of the natural features of a small area including rivers, lakes, mountains, etc., along with man-made areas like parks, wells, cities and towns.

CHAPTER 5 : REAMS OF THE EARTH

A. 1. The uppermost solid layer of the Earth, formed of rocks and soil, is called lithosphere. 2. The hydrosphere consists of water bodies such as oceans, seas, rivers and lakes; frozen water in ice sheets; underground water and water vapour present in the atmosphere. 3. The main gases found in the atmosphere are nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) **C.** 1. Atmosphere 2. Ocean 3. Atlantic 4. Bering **D.** 1. land, water 2. continent 3. Eurasia 4. relief 5. Troposphere **E.** 1. (b)2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (a) **F.** 1. The variation in the structure of the Earth is called relief. 2. The regular movements of water from one part of the ocean to another are called ocean currents. 3. The regular and alternate rise and fall of sea water due to the gravitational pull of moon and sun are called tides. 4. The rising and falling of the surface water caused by pushing action of the winds, is called a wave. **G.** 1. The part of the Earth in which all forms of life exist is called biosphere. The biosphere is found where the other three realms mainly, lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere meet. 2. The three major domains of the Earth are– (i) Lithosphere (ii) Hydrosphere (iii) Atmosphere 3. The air around us moves because of convection currents caused by the heating and cooling of the air. As the sun warms the land or water, the air will heat and expand and rise. 4. Nitrogen amounts to nearly 78 percent of the volume of air while oxygen makes up about 21 percent. The remaining one percent of air includes all the remaining gases found in the atmosphere. 5. The Earth is known as the blue planet because seventy percent of the earth is made up of water. More than half of the earth's surface consists of rivers, springs and oceans. **H.** 1. The major land forms on the earth's surface are – (i) Mountains – A mountain is a huge landmass, which rises above the general level of the surrounding areas. (ii) Plateaus – A plateau is an uplifted landmass which is more or less flat

at the top with steep sides. (iii) Plains – A plain is a relatively flat and low lying area. 2. The Hydrosphere consists of water bodies such as oceans, seas, rivers and lakes; frozen water in ice sheets; underground water and water vapour present in the atmosphere. **Importance of the Hydrosphere** : (i) The ocean and sea water is the home of marine vegetation and animal life. (ii) Oceans have a moderating effect on the climate of coastal regions. (iii) Waterways serve as a cheap means of transport. (iv) Electricity can be generated from water. 3. The importance of atmosphere are– (i) atmosphere plays an important role in supporting life system. (ii) Atmosphere receives the radiation of the sun but does not allow all the heat to go outside. (iii) The ozone layer protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun. (iv) It moderates the extremes of heat and cold. (v) Atmosphere serves as the medium of air transport by aeroplanes.

CHAPTER 6 : MAJOR RELIEF FEATURES OF THE EARTH

A. 1. Plateau is an uplifted landmass with steep sides and relatively flat surface. 2. Fold mountains are formed due to the push of tectonic forces in the lithosphere plates. 3. Plains favour agriculture, industrial and other commercial activities and also construction of road, rail network and buildings is easy on plains. **B.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) **C.** 1. Erosion 2. internal 3. trench 4. Plateaus 5. fishing. **D.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **E.** 1. Mountains are landmasses of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding area. 2. When a block of land subsides between the faults, it forms a trench. 3. Ocean trenches are formed very deep on the ocean floor. These are vast plateaus and deep valleys between mountain ranges on the ocean floor. At places, there are very deep gaps called trenches in the sea bed. 4. Alluvial plains are the largely flat landforms created by the deposition of sediment over a long period of time by one or more rivers coming from highland regions. **F.** 1. Landforms are natural features of the earth's surface. They include valleys, plains, mountains, etc. 2. The gradual uplifting of folds to form the fold mountains take place in different stages. Almost all the major mountains under this category were formed during the recent period of geological history. That is why they are known as young fold mountains. 3. Plateaus are uplifted landmasses with steep sides and relatively flat surface. They may be uplifted due to earth's movement or formed by cooling and solidification of material from volcanic eruptions. 4. Mt. Vesuvius in Italy, Mt. Fujiyama in Japan and Mt. Mauna kea in Hawaii are the examples of volcanic mountains. **G.** 1. The various kinds of Mountains are– (a) fold mountains– fold mountains are formed by the internal processes of the Earth. These are formed due to the push of tectonic forces in the lithosphere plates. (b) Black Mountains– The black mountains are formed as a result of the horizontal forces of tension. (c) Volcanic Mountains– Whenever there is an eruption of volcano, the lava comes out and spreads around the volcanic pipe. With the passage of

time, this lava solidifies and gives rise to a cone shaped mountain called volcanic mountain. (d) Residual Mountains– The mountains which are subjected to weathering and erosion for a long time, are lowered down and orchards residual mountains. 2. Plains are very important for mankind : (i) construction of road, rail network and buildings is easy. (ii) Plains favour agriculture, industrial and other commercial activities on a large scale. 3. The mountains are useful to use in many ways– (i) Tea gardens and fruit are chards are developed on mountain slopes. (ii) Mountains are storehouses of minerals and building stones. (iii) Mountains are natural barriers and act as climatic divide. (iv) Forests on the mountain slopes are the source of medicinal herbs. 4. The ocean basins have the counterparts of almost all the major landforms such as mountains ridges, plateaus, plains, caryons, etc. some of the relief features of the oceans (sub- marine reliefs) are given below through the ocean profile : (i) Sea Mount (ii) Ocean Trench (iii) continental shelf (iv) Continental Slope.

CHAPTER 7 : PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF CLIMATE

A. 1. The four major seasons of India are– (i) The cold weather Season (ii) The Hot Weather Season (iii) The Advancing Monsoon Season (iv) The Retreating Monsoon Season 2. The mainland of India extends from 8° 4'28" N to 37° 17'53" N latitudes and from 68° 7'53"E to 97° 24'47" E longitudes. 3. The north – eastern extension of the Himalayas is called Purvanchal or the Eastern hills. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) **C.** 1. India is a home of largest democracy. 2. The tropic of cancer passes through India. 3. Mt. Everest is the highest peak in the world. 4. The Deccan Plateau is triangular in shape. 5. Western Coast and North –East India receive heavy rainfall in the Monsoon season. **D.** 1. north 2. Himalayas 3. Yamuna 4. warm 5. two **E.** (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b) **F.** 1. South–West Monsoon Winds. 2. The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas are– (i) the greater Himalayas or the Inner Himalayas (ii) The lesser Himalayas or the Middle Himalayas (iii) The Outer Himalayas. 3. The weather in October is oppressive due to high temperature and humidity. The high temperature in this Month is often called 'October heat'. 4. Our climate is called a monsoon climate because the greater part of the country lies within the troposphere, and the climate is influenced by the monsoons. **G.** The two major physical divisions of India are : (i) The Great Mountains of the North- the Great Mountains of the North India consists of the Himalayan and Karakorum ranges. The Himalayan range extends between river Indus on the North-West and river Brahmaputra on the East. The Himalayas are the young fold mountains and they largely consist of sedimentary rocks. The Himalayas are the highest mountains of the world with Mt. Everest as the highest mountain peak. (ii) The great Plains of the North– The Great Northern Plains stretch between the Himalayas and Peninsular plateau. This plain is formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by the rivers Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and

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their tributaries. It is a relatively flat plain with an elevation of less than 300 metres above main sea level. 2. The two groups of Indian Islands are – (i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands – These islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal. These are basically volcanic islands and the sea around them have plenty of coral reefs. Most of these islands are uninhabited. Some of the tribes found are still very primitive and do not welcome visitors. (ii) Lakshadweep Islands – The laccadive, minicoy and Amindivi island groups in the Arabian sea are part of the Lakshadweep. They are made of corals- the skeletons of a particular form of marine life. Many of these islands are horse shaped and are called atolls. Most of the islands here are uninhabited. They are smaller in number and size compared to the Nicobar islands. 3. The plateau of peninsular India is flanked by two coastal strips of flat land, one on the east and the other on the west side. The plain of the west coast stretches from the Gulf of kachchh to Kanyakumari. It is nowhere more than 65 kilometers in width. The northern part of this west coastal strip to the south of saurashtra coast is called the cancan coast and the southern part the Malabar coast. The coastal strip along Tamil Nadu stale is called coromandel coast. 4. The distribution of rainfall in India is highly uneven. The amount of rainfall varies not only from season to season but also from place to place. Most of it comes within four months from the southwest monsoons. There are a few areas like the Western coast and North-East India which receive heavy rainfall. Here the annual amount of rainfall is over 300 cm.

CHAPTER 8 : INDIA – NATURAL VEGETATION & WILDLIFE

A. 1. Assam and Meghalaya. 2. Teak and Sandalwood. 3. Van Mohatsav involves planting thousands of trees along roads, railway lines and hill slopes. **B.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) **C.** 1. Plant diversity 2. monsoon 3. Sundri, Mangrove 4. physical, climatic 5. Dehradun, Coimbatore **D.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True **F.** 1. The gifts of nature are known as natural resources. 2. Biosphere reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems which promote the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use. 3. Mangrove forests are found in areas which are flooded by the high tides of seas. They are also called the tidal Forests. 4. Wildlife in India should be protected for : (i) Maintaining ecological balance for supporting life. (ii) Preserving different kinds of species. (iii) Conserving the endangered species. **G.** Natural vegetation is the plant- cover in its original form without much change by man. 2. Thorny Forests – These forests occur in regions of low rainfall. There are short stunted trees like acacia, thorny bushes, scrubs, cactus, date palms, etc. Their trees have thick bark and short leaves. These trees have adapted themselves to the dry climatic conditions. Mangrove forests : These are found in areas which are flooded by the high tides of seas. Mainly these forests are found along the deltas of the rivers, especially the deltas of the Gnaga, Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers. 3. The

usefulness of forests are– (i) forests reduce soil erosion, control floods and maintain balance in nature. (ii) Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. (iii) Forests are the home of wildlife. (iv) Forests help in maintaining a balance between the gases. They prevent pollution of the environment.

4. Wildlife is very important part of our national heritage and must be preserved at all costs as they add to the beauty of nature. **H.** 1. The tropical Rain Forests lie near equator in areas where rainfall is above 200cm. In India, tropical rainforests are found on the western slopes of western Ghats, Assam and Meghalaya, certain areas of west Bengal, Odisha and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The vegetation consists of evergreen and semi-evergreen trees. These forests are very dense and allow very little sunlight to reach the ground. The common varieties of trees which are found here are rosewood, ebony, jamun and mahogany. 2. The foothills of outer Himalayas are covered in dense tropical rain forests of bamboo, oak and chestnut. Further west, as the altitude increases. The forest thins and evergreen cedars, pines and firs become dominant species. In the alpine zone which begins at about 12000 feet, grows great amounts of moist vegetation. 3. India has a great diversity of physical and climatic conditions which provides a highly suitable ground for a great diversity in wildlife. There are about 81,000 species of animals and about 1,200 species of birds found in India. all the different types of animals and birds like to live in different habitats. Elephants are found mainly in the forests of Assam, Kerala and Karnataka. Camels are found in Rajasthan and parts of Haryana while wild asses are found in the Rann of Kachchh area. The rhinoceros are found in Assam and West Bengal. 4. The steps taken by Indian government for the protection and preservation of natural vegetation and wildlife are– (i) forest Research Institutes (FRI) have been set up for the protection, preservation on development of forests. (ii) Biosphere reserves have been set up where wild animals and birds are kept in their natural habitat. (iii) The government has put up certain controls on exports of forest products.

UNIT 2 : HISTORY

CHAPTER I : WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

A. 1. Prehistory is the period for which we have no written records. 2. The main sources of history are– (i) literary (ii) archaeological 3. A handwritten record of an event is called a manuscript. **B.** (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **C.** 1. Early writing 2. Manuscript 3. Chanakya 4. Archaeologists (5) Himalayas **D.** 1. Growth, civilization 2. Historians 3. History 4. Himalayas 5. Chronicle **E.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (d) **F.** 1. History is the study of the past. 2. A handwritten record of an event is called a manuscript. 3. Do it yourself 4. Inscriptions are writings or symbols that convey a message that are carved or inscribed generally on hard surfaces. 5. Archaeologists study archaeological objects such as ruins of buildings, metallic objects, stone tools, ornaments, sculptures, paintings, pots, pans, coins, etc. **G.** There are *Social Studies Bulletin (6-8)*

several sources from which we may get information about the past. Each of these has a part to play in our bid to have the complete picture of the past. The two main sources of history are literary and archaeological.

2. (i) Religious and secular text – The four Vedas namely the Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda of the early vedic period are very important written sources of ancient history. Ramayana & Mahabharata throw a light on later Vedic life, rites rituals, customs and traditions. (ii) memoirs– memoirs are biographical and historical accounts written from the personal knowledge about a certain ruler by all those close to him. For example– Vikramaditya. (iii) Chronicle– A chronicle is an account of event in order of time. For example– Abul Fazal, an eminent historian in Akbar's court wrote two important chronicles, namely Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Nama.

3. Historians and archaeologists provide details about the remains, including the time period they belong to and how people lived at that time. They even study grains, plant remains and the bones of animals found at excavated sites. They can provide further details about food, livelihood and aspects of religious beliefs.

CHAPTER 2 : THE EARLIEST SOCIETIES

A. 1. The Stone Age is the period of human technological development characterized by the use of stone as the principal raw material for tools. 2. (i) In Palaeolithic age, people move from place to place in search of food. (ii) In Palaeolithic age, people lived in caves, rock shelters or branches and covered themselves with animals skins or bark of trees. 3. Stone tools were commonly used by early man to protect themselves, to kill animals and get its skin for clothing, etc.

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

C. 1. The process of evolution was started in Africa. 2. Early humans were basically food hunters and gatherers. 3. A nomad is the one who constantly moves from place to place. 4. Fire was an object of wonder for the primitive man. 5. Stone age was the earliest phase of human life on the Earth.

D. 1. Hunters, gatherers 2. Habitation sites 3. Light, warmth 4. Microliths 5. Painting

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

F. 1. The people of the early stone age have been described as hunter gatherers because they cannot make their own food. 2. The discovery of fire was hitting rock against one another, it produced spark.

G. 1. The small tools are called microliths. 2. The names of divisions of stone age are– Palaeolithic Age, Mesolithic age and Neolithic age. 3. Early humans were the hunters and gatherers. 4. Stone tools were used to protect themselves, to kill animals and get its skin for clothing, etc. 5. A core tool is made from a piece of stone known as the core while a flake tool is made from a small flake which has been chipped off from the core.

H. 1. The skills and knowledge of Paleolithic man are– (i) Early man, who was a hunter and gatherer started living in caves. (ii) To ensure protection from extreme weather he covered himself with coarse animal skin and large leaves. (iii) He started moving from one place to

another and also started collecting nuts, fruits, roots or plants. (iv) The early man used to move in groups to scare away wild animals. 2. The Mesolithic age gets its name from two Greek words– ‘mesos’ meaning ‘middle’ and ‘lithos’ meaning ‘stone’. The Mesolithic age lasted from about 10,000 BCE to about 8,000 BCE. This was the period of change from number of inventions and discoveries during this period. 3. (a) Factory sites are the places where early man was able to find the good quality stones and make his tools and weapons. (b) Habitation sites are natural rock shelters and caves where early man lived for temporary periods. (c) Factory–cum–habitation site were the places where early man live as well as work on making his stone tools and weapons. 4. The earliest people did a number of jobs such as hunting, gathering plant reduce, making stone tools and painting call wall etc. Most of these jobs were done both by men and women together. It also cannot be denied that some jobs were done only by men. It is also possible that different practices might have been in practice in different parts of the world.

CHAPTER 3 : THE FIRST FARMERS AND HERDERS

A. 1. The Neolithic age was in fact Neolithic revolution because in this age man learnt to grow good. The shift from being food gatherers to food growers changed all the aspects of human life. 2. Wheel helped to move heavy load from one place to another and made travel easier and comfortable. The wheel was also used for making beautiful pots as well as for spinning and weaving. It also helped in the development of art and craft. 3. In Neolithic age man started using polished stone tools while in charcolithic age, man began to use copper along with tiny stone implements. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **C.** 1. Food 2. Division of labour 3. Community 4. mud bricks 5. Copper **D.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True **E.** 1. Fire changed the life of early man. He got warmth and light from it. He could roast his food, which became tastier, more easily digestible and more nourishing. 2. Historians have found the evidence of the world’s first farming community in the region between the Nile Valley in the west and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in the east. This is known as the Fertile Crescent. 3. With the help of agriculture man’s life became more settled. He did not have to wander from place to place in search of food. 4. Man learned to make clay pottery and then baked it on fire. The potter’s wheel enabled his to make different sizes of pots in a very short time. Later, man also started glazing and decorating the pots. 5. The invention of wheel helped very much in the progress of mankind. A wheeled cart helped to move heavy load from one place to another and make travel easier and comfortable. The wheel was also used for making pots, as well as for spinning and weaving. **F.** 1. Agriculture was the biggest discovery of Neolithic age. Discarded seed might have sprouted and suggested the link between seed and plant to the Neolithic man. Wheat and barley were the first cereals grown. Sickles, which have been found at many Neolithic sites,

might have been used for harvesting the crops. Thus, from a food gatherer, man became a food producer. 2. Man began to settle in one place due to the growth of agriculture. The beginning of agricultural practices completely changed the life of humans. In order to cultivate land and grow crops, man needed water. So he began to settle near the banks of rivers and lakes, in proper dwelling areas, instead of caves. He built mud houses with thatched roofs. Gradually, a cluster of these houses developed into a village and man began living in a community. 3. Mehrgarh is Neolithic site on the Kachi plain of Baluchistan, Pakistan. It is one of the earliest sites with evidence of farming and herding in South Asia. People lived in mud-brick houses and had granaries to store crops. Tools made from animal bones were very much in use. Neolithic inhabitants of Mehrgarh wove baskets probably of wild grass, which were lined with bitumen. The site also shows evidence of pottery which had shape similar to baskets. Many burial sites have been found at Mehrgarh. 4. In Chalcolithic age, man began to use copper along with tiny stone implements. It is also known as stone copper age. It began in about 4,000 BCE and lasted till 2,000 BCE. The developments made in this age are– (i) Development in agriculture and domestication of animals. (ii) Man also knew the art of spinning and weaving. He used different types of pottery. He built houses of mud bricks and thatch. (iii) Man came to have some fixed about religion. He worshipped sun, fire, tree, bull and snakes. (iv) Man used ornaments and more attractive clothes.

CHAPTER 4 : MAN TAKES TO CITY LIFE

A. 1. The Indus valley civilization is also called the Harappa civilization because Harappa was the first site where the unique archaeological evidences of this civilization were discovered. 2. Ropar (Punjab); Lothal, Rangpur and Rojdi; Kalibangan (Rajasthan); kot Diji, Amri and Chanu-doro (Sindh in Pakistan); Banwali (Haryana); Lamirpur (Uttar Pradesh) and many more. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) **C.** 1. North America – X, Europe –X, 2. Villages–X 3. Horse races –X 4. Mohanjodaro– X 5. Mining –X **D.** 1. Harappan 2. Harappa, Mohanjodaro 3. Mud 4. Pictographic 5. Sabarmati **E.** 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) **F.** The citadel is usually located on the western side of the city and would be at a higher level than the lower town. 2. (i) The streets were paved with fire-burnt bricks. (ii) There were lampposts at regular distances. 3. Bronze 4. (i) The area was heavily flooded frequently. It was ravaged by earthquakes as well. Thus, the cities may have been destroyed by floods and earthquakes. (ii) According to some scholars, the civilization came to an end because its rulers lost their control. **G.** 1. The Harappan civilization had an excellent skill in town planning. The streets and lanes of their towns were laid out according to a set plan. These were straight and cut each other at right angles. The roads were wide enough. The streets were paved with fire-burnt bricks. There were covered drains running under them. There were lampposts at regular distances. 2. The Indus Valley civilization has made a

rich contribution to the world civilization has made a rich contribution to the world civilization as noted below– (i) being the first urban civilization it gave to the world the first urban system, first town planning, its first architecture in stone, its first example in sanitary engineering, sewerage work and civil administration. (ii) The Indus valley civilization also have the credit of producing pottery and wheeled cart and harnessing the animal force for man's use. (iii) The worship of shakti and lord shiva, respect for certain trees like peepal, animals like cow and bull could be regarded as a legacy of the Indus valley people. 3. Mohanjodaro, Lothal and other cities are known to have an excellent drainage system. House drains emptied into the main drains. The main drains ran under the main street. Inspection manholes were provided at regular distance. Water supply was also good. 4. (a) People wear clothes of cotton and wool. Cotton was perhaps grown at Mehrgarh from about 7000 years ago. A large number of spindle whorls used in spinning thread have been discovered from various sites. They were made of terracotta and faience. Gold and silver were used in making armaments and vessels. Beads making was a favourite occupation of the people of the Indus valley. The artisans made beautiful armaments of shells. Men wore armlets and women used bracelets, earrings and necklaces, etc. (b) Trade and commerce were flourishing occupations of the merchant class people in the Indus valley. Regular trade was going on between traders of one city and the other. They would import precious stones, different metals and other articles from Southern and Eastern India, from Kashmir, from central Asian and western countries. The goods were shipped from Lothal where a dockyard has been discovered. Incoming goods were also received at Lothal.

CHAPTER 5 : DIFFERENT WAYS OF LIVING

A. 1. The Vedic Age is named so because the four vedas were composed/ written during this period. 2. The Sabha and Samiti were the two important assemblies. The Sabha was formed by the chiefs of the villages and the towns. The Samiti was a smaller body. It consisted of a few prominent persons, men of wealth and learning. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) **C.** 1. The Aryans first settled in Punjab. 2. The Vedas are four in number. 3. The religion of the Rig vedic Aryans was very simple. 4. Cattle-rearing and agriculture were the main occupations of the Aryans. 5. The Megalithic culture originated in South India before the Stone Age. **D.** 1. Rigveda 2. Upanishads 3. Brahmins 4. Games, amusements. **E.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True **F.** 1. The Aryans originally lived in central Asia and the region around the Caspian Sea. Forced by shortage of food & fodder, they left their original home. Some of them went to Europe while others came to India. 2. Vedas provide a complete picture of life in the Vedic period. The Vedas were written by the Aryans. 3. The stone boulders were carefully arranged by people and were used to mark burial sites. Large stones were placed all around the Graves, hence, they were known as megaliths. **G.** 1. The Rigveda is the oldest of

the Vedas and contains 1028 hymns in praise of the gods and goddesses. 2. The two significant characteristics of Megalithic culture are as under: (i) its being closely related to the Iron Age, (ii) use of black and red pottery. 3. Archaeologists assume that objects discovered with a skeleton, probably belonged to the dead person. Sometimes, more objects are found in one grave than in another. In Brahmagiri, a skeleton was buried with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles and one conch shell whereas the other skeleton only had a ho. This shows the difference in status, amongst the people who were buried. Some were rich, while others were poor.

CHAPTER 6 : RISE OF EARLY STATES

A. 1. The tracts Panchala, Surasena, Kasala, Kashim, Videha, Magadha, etc were not simple tribes but were Kingdoms and republics. These territories were called Janapadas. 2. Magadha has monarchical system and Vajji has republic system. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) **C.** 1. Bimbisara was the first ruler of Magadha. 2. Ajatashatru was succeeded by his son. 3. The first council of the Buddhist religion was called by Ajatashatru. 4. Viji was a confederacy of eight republican clans. **D.** 1. Janas 2. Kashatriya 3. Iron 4. Rajagriha, 487, BCE 5. North Bihar **E.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (c) **F.** 1. The tracts Panchala, Surasena, Kasala, Kashim, Videha, Magadha, etc were not simple tribes but were kingdoms and republics. These territories were called Janapadas. 2. Mahajanapadas are the ancient Indian kingdoms that existed between the sixth and third centuries BCE. 3. (i) Magadha had fertile plains which gave a boost to agriculture. The rulers received land revenue and other taxes. The income from taxes was used to maintain vast armies. (ii) Magadha has forests which provided timber, which could be used for making carts, chariots and houses. **G.** 1. The vedic texts like the Brahmanas and the Upanishads give a lot of information about the Janapadas and Mahajanapadas. Janapadas and Mahajanapadas were ruled by kings. 2. Bimbisara increased the power and prestige of the kingdom through conquests and marriage relations. He conquered anga, the region to the east of Magadha. He was an efficient administrator. He built many roads and bridges. He travelled from place to place to find whether his people were happy or not. This shows that he laid the foundation of a strong empire in Magadha. 3. (i) Magadha had fertile plains which gave a boost to agriculture. The rulers received land revenue and other taxes. The income from taxes was used to maintain vast armies. (ii) The rivers Ganga, son, Gandaka and Sarayu, helped in the movement of traders and soldiers. The trade and crafts made Magadha a prosperous kingdom. (iii) Iron, discovered in the hilly regions of Magadha, was used in making agricultural implements and weapons. The Magadha army was well-equipped with arms. (iv) Magadha had forests which provided timber, which could be used for making carts, chariots and houses. (v) The magadhan army was the first to employ the elephants in warfare, as they were able to cross rivers and jungles with ease. This gave Magadha an added military advantage.

CHAPTER 7 : GROWTH OF NEW IDEAS

A. 1. Buddha is a person who is completely free from all faults and mental obstruction. 2. Buddhism and Jainism emerged at a time when an elaborate system of rituals and sacrifices and the ill-treatment of the lower castes by the upper castes marked Indian society and religion. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) **C.** 1. Kundalgrama 2. King Siddhartha 3. Digambaras 4. Lumbini 5. Peepal **D.** 1. Simple religion 2. Upanishad 3. Gautama Buddha 4. Eight-fold path 5. tirthankars **E.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True **F.** 1. The Upanishads are post-vedic texts. They contain the philosophy of Vedanta. 2. The supporters of Buddhism and Jainism built permanent shelters known as monastery. 3. Bodh Gaya is in Bihar. It is important because Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment under a peepal tree here. 4. Ceylon, Burma, China, Tibet and other foreign countries. 5. The first was rishabhadeva and the last tirthankara. **G.** 1. Siddhartha left his home in search of truth. He visited many places and met many religious teachers. 2. The main teachings of Buddha are– (i) This world is full of misery and sorrow. (ii) The cause of misery and sorrow is desire. (iii) Misery and sorrow can be ended by killing the desire. 3. The Upanishads contain the essence of Hindu philosophy. They constitute the final part of the Vedas and the basis for the philosophy of Vedanta. They deal with the philosophical aspects of the Vedas. They contain the views of many religious teachers and sages. They set forth the prime vedic doctrines such as self-realization, the ideal human conduct, meditation, reincarnation of the soul and the nature of true knowledge. The main Upanishads are Mundaka, Prashna, Vrihadaranyak, Isha, Ken, Katha, Taittiriya, Chhandogya, etc. 4. Mahatma Buddha's teachings are compiled in three pitakas known as 'Tripitakas', These are vinay pitaka, Dhamasutra pitaka and Abhidharma Pitaka. These are written in pali. Also, there are Jataka tales based on the previous births of the Buddha. These tales provide information about the life and times of the Buddha. 5. Mahavira is generally regarded as the founder of Jainism. He was born in the sixth century BCE at Keendalgrama in Bihar. His father was the head of the Jnatrika clan. His mother was a Licchavi princess. He was married to yashoda and had a daughter called priyadarsena. At the age 30, he left his home and wandered about for 12 years from place to place in search of knowledge. Through this knowledge, he conquered both misery and happiness. He came to be known as Jina. He passed away in pavapuri near Rajgir in Bihar at the age of 72. 6. Jainism and Buddhism were preached in the language of the common people and not in that of the Brahmanas. They laid emphasis on the concept of equality. Both the religious teachers are worshipped now as god by their followers. Thus, Buddhism and Jainism were simple religions.

CHAPTER 8 : THE FIRST EMPIRE – THE MAURYAS

A. 1. Megasthenes, Kautilya Arthashastra, Inscriptions etc. 2. Chandragupta

Maurya was a powerful ruler. He conquered India with a huge army of 700000 men. He laid the foundation of the Mauryan Dynasty. 3. An official order or proclamation issued by a person in authority is known as edict. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **C.** 1. Ashoka's empire included the kingdoms of the extreme north also. 2. Megasthenes sent the creek ambassador seleucus to the court of Chandragupta. 3. The language used in Ashokan edicts is prakrit 4. Kalinga has completely changed Ashoka's life. 5. Mauryan empire was completely destroyed after the death of Ashoka. **D.** 1. 362 BCE 2. Bindusara 3. Kalinga war 4. Missionaries Brihadratha 5. Brihadratha **E.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a) **F.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True **G.** 1. Indika and Arthashastra. 2. Ashoka invaded kalinga because it was his father's (Bindusara's) dream to conquer Kalinga. 3. The Stupa was the most important element in the architecture. It is derived from the ancient funeral mounds made of the earth and brick that preserved the remains of monks and other important persons. 4. Ashoka gave up the policy of conquest through war and replaced it with a policy of conquest through Dharma (Dhamma - Vijaya). This become ashoka's goal for the rest of his life. The moral principles included are : non violence, charity, mercy, truth, tolerance and purity. 5. Kalinga was brought a complete change in Ashoka's life. From that time onwards Ashoka preached nothing but peace. He became a follower of Lord Buddha. He spent the rest of his life in the service of his people. **G.** 1. Chandragupta maurya was a powerful ruler. He conquered India with a huge army of 700000 men. His empire extended from Bengal in the East to Afghanistan in the North-west. In the South, it extended up to Mysore. Malwa, Kathiawar and Saurashtra were also parts of his kingdom. He was thus the founder of the first empire in India. He laid the foundation of the mauryan dynasty. 2. (i) The life history of Chandragupta, his empire and other interesting information are found in the book Indika written by Megasthenes, the ambassador of Seleucus to the Court of Chandragupta. (ii) Another source is arthashastra, by Chanakya which deals with politics, economy and military governance of Mauryas. 3. The mauryan rulers established an efficient administration. Since the empire was very large, different parts were ruled differently. (i) Central Administration- The king was the highest authority. He was vested with large powers and privileges. He carried out his administration with the assistance of the ministers. The Prime Minister, Purohita and Senapati Were some of the important central ministers. (ii) Provincial Administration- The vast mauryan empire was divided into five provinces. These are prachi or eastern province, uttrapatha or North- Western province, Avanti rashtra or western province, Dakshinpatha or Southern Province, Kalinga Pranta. (iii) District Administration- Provinces were subdivided into districts known as 'Ahar' or 'Vishya'. The Pradeshika was the head of district administration. There were also officials, rajjuka and yukta in district administration. (iv) Village Administration - The head of the village was known as Gramik or Gramini, Gram Sabha and village elders helped him to run the administration smoothly. (v) City Administration- Special attention

was paid to the administration of the important cities like Pataliputra, Taxila, Ujjain, Tashali and Suvarnagiri. (vi) Military administration— Chandragupta's army consisted of 6,00,000 infantry, 30000 cavalry, 9000 elephants and 8000 chariots. A council of thirty members divided into six boards looked after the military administration. 4. After the death of Ashoka, the Mauryan empire began to breakup. The later rulers did not have acumen and leadership skills of their predecessors as they were weak. Such a vast empire became difficult to be managed, as the network of roads was damaged by floods. The State became financially weak and the administration failed to collect revenues. Provinces started disintegrating. Thus, the rule of the Mauryan dynasty came to an end.

CHAPTER 9 : LIFE IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS

A. 1. The first urbanisation took place along the Indus river during Harappan period in 2300 BCE. 2. The second urbanisation started around 1500 BCE, in the region of Supta Sindhu. 3. The three categories of cultivators in South India are vellaler, Uzhavar and Kadaiyar. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) **C.** 1. Urban 2. Aryans 3. Iron 4. Fortified 5. Varanasi, Madurai **D.** 1. The second urbanisation started around 1500 ACE, in the region of Supta Sindhu. The Aryans who perhaps come from Central Asia and expanded towards the region of Ganga–Yamuna rivers. 2. Ujjain, Mathura, Uraiyur, Taxila 3. The punched card coins were named so because they were punched with certain marks. These coins bear symbols and designs, each of which was punched on the coin with a separate punch. 4. Mathura was considered to be significant because it is located at the cross roads of major routes of travel and trade from the north– west to the east and from north to south. **E.** 1. Craftsmanship refers to the skill in a particular craft. It includes extremely fine pottery called the Northern black polished ware. This type of glass pottery was found in North India. Most crafts persons and merchants formed associations known as shrenis. These shrenis of crafts persons gave training, procured raw materials and distributed the finished products. 2. In the villages of North India, the bhojaka was the biggest landowner. Other rich peasants were known as grihapatis or gahapati. Smaller peasants were known as krishakas or rassakas, the cultivators. These also existed the landless labourers or the desas and karmakaras who cultivated the lands of the richer people. Besides these, there were also some craftsmen in the village like potters, blacksmiths, weavers and carpenters. 3. The most important development during the second urbanisation was the use of iron implements in agriculture. This greatly increased agricultural production. It became possible to practise intensive agriculture and to produce more from the same piece of land. Also, more land was brought into cultivation. Iron implements such as the axe helped clearing of forests. The land that was cleared was used to produce food crops. Consequently, first in the north and then in the south, there was an extension in agricultural activity. 4. The

poems in Tamil that were collected at the third assembly at Madurai and compiled into light books in known as the sangam literature.

CHAPTER 10 : REACHING OUT TO DISTANT LANDS

A. 1. The series of trade relations that existed with China and Western Asia is known as silk route. 2. Fa-Hien visited India in Search of complete copies of the Buddhist scripture, the Vinaya Pitaka. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) **C.** 1. Udiyanjenal was the most famous chera king. 2. Gautmiputra Satakarni was the greatest satavahana ruler. 3. Fa-Hien, Hiun tsang and Tsing and the Chinese scholars who visited India.

D. 1. Sunga 2. Brahminical 3. Pratisthana 4. Kanishka 5. temples **E.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (d) **C.** 1. The Sunga dynasty ruled for about 112 years. Pushyamitra and his successors come to be known as the Sunga rulers. 2. The Satvahanas also known as Andhrs, ruled over parts of modern Maharashtra and the Karnataka–Andhra region. They established a powerful empire. 3. Coins are the main source of information about the Indo-Greeks. 4. Fa-Hien was a Chinese Buddhist traveller who visited India. He come to India in search of complete copies of the Buddhist scripture, the Vijaya Pitaka. **F.** 1. Cheras– The cheras were also known as Keralaputra a They ruled over an area comprising north Travancore. Cochen and South Malabar. Udiyajenal was the first important Chera ruler. The cheras encouraged trade with Rome and Egypt. Cholas– the Chola kingdom comprised the modern districts of thanjaveer and tiruchchirapalli. Karikela was the greatest among the early cholee ruler. He defeated a number of kings including the chera and the pandya rulers. 2. Kanishka became a Buddhist and spent the royal machinery for the spread of Buddhism. He called the fourth Buddhist council at kundalavana in Kashmir. The council took up the work of writing commentaries on the Buddhist books. At this time, there come a change in Buddhism. The religion was divided into two mainsects, namely, the Hinayana and the Mahayana. The Hinayana was an old form of Buddhism. Its followers believed in the simple teachings of Buddhism and considered Buddha as a pious man and those of the Mahayana worshipped him as god in the form of images, and with rituals. He became a patron of the Mahayana faith. He also sent missionaries to Central Asia and China to spread Mahayana Buddhism.

CHAPTER II : POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS

A. 1. The Gupta Age is known as the Golden period because it had a well-organised administration. 2. The Ur was a common assembly of the village. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) **C.** 1. Samudragupta is called the 'Napoleon of India' 2. Allahabad pillar inscription is known as prayag Prashasti. 3. Harsh Charita was written by Banabhatta. 4. Narasimhavarman I took the tile of Vatapikanda. **D.** 1. Samudragupta 2. Chandragupta 1 3. Thanesar, kanaiy 4.

Nagaram **E.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False **F.** 1. Allahabad pillar inscription, coins and literary works are the sources which inform us about the Gupta Period. 2. The nine gems or navaratnas including kaidasa, the greatest poet, and Varahamihira, the greatest astronomer and scientist, are associated with the reign of Chandragupta. 3. Ratnavali, Priyadarshika and Nagananda are the plays in Sanskrit written by Harshavardhana. 4. In religious concepts, mandala means 41 days. 5. Allahabad Pillar Inscription or the Prayag Prashasti is the main source of information on Samudragupta's conquests. It was composed by Samudragupta's Court poet, Harisena. 6. Sabha functioned through sub committees. They looked after a number of works such as irrigation, agricultural operations, making roads, temples, etc. **G.** 1. The Gupta Age, is known as the golden age, because it had a well organised administration, There was flourishing trade, religious tolerance, achievements in literature, science, etc. The structure of administration of the Guptas was similar to that of Mauryas. However, the Mauryas administration was centralised, whereas during the Gupta rule, the governors of the Provinces were powerful. Administration was thus decentralised. 2. There are two main sources on Harsha's reign. One is Harsha Charita, the biography of Harsha written by his court poet, Banabhatta. The other source is the accounts of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang, who visited India during Harsha's reign. Besides these, inscriptions and coins also tell us about Harsha. 3. Pulakesin II ruled from 608 CE to 642 CE. He conquered northern Konkan, The Gujarat and Malwa regions. His biggest enemy at that time was the Pallava ruler Mahendravarman. He defeated the Pallavas and reached very near to their capital, Kanchipuram. 4. Temples under the Pallavas were not mere places of worship. They were centres of art and learning too. Singing and dancing was a regular part of temple life. The temples were also the cultural centres for the towns and villages. People used to hold their assemblies and competitions in dance and music here. All social ceremonies beginning with the birth of a child to a man's death were conducted in the temple by the priest. Children come to the temples even for their education. The village mahasabha also held its meetings in the temples. People gathered there daily. The Tamil saints composed and sang their hymns before the images of gods in the presence of the people.

CHAPTER 12 : CULTURE AND SCIENCE

A. 1. The specimens worth seeing in the field of metallurgy are the copper and bronze images and the Iron Pillar at Mehrauli which keeps its original finish even after bearing the stress of weather for thousands of years. 2. The Mahabharata is believed to be the work of Ved Vyasa and comprises about 100,000 verses and also contains the Bhagavad Gita. The Ramayana, originally written by Valmiki, contains 24,000 verses. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) **C.** 1. Silpaddikaram, Manimekalai 2. Aryabhata, Varahmihira 3.

Rajatarangini 4. Ramayana, Mahabharata. 5. Charaka, Sushruta. **D.** 1. Four 2. Upanishads 3. Developed 4. Sangam **E.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False **F.** 1. The epics were followed by secular literature of the shastras and the Smritis. The arthashastra of Kautilya, the Manu Smriti, Literary works of Kalidasa, Vishakhadatta, Shudraka, Dandin, and Bana and Tamil works of the Sangam age are some examples of secular literature. 2. Kalidasa wrote Abhigyanashakuntalam, Meghaduta, Ritusamhara, Rajhuvamstra and Kumarasambhava. 3. The earliest Vedic texts are the Vedas. The Vedas are in old or Vedic Sanskrit. They give valuable information about the social religious life. 4. The Ramayana is the story of Rama & Sita who were the incarnations of Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmi. The Mahabharata is about the conflict between the Kauravas and the Pandavas. 5. The Sangam literature deals with the history of the kingdoms of South India. It is believed that much of this literature was produced in three sangams or assemblies of the Tamil poets. It provides detailed accounts of some important rulers, commercial activities, administrative set-up and social, economic and religious conditions. 6. Aryabhatta and Varahmira were two outstanding scholars of astronomy. Aryabhatta is believed to have discovered the causes of solar and lunar eclipses. He is one of the earliest to have realised that the Earth revolved around the sun. He also estimated the circumference of the Earth. Varahmihira explained the movements of the planets. **G.** 1. The Vedas are in old or Vedic Sanskrit. They give valuable information about the social and religious life of the Aryans. They were followed by the Brahmanas. These are prose texts that explain the meaning of the hymns. 2. The epics were followed by secular literature of the Shastras and the smritis. The Arthashastra of Kautilya, the Manu Smriti, literary works of Kalidasa, Vishakhadatta, Shudraka, Dandin, and Bana and Tamil works of the Sangam age are some examples of secular literature. Besides, Megasthenes, Indika and accounts of the Chinese pilgrims Fattien, Hiuen Tsang and I-Tsing also belong to the secular literature. 3. In ancient times, science and religion were linked. Planets and their movements were observed and studied. Aryabhatta and Varahmira were two outstanding scholars of astronomy. Aryabhatta is believed to have discovered the causes of solar and lunar eclipses. He is one of the earliest to have realised that the Earth revolved around the Sun. He also estimated the circumference of the earth. Varahmihira explained the movements of the planets. Bhaskaracharya knew about Gravity and wrote down its findings in the Suryasiddhanta. 4. In the field of art & architecture, the great bath of Mohenjodaro, Buddhist temples at Gaya, the stupas at Sanchi and Bharhut, the Gupta temples at Deoghr

and Kanpur, the Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar, the Mahadeva temple at Khajauraho, Vishnu temple at Badami and the Shiva Temple at Tanjore deserve special mention.

UNIT 3 : CIVICS

CHAPTER I : DIVERSITY

A. 1. Boon 2. Secondary occupations involve the conversion of raw materials into usable goods. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) **C.** 1. Backbone 2. Two 3. India 4. Three **D.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False **E.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) **F.** 1. In India, there are 22 languages that have been given the status of the national languages. The language changes every 30-35 km. 2. Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism. 3. In India, there are two types of families- Nuclear family-A nuclear family is the one where the mother and the father live with their unmarried children. (ii) Joint family- a joint family is the one in which the grandmother, grandfather, uncle, aunt, cousins, etc live together under a single roof. 4. The types of economic activities are- (i) Primary activities : Farming, mining, fishing, etc. (ii) Secondary activities : Weaving, carpentry, etc. (iii) Tertiary activities : Teaching, banking, etc. **G.** 1. India is called 'a land of diversities' because many different languages, eat various kinds of food, have different habits and believe in different ways of praying. 2. Caste system is peculiar in India only. It is based on religious belief that lord Brahma gave birth to Brahmanas from head, kashtriyas from shoulders, Vaishyas from stomach and shudras from the feet. This belief of Vedas led to the emergence of caste system that a particular caste should perform a particular function. The so-called higher castes exploited the caste system in their own interest without considering man as a human being who has feelings and dignity as a person. Hence, the very term 'Caste System' gained a wrong connotation and led to discrimination. 3. The diversity that is found in our country gives our nation a very rich cultural heritage. In spite of different languages, religions and food habits, we have an underlying unity. Also, there is an element of interdependence among different communities which bind us together. Therefore, India is a land where unity and diversity go hand in hand.

CHAPTER 2 : DIVERSITY : PREJUDICE, INEQUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION

A. 1. Prejudice means bias against certain people. 2. Apartheid stands for separation on the basis of race. It was a system of racial segregation that prevailed in South Africa. 3. Discrimination is the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly than other people. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c)

C. 1. Prejudice means bias against other people. 2. Stereotypes do not give respect to the person, community or race. 3. Inequality means difference in treatment. 4. Poor people are treated rudely and badly. 5. Inter caste marriages should be encouraged to reduce inequity and discrimination.

D. 1. Prejudice 2. Narrow-minded 3. Discrimination 4. Cause 5. Inter caste 6. Male 7. Poverty **E.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False **F.** 1. Dalits were the worst sufferers before the implementation of the constitution of India. They used to do the needful work for upper caste people without which they would not have lived a decent life. 2. Prejudice means bias against certain people.

The feeling that we are superior to other people makes us narrow minded. 3. Stereotypes are the fixation of people into the image which has no rational footing. It is because we have been listening for years and repeating it in our lives. 4. Apartheid stands for separation on the basis of race. It was a system of racial segregation that was prevalent in South Africa. **G.** 1. The negative consequences of prejudice are– (i) Prejudice leads to natural distrust and becomes a hindrance in creating harmony in a society. (ii) It leads to ethnic hostilities which constitute a major danger to peace both within a nation and among nations. 2. Stereotypes are the fixation of people into the image which has no rational footing. They are created when we generalize our opinions which are based on pre-conceived ideas of yesteryears. 4. Secularism is the principle of the separation of government institutions and persons mandated to represent that state from religious institutions and religious dignitaries. 5. Untouchability is a direct product of the caste system. It is not merely the inability to touch a human being of a certain caste or sub caste. It is the practice of ostracizing a minority group by segregating them from the mainstream. **H.** 1. Racial difference is the main cause of discrimination or inequality in society. The difference in economic status is also a major cause of bitterness in society. The effects of discrimination are– (i) It leads to suspicion, distrust among the communities and bitterness prevails and unity of the country is disrupted. (ii) In a democracy, political parties exploit the sentiments of different communities to increase their vote bank. So, healthy political environment is not generated. (iii) Racial arrogance, which means the superior feeling on once race over other is generated. 2. The examples to describe the discrimination are– (i) Caste system– Caste system is a social evil that existed in Indian society. Untouchables were the worst sufferers. The people who belonged to the so called upper castes used to hate them. Dalits used to do they would not have lived a decent life. Still they were not allowed to go to the temple of have water from the public well. (ii) Apartheid in South Africa– The term Apartheid stands for separation that was prevalent in South Africa. Under this system people were legally classified into a racial groups– Black and White. 3. Nelson Mandela started anti-apartheid struggle through his party 'African National Congress' (ANC). All top leaders of ANC's were arrested in 1963. Mandela and few others were sentenced to life imprisonment. In

February 1990, elected president FW de Klerk announced the unbanning of the liberation movements and the release of political prisoners, notably Nelson Mandela. In 1993, Fw de Klerk and Mandela were jointly awarded the Nobel peace prize for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations of a new democratic South Africa.

4. The steps to reduce the prejudice, discrimination and inequality are– (i) Education– Both formal and informal means of education should inculcate the feelings of harmony. (ii) Laws– Laws should be made to reduce discrimination and inequalities and should be strictly adhered. (iii) Inter–caste marriages– Inter caste marriages should be encouraged. (iv) Media– Media should encourage harmony among different communities. (v) Religion should breed hatred– Meaning of religion should be propagated in broader sense which should breed harmony tolerance and respect for all.

5. We can remove untouchability from society by helping harijans improve their financial conditions, educating them, giving assistance to them to set up their own small scale industries.

CHAPTER 3 : THE GOVERNMENT

A. 1. We need government in order to be united as one people under one leader to keep the territory held together, establish, justice etc. 2. In a democracy, there is active participation by the people in the government while in dictatorship, people do not elect their government nor it is a formed by popular consent. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) **C.** 1. The role of government is very wide. 2. Formulation of laws for the land is a responsibility of a government. 3. The executive ensures that the laws are obeyed by all. 4. Dictatorship is an undesirable form of government. **D.** 1. Government 2. Infrastructure 3. Executive 4. Centre, status 5. Force **E.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False **F.** 1. In a democratic country, there is active participation by the people in the government. In this type of country, people decide who will govern them. 2. The judiciary is an organ of the government. It makes sure that the laws are not misinterpreted either by the legislature or by the executive. It provides justice to the people. 3. The right of citizens to vote above the age of 18 is called universal adult franchise. **G.** 1. The functions of the government are– (i) The government provide the citizens with basic infrastructure facilities. (ii) The government provide good roads and also build schools for the children. (iii) The government control the prices so that they remain within the reach of the common man. (iv) The government think about the weaker sections of the society. 2. The different forms of government are– (i) Parliament form of government • The prime minister is the real head of the government. • The prime minister is the leader of the majority party in the parliament and appoints ministers to from the council of minister. • The government is directly elected by the

people. (ii) Presidential form of government • The president is the real head. • He is elected directly by the people. • The president is not necessarily from the party that wins a majority in the parliament. 3. The government in our country works at three different levels : (i) The lowest level is the local government in a village or a town. (ii) The government at the state level is called the state government. (iii) At the national level is the Central Government. The Government at these three levels, caters to different kinds of people and takes different kinds of decisions. The local government in village or city deals with local problems faced by people. At state level, the government deals with matters which are of importance to the entire country with issues of national importance, such as national security, terrorism etc.

CHAPTER 4 : PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM

A. 1. Local government is a form of public administration which in a majority of contexts, exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state. 2. The panchayat secretary is permanent employee whose duty is to maintain the panchayat's accounts. 3. The sarpanch is elected by the Gram Sabha. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)

C. 1. Panchayat 2. Three-tier 3. Gram Sabha 4. Block samiti 5. Zila Parishad

D. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (d) **E.** 1. The panchayati raj is a system of government in which gram panchayats are the basic units of administration. 2. The gram Sabha consists of all the men and women in a village who are 18 years of age and above. It elects their representatives to the gram panchayat. 3. Panch are the five respected elders chosen and accepted by the local community. **F.** 1. The gram Sabha consists of all the men and women in a village who were 18 years of age and above. It elects their representatives to the gram panchayat. 2. Panchayat is a local self government institution at the village or small town level in India and has a sarpanch as its elected head. 3. The Nyaya panchayat is headed by sarpanch. It hears minor civil and criminal cases. Each village panchayat elects a member of the Nyaya panchayat. **G.** 1. The three levels of panchayat are– (i) Village : It works for the welfare of the village. (ii) Block : At the block level, the local government is called the panchayat samiti. (iii) District : At the district level, the local government is called the Zila Parishad. 2. The members of the gram Sabha elect representatives from among themselves to form the gram panchayat. The number of representatives varies from state to state is important that scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes are represented in the gram panchayat. The responsibilities of gram panchayat are providing education, looking after health and sanitation, buying and selling of village property, etc. It also maintains the accounts which it presents before the gram Sabha. 3. The gram panchayat performs several functions such as : (i) Ensuring education is one of the most important functions of the panchayat. (ii) Construction and maintenance of village roads, wells tanks etc. (iii)

(iii) Construction and maintenance of village roads, wells tanks etc. (iii)

(iii) Construction and maintenance of village roads, wells tanks etc. (iii)

Providing educational facilities (iv) Providing drinking water and electricity. (v) Health and sanitation (vi) Supervising the work of other functionaries such as the patwari constable etc.

CHAPTER 5 : RURAL ADMINISTRATION

A. 1. Patwari is the person appointed by local government to measure land and maintaining its land records. 2. Lokpal **B.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) **C.** 1. Most of the Indian live in villages. 2. The main occupations of the villagers in agriculture. 3. The issued of land often causes tension sand rivalries in the village. 4. A police officer maintain law & order in village. 5. The patwari measures the plots of land in the villages. **D.** 1. Land 2. Simple 3. Online 4. SHD 5. 2005 **E.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False **F.** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) **G.** 1. The Tehsildar prepares and maintains the revenue, records accounts and recovery of government dues from the tehsil. 2. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act (HSAA), 2005 came into force from 9th September, 2005. It is a significant step towards advancing women's rights. This act has been enforced to remove gender discriminatory provisions in the Hindu Succession Act, (HSA), 1956. 3. Patwari maintains the land records. He is responsible for collecting the land revenue from the farmers. He provides information to the government about the crops grown in the area. 4. The Station House Officer (SHO) is incharge of the police station. He is assisted in his work by a few constables and other officials. **H.** 1. The land records have been computerized in some states end up the regular conflicts and ligations and provide relief to the farmers from land grabbing or usurping. 2. The tehsildar prepares and maintains the revenue records, revenue accounts and recovery of government dues from the tehsil. 3. HAS stands for Hindu Succession Act. Under Succession Act, 1956, the Hindu son was born a right to ancestral property. 4. Patwari collects, land revenue in a village. 5. With the help of HSAA, the Hindu daughter would be borne with the to right to ancestral property. Thus, the HSAA has abolished the difference between sons and daughters in the right to ancestral property. **I.** 1. Patwari is also known as Lekhpal. The role of patwari is to measure the land and keep the records with him. He offer a great service to the villagers by maintain the correct land records. He is also responsible for collecting the land revenue from the farmers. He provides information to the government about the crops grown in the area. 2. The tehsildar is responsible for preparation and maintenance of revenue records, revenue accounts and recovery of government dues from the tehsil, apart from supervising the work of the patwari. He can hear partition cases, solemnize marriages and also act as the treasury officer in some cases. 3. Patwari is responsible for measuring the land and keeping the records. He is also responsible for collecting the land revenue from the farmers. He provides information to the government about the crops grown in the area. 4. The new Hindu Law (HSAA) is a significant step towards advancing women's rights with the coming of the amended act, the Hindu

daughter would be borne with the same right to ancestral property. Thus, the HSAAs have abolished the difference between sons and daughters in the right to ancestral property.

CHAPTER 6 : URBAN ADMINISTRATION

A. 1. The Municipal Corporation is responsible for efficient working in a big city. 2. The facilities provided by the government and municipal corporations for common people are called civic amenities. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b)

C. 1. Sub contracting 2. Municipal corporation 3. Five 4. Loan **D.** 1. The municipal corporation is a local governing body which is responsible for the administration of cities, town, townships and villages. 2. Ward councillors are those that play a central role in the communication process between the communities they represent and the council. 3. Municipal commissioner is the executive head of government of a municipal corporation, the form of government which is granted to a city of over 1 million in population. **E.** 1. The various functions of municipal corporation can be grouped into four categories : (i) Civic amenities like supply of water, maintenance of roads etc. (ii) Public education like running primary and secondary school etc. (iii) Public health like running hospitals and dispensaries, organizing vaccination programmes etc. 2. There are various committees that look after different issues. The councillors decide on issues such as where a hospital should be built or where a flyover is required. For this, first a budget is prepared. The amount of money to be spent on various tasks is decided. The councillors place the demands or problems of the people in their wards before the Municipal council. Then, the councillors discuss all the issues. Thereafter, the decisions are made and implemented by the administrative staff.

CHAPTER 7 : RURAL AND URBAN LIVELIHOODS

A. 1. Livelihood refers to means of securing the basic necessities. For e.g. : food, water, shelter, clothing, etc. 2. The movement of a large number of people from one place to another is called migration. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)

C. 1. Occupation 2. Farming 3. Consumption 4. Computers, internet **D.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True **E.** 1. The different types of livelihood in the villages are agriculture, carpentry, weaving, pottery, etc. 2. The carpenter is an important member of the village community. He makes different things of wood like doors, windows, chairs, tables and stools, etc. He makes the wooden plough and wooden cart. 3. Primary occupations are those occupations which produce products directly from the natural resources like agriculture, cattle farming, fishing, dairy farming etc. 4. Tertiary occupations are those services that are required for distribution like airways, railways, postal services etc. **F.** 1. The types of livelihood prevailing in cities are– (i) Vegetable vendor : Vegetable vendors sell different seasonal vegetables. They roam from street to street in a particular locality in search of buyers. (ii) Domestic servant : Rich people keep domestic servants in their homes.

They perform all types of activities like cleaning, cooking, washing clothes etc. (iii) Garment worker : Many people work in shops and big departmental stores selling all types of garments. Their work includes showing garments to customers, billing, etc. (iv) Bank employee : Every bank has a cashier for cash payments and receipts, officers for loan disbursements and records, bank manger to oversee their work, clerks, peons and a guard.

2. The movement of large number of people from one place to another is called migration. People migrate due to lack of employment facilities in rural area. Many villagers migrate to neighbouring towns and cities. This links rural and urban lives. The migration of rural folks to urban areas lead to the overcrowding of cities thereby creating unsanitary conditions there. However, it has certain advantages of its own. It leads to the prosperity of both the rural and urban people. The rural people can send their incomes to dependents living in the village and the urban people can expand their business with the help of rural labour. Thus the rural people save their families from starvation and the urban people increase their production with easily available labour.

MODEL TEST PAPER – I

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A. 1. Representation 2. Iron 3. Cause 4. Upanishads 5. Three **B.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True **C.** 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a) **D.** 1. The right of citizens to vote above the age of 18 is called Universal Adult Franchise. 2. Historians have found the evidence of the World's first farming community in the region between the Nile Valley in the West and Tigris and Euphrates rivers in the east. This area is known as the Fertile Crescent. 3. Stars are the only self-luminous bodies. They are made of hot, burning gases. They have their own heat & light. 4. Seasons are caused by the revolution of the earth around the sun. 5. In India, there are 22 languages that have been given the status of the national languages. The language changes every 30–35 km. **E.** 1. The skills and knowledge of Palaeolithic man are– (i) Early man, who was a hunter and gatherer started living in caves. (ii) To ensure protection from extreme weather, he covered himself with coarse animal skin and large leaves. (iii) He started collecting nuts, fruits, roots or plants. (iv) The early man used to move in groups to scare away wild animals. 2. There are several sources from which we may get information about the past. Each of these has a part to play in our bid to have the complete picture of the past. The two main sources of history are literary and archaeological. 3. Racial difference is the main cause of discrimination or inequality in society. The difference in economic status is also a major cause of bitterness in society. The effects of discrimination are– (i) It leads to suspicion, distrust among the communities and bitterness prevails and unity of the county is disrupted. (ii) In a democracy, political parties exploit the sentiments of different communities to increase their vote bank. So, healthy political environment is not generated. (iii) Racial arrogance, which

means the superior feeling on one race over the other, is generated. 4. The most commonly used maps are– (i) Political maps : Political maps divide an area into administrative units such as countries, states, districts, villages, cities or towns with the help of lines to show borders or boundaries. (ii) Physical maps : These maps show geographical features such as mountains, hills, plateaus and water bodies. (iii) Thematic maps : They provide us specific information, such as representing climatic conditions, distribution of minerals, crops, industries, population, vegetation, transportation etc. (iv) Topographic maps : Topographical maps show great details of the natural features of a small area including rivers, lakes, mountains, etc. along with man-made areas like parks, wells, cities and towns. 5. Standard time is fixed according to the locomotion of central most longitude of country. In India, $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude near Allahabad is selected as standard Meridian Time. Indian ahead of Greenwich mean time. Indian standard Meridian is $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E, it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for India. It is known as Indian Standard Time (IST).

6.	Stars	Planets
(i)	Stars are made up of hot glowing gases.	Planets are made up of solid materials like rocks and stones.
(ii)	Stars have their own light.	They shine by receiving light from a star.
(iii)	Stars are big & hot. They appear small because of their distance from the earth.	Planets are small and their range of temperature depends on their distance from the sun.

MODEL TEST PAPER – 2

A. 1. Thanesar, Kanauj 2. Computers, Internet 3. Sundri, Mangrove 4. Four 5. Yamuna **B.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **C.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (b) **D.** 1. The punched card coins were named so because they were symbols and designs, each of which was punched on the coin with a separate punch. 2. Ward councilors are those that plays a central role in the communication process between the communities they represent and the council. 3. Kalidasa wrote Abhigjanashakuntalam, Meghaduta, Ritusamahara, Raghuvamsha and Kumarasabhava. 4. Primary occupations are those occupations which produce products directly from the natural resources like agriculture, cattle farming, fishing, dairy farming etc. 5. The weather in October is oppressive due to high temperature and humidity. The high temperature in the month is often called 'October Heat'. **E.** 1. The Gupta age is known as the golden age, because it had a well organized administration. There was flourishing trade, religious tolerance, achievements in literature, science, etc. The structure of administration was centralized where as during the gupta rule, the governors of the provinces

were powerful, administration was thus decentralized. 2. Atmosphere plays an important role in supporting life system. It not only provides oxygen for breathing but also acts as blanket around the earth. The presence of atmosphere around the earth keeps temperature days, will be extremely hot and night extremely cold as happens on the moon. 3. Siddhartha left his home in search of truth. He visited many places and met many religious teachers. 4. The new Hindu Law (HSAA) is a significant step towards advancing women's rights. With the coming of the amended act, the Hindu daughter would be borne with the same right to ancestral property. Thus the HSAA has abolished the difference between sons & daughters is the right to ancestral property. 5. Cheras : The Cheras were also known as Keralapura. They ruled over an area comprising north Travancore, Cochin and South Malabar. Udiyanjeral was the first important Chera ruler. The most famous Chera king was Nedunjeral Adan. The Cheras encouraged trade with Rome and Egypt. Cholas : The chola kingdom comprised the modern districts of Thanjavur and Trichirapalli. Kariyikal was the greatest among the early chola ruler. He defeated a number of kings including the Chera and the Pandya rulers. 6. The Tropical Rainforests lie near equator in areas where rainfall is above 200 cm. In India, tropical rainforest are found on the western slopes of western Ghats, Assam and Meghalaya, certain area of West Bengal, Odisha and Andaman Nicobar Islands. The vegetation consists of evergreen and semi-evergreen trees. These forests are very dense and allow very little sunlight to reach the ground. The common varieties of trees that are found here are rosewood, ebony, jamun and mahogany.



Teacher's Manual

Social Studies Bullet (Class-7)

UNIT I : GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER I : COMPONENTS OF ENVIRONMENT

A. 1. Environment is the surroundings of an organism, an object or a community. 2. Biosphere is very small part of Earth where land, water and air interact with each other to sustain life. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) **C.** 1. Low relief 2. Land, water and air 3. Crust **D.** 1. Natural 2. Dynamic 3. Land 4. Carbon dioxide **E.** 1. Physical environment is the prevailing natural conditions that comprises of land, water and air, it also called the natural environment while the biological environment consists of all living things such as plants, animals, humans and micro-organisms, it also called the living environment. 2. 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 radiation like ultraviolet rays and scorching heat of the sun while all water bodies of the Earth together form hydrosphere. All forms of precipitation like ice, snow, rain etc. are also part of hydrosphere. Hydrosphere is essential for the support of life on this planet. **F.** 1. The main components of the environment are physical environment and biological environment. These two components of the environment are inseparable altogether, i.e., they cannot be separated altogether. 2. The physical environment is the prevailing natural conditions that comprises of land, water and air. It also called the natural environment. 3. The biological environment consists of all living things that can be classified into four categories- plants, humans and micro-organisms. It is also called the living environment. **G.** 1. The main elements of Biosphere are producers and consumers. **Producers (autotrophs)** : The producers produce their food directly from the environment e.g. plants. **Consumers (heterotrophs)** : The consumers cannot produce their food directly from the environment e.g. animals, humans. **The consumers are of three types** : Carnivores– flesh eaters; Herbivores– plant eaters; Omnivores– flesh and plant eaters. 2. Environment can be classified into four major spheres – lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere. Lithosphere (land) Land is the solid crust or the hard top layer 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. **Hydrosphere (water)** : All water bodies of the Earth together form hydrosphere. All forms of precipitation like ice, snow, rain etc. are also part of hydrosphere. **Atmosphere (air)** : 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. **Biosphere** : The combination of all the above is termed as biosphere. Biosphere is very small part of Earth where land, water and air interact with each other to sustain life. Biosphere has a great impact on the climate because it is closely connected to the atmosphere.

3. Human environment includes all human creations and activities. Human beings have continuously adapted to their physical environment and also affected it since the earliest times. Forests were cleared to get land for agriculture, new towns along with industries, roads and railways were built. Animals were killed for food and other needs. All these activities have had an adverse effect on the environment. For example, many species of animals and birds have become extinct because of deforestation. This is also the reason for increase in amount of carbon dioxide in the air, which is the main cause of global warming.

CHAPTER 2 : THE EARTH'S INTERIOR AND ITS MATERIALS

A. 1. The mantle is 2900 km deep and has rocks in the form of magma. 2. A rock in which a particular mineral is found in large percentage is called the ore. 3. Minerals are those substances which occur naturally in the rocks. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) **C.** 1. Sedimentary rocks 2. Igneous rocks 3. Metamorphic rocks **D.** 1. 29% 2. Silica and aluminum 3. Rocks 4. Extrusive 5. Nutrients **E.** 1. Tiny particles of rocks called sediments are carried by agents like wind, water and glaciers. These agents carry small particles under water. Rocks formed in this way are known as sedimentary rocks while when Igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to great heat and pressure, their original character and appearance completely change, giving them a new form. Such rocks are called metamorphic rocks. 2. The hot lava that flows out during volcanic eruptions cools down, solidifies over a period of time and forms igneous rocks while the deposition of broken rock materials in the layers form the sedimentary rocks. **F.** 1. Minerals are those substances which occur naturally in the rocks. Each mineral usually contains two or three simple substances called elements. Minerals have a definite chemical composition. Some minerals provide us metals and chemicals. The minerals are non-living solid substances. 2. Magma that gets trapped in veins deep inside the Earth cools down over a long period of time. The mantle is 2900 km deep and has rocks in the form of magma. 3. The outermost and the thinnest layer of the Earth is called crust. It consists of lightest materials. Its density is lowest. The materials forming crust are mainly silica and aluminum. The crust is also called sial. **G.** 1. The ocean's floors and Earth's surface are both undulating and irregular. This irregularity and shape of the surface of the Earth is called relief. 2. Nickel- iron alloy are found in earth's interior and magnesium & aluminium are found in earth's outer layer. 3. Rocks which form the crust of the earth are a mass of natural deposits. Rocks are generally thought of a solid mass like granite, sandstone or marble. Rocks also include loose materials such as sand, silt

or gravel. Rocks are made up of one or more minerals. 4. The hot lava that flows out during volcanic eruptions cools down, solidifies over a period of time and forms igneous rocks. Igneous rocks are also called primary rocks. Primary rocks formed on the surface of the earth are called extrusive rocks while the Deccan trap region in the Deccan plateau is made of basaltic rocks. Magma that gets trapped in veins deep inside the Earth cools down over a long period of time and forms rocks. These primary rocks are called intrusive rocks. 5. Hard and large blocks of rocks are used for construction work and rocks with adequate mineral content are used in industry. **H.** 1. Most of our knowledge about the structure and the interior of the Earth is based on the behaviour of seismic or earthquake waves. From the study of these waves we learnt that : The interior of the Earth is not composed of the same material; The density of the Earth's material increases gradually from the surface towards the centre. On the basis of varying density and other physical and chemical properties of the Earth's material, the Earth is roughly divided into three concentric layers– crust, mantle and core. 2. The crust is also called sial while the lower part of the crust is called sima. 3. The innermost layer forming the metallic centre of the Earth is called core. The core of the Earth is a dense magnetic ball of minerals- iron and nickel. Hence, it is also called Infe. The density of the core is about 11 g/cc. The core has two parts: **(a) Outer core** : it is so hot that even metals also melts. **(b) Inner core** : it has maximum pressure. Therefore, it cannot melt even though temperature is around 3700 C. 4. Igneous rocks are exposed to natural agents like wind, water and glaciers. These agents break the rock on the Earth's surface into small fragments. The small fragments convert into tiny particles gradually. Tiny particles of rocks called sediments are carried by these moving agents. Rivers, wind and glaciers carry these small particles under water. These deposits generally occur in layers. Rocks formed in this way are known as sedimentary rocks. 5. The rocks found in any area change their physical and chemical forms. The pre-existing rocks undergo a cycle of change due to changing weather conditions and forces of nature like wind, rivers, glaciers, volcanic activity and the Earth movements. The rocks are continuously being formed, destroyed and reformed. Igneous and metamorphic rocks when break and decay, form materials for sedimentary rocks. When sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are exposed to tremendous heat and pressure, or contacted with lava, it can change into igneous rocks. Igneous and sedimentary rocks which are subjected to extreme heat or pressure will form metamorphic rocks. This cycle of change from one type of rock to another is called rock cycle.

CHAPTER 3 : THE CHANGING FACE OF THE EARTH

A. 1. Pangaea was a supercontinent. 2. Folding is the wave-like upliftment of sedimentary rocks. 3. The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus. **B.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) **C.** 1. lava 2. earthquake 3. Rift

valley 4. vent **D.** 1. Slow and sudden 2. Vertical 3. Rift 4. Seismology 5. Dormant **E.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (c) **F.** 1. Vertical movements cause pushing a part of the crust up or down while horizontal movements cause compression which results in folding of a part of the crust, and stretching or tension that causes breaks or faults in the crust. 2. Folding is the wave-like upliftment of sedimentary rocks due to horizontal forces from two opposite sides. This happens when a part of the crust is pushed against another while Faulting is caused due to tension. When horizontal forces act in the opposite directions away from a given point or plane, the intense tensional forces can develop cracks or fractures in the Earth's crust. 3. The difference between magma and lava is that magma refers to molten rock which is still underground in vents. On the other hand, lava refers to molten rock which has found its way to the ground after an eruption and is flowing. 4. The place on the surface above the focus is called the epicenter while the place in the crust where the movements start is called the focus. **G.** 1. The earth movements which bring about vast changes and originate from within the Earth are called tectonic movements. 2. A simple fold mountain has 'downfolds' or valleys called synclines and 'upfolds' or ridges called anticlines. 3. An earthquake can be measured with the help of a machine called seismometer. The magnitude or intensity of an earthquake is measured by the Richter scale. 4. Most of the active volcanoes of the world are located in the circular belt around the Pacific Ocean known as the Pacific Ring of Fire. **H. 1. The internal forces are :** a. Earth movements b. Earthquakes c. volcanoes These are sudden and slow forces. They bring visible changes on the Earth's surface. The other forces are external such as: a. Changes in atmospheric conditions. b. Rivers, glaciers, sea-waves and winds. These forces originate on Earth and form new landforms on the Earth's surface. 2. Alfred Wegener, German meteorologist proposed that all the present continents were clustered together as a supercontinent, called Pangaea. The idea of continental drift, suggested that the present continents have drifted apart from the supercontinent. The concept was based on the jigsaw fit of the matching coastlines of the continents separated by the huge oceans. 3. When lithospheric plates move the surface of the earth vibrates. The vibrations can travel all around the Earth. These vibrations are called earthquakes. We live on the top surface of the Earth called the crust. But, deep below the earth it is very hot. The crust of the earth has cracks in it called the faults. The land on each side of a fault can move as it floats on molten rocks. The moving landmasses sometimes bump against each other causing the land to shake. This results in an earthquake. 4. The slow and mild tremors are more frequent and are generally not noticed. Violent earthquakes cause serious damage to life and property. They may cause landslides in hilly areas, cracks in the earth's crust, bursting of river dam and blocking of a river, raising or lowering of the parts of sea floor or coastal regions, etc. 5. Volcanoes are divided into three types based

on the frequency of eruption– active volcanoes, dormant volcanoes and extinct volcanoes. (i) **Active Volcanoes**– Active volcanoes are those that have erupted recently. Mt Etna and Mt Stromboli of the Mediterranean sea are the most significant example of this category. (ii) **Dormant Volcanoes**– Dormant volcanoes are those that have been quiet for a long time but show signs that they could erupt again. Mt Vesuvius is an excellent example of a dormant volcano. (iii) **Extinct Volcanoes**– Extinct volcanoes like Mt Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, Africa, show no indication of future eruption.

CHAPTER 4 : PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT- AIR

A. 1. nitrogen and oxygen 2. The amount of solar radiation received by the atmosphere and the surface of the Earth is called Insolation. 3. Moving air is called wind. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) **C.** 1. Radiated Energy 2. Weather 3. Climate 4. Atmospheric Pressure 5. Anemometer **D.** 1. Mixture 2. Loo 3. Torrid 4. Weight 5. Humidity **E.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True **F.** 1. Troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere with an average height of 17 km thick at the equator and only 8 km at the poles while stratosphere extends up to 50 km and the constant temperature & the absence of clouds are the main characteristics of this layer. 2. Weather is the condition of atmosphere at a particular place and time while climate is the sum total of average weather conditions at a particular place over a longer period of time. 3. When the air comes in contact with the hot surface of the earth, it gets heated becomes lighter and starts rising up, forming convectional currents while 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. This is called orographic rainfall. **G.** 1. The gaseous envelope around the Earth's surface consisting of mixture of gases, water vapour and tiny dust particles is called atmosphere. 2. Weather is the condition of atmosphere at a particular place and time. It can be sunny, cloudy, rainy, humid, warm or cold. 3. When the water vapour rises, it starts cooling. The water vapour condenses into droplets of water. Clouds are masses of such water droplets. As these droplets of water become too heavy to float in air, they fall down as precipitation. 4. Atmosphere can be divided into five distinct layers extending upto 500 km. **These layers are :** a. Troposphere b. stratosphere c. Mesosphere d. Thermosphere e. Exosphere 5. Cyclones are the centres of low pressure. When the air converges from all directions towards the low pressure, it is forced to rise up. Rain even comes in the form of snow, sleet and hail. It brings fresh water to the earth's surface. If there is no rainfall, there will be water scarcity and drought. On the other hand if the rainfall is in excess, floods take place. **H.** 1. The atmosphere is vital for life on the earth. **It helps in sustaining life in various ways :** (i) The atmosphere acts as a blanket by trapping terrestrial radiation and keeping the earth warm. So it ensures that there is the correct amount of heat required for life to exist. (ii) While

the atmosphere permits incoming solar radiation to enter the biosphere, it blocks harmful rays, including most ultraviolet radiation. 2. The air in the atmosphere is a mixture of many gases, in varying proportions. The composition is not constant and varies not only from time to time but also from place to place. The main features of the composition of the atmosphere are as under: • The composition of the atmosphere is fairly uniform upto a height of about 6 km. • The two main gases in the atmosphere are nitrogen and oxygen. • The other gases present in the atmosphere are argon, carbon dioxide, ozone, hydrogen, helium, etc. • There are also some impurities, like dust, smoke, carbon monoxide and other chemicals in the lower layers of the atmosphere. 3. Precipitation coming down to the Earth in liquid form is known as rain. On the basis of mechanism, there are three types of rainfall : a. **Conventional Rainfall** : When the air comes in contact with the hot surface of the earth, it gets heated, becomes lighter and starts rising up, forming convectional currents. b. **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. c. **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. 4. On the basis of heat received from the sun, there are three distinct heat zones on the surface of the earth : (i) **Torrid zone** : it lies between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. This is the hottest zone. (ii) **Temperate zone** : It lies between the tropic of cancer and the Arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere and the Tropic of capricorn and the Antarctic circle in the southern hemisphere. This zone is neither very hot nor very cold. (iii) **Frigid Zone** : it lies between the Arctic Circle and the north pole in the northern hemisphere and the Antarctic circle and the south pole in the southern hemisphere. This is little heating zone. 5. The main factors that influence atmospheric pressure are : (i) **Altitude** : Air pressure is highest at mean sea level and decreases with increasing height. This happens because the atmosphere becomes thinner, in the upper atmospheric layers. (ii) **Air temperature** : Air pressure is also affected by the temperature of the atmosphere. Cold air exerts greater pressure as it is heavier than hot air. (iii) **Moisture content** : Air laden with moisture is heavier, and therefore exerts more pressure, than dry air. 6. The winds with special attributes blow over limited areas and have local significance. These winds are called local winds. They have different names. **Some of them are** : (i) **Loo** : this is a local hot, dusty and dry wind which blow from the Rajasthan desert towards the ganges plains. It blows in summer

CHAPTER 5 : WATER

A. 1. Fresh water is in the form of ice in the world's ice sheets and mountain glaciers. 2. Saline water is a general term for water that contains a significant

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concentration of dissolved salts. 3. Tides are driven by the gravitational attraction of the moon and the sun and by the earth's rotation. 4. Endogenic movements such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, sometimes cause massive waves. These waves are known as tsunamis. **B.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) **C.** 1. The evaporation of water, condensation and falling of rain, snow, etc is called the hydrological cycle. 2. 97.2 percent of the world's surface is covered with saline water. 3. Fresh water is formed on earth and comes from rivers etc. 4. The movement of water is known as waves.

D. 1. Hydrosphere 2. Water 3. Water cycle 4. Tide 5. poles **E.** 1. Currents moving from the equatorial regions to the polar regions are warm currents while Cold currents move from the polar belts to the tropical belts. 2. Waves are the rise and fall of water on the surface of the ocean caused by winds while the sun and the moon exert a strong gravitational force on the earth. The strength of this force creates a regular rise and fall of water in oceans. This rise and fall of water is called a tide. 3. Saline water is a general term for water that contains a significant concentration of dissolved salts while fresh water is in the form of ice in the world's ice sheets and mountain glaciers. **F.** 1. When the sun, the moon and the Earth come in one line, as seen on a new moon or a full moon night, the tides become higher. These tides are called spring tides. 2. Saline water is a general term for water that contains a significant concentration of dissolved salts. 3. Water is motion in a definite pattern or a stream within the ocean is called a current. Currents are created only in those areas, which are under the influence of permanent winds. **G.** 1. On the earth, 97.2 percent of the water comprises of salty ocean water and the remaining 2.8 percent is fresh water, of which 2.15 percent is in the form of ice in the world's ice sheets and mountain glaciers. Only 0.02 percent water remains for consumption by plants, animals and human beings. 2. When waves rush towards the coast and the top of the wave, they move faster than the bottom, the whole sea rises dramatically. With much fuss and fume, there is much underwater turbulence sucking everything under and tossing heavy objects around.

H. 1. On earth, water is found all its forms, solid, liquid and gas. Earth is called the watery planet or blue planet as 71% of its surface is covered by water and only 29% is land. 2. Saline water is a general term for water that contains a significant concentration of dissolved salts. The oceans dried up completely, they would leave behind enough salt to build a 325 km tall and nearly 2 km thick wall around the equator. Nearly 90% of this salt would be sodium chloride i.e., table salt. 3. Waves are the rise and fall of water on the surface of the ocean caused by winds. When winds blow over the surface of the ocean, they tend to push the water up and down by friction. 4. (i) Tides help in navigation. Ships come into harbour during high tide as the water in the harbour becomes deeper at this time. (ii) Tidal power can be used to generate electricity. (iii) During high tide, when the water gushes in towards the land, a lot of fish comes along with it. This helps fisher folk

get an abundant catch. 5. (i) Ocean currents influence the climate of a place by raising or lowering the temperature. (ii) Where warm and cold currents meet there is plenty of fish food making the region a rich fishing ground. (iii) Ocean-going ships use currents to their advantage and save cost on fuel. **I.** 1. Atlantic ocean is an 'S' shaped ocean situated between the four major continents- North and South America on one side and Africa and Europe on the other –which makes it a very busy ocean due to numerous shipping routes passing through it. The mid-Atlantic ridge, on the ocean floor that spreads from north to south, is a unique feature in it. 2. Arctic ocean is the smallest ocean in the world. It spreads around the north pole with Europe, Asia, and North America to its south. During winters, this ocean is totally frozen but during summers, the ice melts and large pieces of ice break and form icebergs. Atlantic ocean is an 'S' shaped ocean situated between the four major continents- North and South America on one side and Africa and Europe on the other– which makes it a very busy ocean due to numerous shipping routes passing through it. The mid-Atlantic ridge, on the ocean floor that spreads from north to south, is a unique feature in it. 3. The sun, the moon and the Earth come in one line, as seen on a new moon or a full moon night, the tides become higher. These tides are called spring tides whereas on half-moon nights, the sun and the moon create a right angle with the centre of the Earth. The gravitational forces, thus, gets balanced and the tides are not so high. These tides are called neap tides. 4. a. Tides help in navigation. Ships come into harbour during high tide as the water in the harbour becomes deeper at this time. b. Low tides are used by fisher folk to go out into the open sea for fishing. They return to land with the incoming high tide. c. Tidal power can be used to generate electricity. d. Tidal action helps mix up nutrients and makes coastal regions rich in marine life. Such regions are excellent fishing grounds. e. During high tide, when the water gushes in towards the land, a lot of fish comes along with it. This helps fisherfolk get an abundant catch. f. Tides keep the mounts of the rivers free of sediments by carrying the sediments far away into the sea. 5. (i) Ocean currents influence the climate of a place by raising or lowering the temperature. (ii) Where warm and cold currents meet there is plenty of fish food making the region a rich fishing ground. (iii) Ocean-going ships use currents to their advantage and save cost on fuel. (iv) Meeting of warm and cold currents leads to heavy condensation and produces intense fog. This is a major problem for shipping.

CHAPTER 6 : NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

A. 1. Natural vegetation is the earth's plant cover that grows without human intervention. 2. a. evergreen forests b. deciduous forests c. Mediterranean forests d. coniferous forests 3. Land where grasses and grass-like plants are dominant form of plant life is called grassland. 4. Walrus, Penguin **B.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) **C.** 1. Mahogany, ebony, ironwood 2. Maple, willow, and hickory

3. Oak, pine, wattle 4. Pine, cork oak and fig 5. Chir, pine, cedar 6. Oak, beech

D. 1. Grasslands 2. Winter 3. Savanna 4. Desert

E. 1. e 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. d

F. Evergreen forests are located in the eastern margins of the continents in south china, south-eastern USA, south eastern Brazil, Uruguay, etc. the main trees found are oak, pine, wattle, eucalyptus, etc. these are evergreen trees. 2. Deciduous forests are found in northeastern parts of USA, china, Japan and New Zealand. Trees shed leaves in autumn season and remain leafless throughout winter. The common trees found are oak, beech, etc. in this region. 3. A region whose dominant vegetation is grasses is called grassland. Shrubs and small trees may also be found in grasslands. 4. A large area that supports only sparse vegetation because of extreme dryness or extreme cold is called a desert.

G. 1. The main features of evergreen forests are the mixed forests with hardwood trees. The timber of these forests is valuable. The lowlands have generally mixed forests of coniferous trees. The main trees found are oak, pine, wattle, eucalyptus, etc. these are evergreen trees. 2. Deciduous forests are found in northeastern parts of USA, china, Japan and New Zealand. Rainfall is moderate. Winters are cool. Trees shed leaves in autumn season and remain leafless throughout winter. The common trees found are oak, beech, etc. in this region. 3. **The main features of desert vegetation are :** (i) Short shrubs occur in patches. (ii) The small trees have thorns, thick stems, long roots and wax-coated leaves. These features prevent the loss of moisture. (iii) The main plants are cacti, thorny bushes and coarse grasses. Acacia trees are also found in the margin of the tropical deserts. 4. Hot and dry climate is found in the tropical climate. 5. The type of wildlife found is caribou, walrus, penguin, polar bear, musk ox, wolf, etc in the tundra region.

H. 1. Monkeys, apes, sloths, birds, hippopotamuses, snakes, pythons, frogs, crocodiles, etc are found in the tropical evergreen forest. 2. Coniferous forests are also called 'taiga forests' and are found extensively in high latitudes between 50°N to 70°N and high mountains across Eurasia from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia) and across North America (Canada). In these areas, summers are cool and short while winters are long and cold. The vegetation consists of mostly evergreen trees that grow needles instead of leaves, and cones instead of flowers. The trees are tall, softwood and evergreen trees. Important varieties of trees found in these forests are chir, pine, cedar, etc. these forests have abundant softwood trees. The wood of these trees manufacturing paper and newsprint. Matchboxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood. As such here lumbering is an important activity. Due to cold climate, coniferous forests are rich in furbearing animals, e.g. mink, silver fox, sable, lynx, beaver, etc. 3. The primary difference between a tropical monsoon forest and a tropical evergreen forest is the annual precipitation. Evergreen forest have above average precipitation year-round while tropical forest have rainy seasons. 4. Tropical grasslands occur within the tropical zones between tropic of cancer and tropic of Capricorn. They

are commonly called 'Savanna' in Africa and 'Campos' in Brazil. Here, the temperature is high and the amount of rainfall varies between 25cm to 75cm. The vegetation of this region is best described as 'parkland vegetation'. Lions, tigers, leopards, elephants, zebras, etc are commonly found here. Temperate grasslands are found in cool temperate area in interiors of continents. Here, the summers are warm & moist and the win snowy. On account of scanty rainfall, trees are almost absent but some trees like willows, alders and poplars are found along water courses. 5. Tundra means a barren land. Tundra regions are located in North Canada, North Russia, North Sweden and Finland Islands in Arctic Ocean. Characteristics: It is a treeless region, as trees do not grow at temperatures below 10 C. In southern parts, some stunted trees and scrub vegetation can be found. In northern parts, during short summer, a large variety of grasses and flowering plants include lilies, lichens, mosses, poppies, buttercups, sedges and violets. These plants are adapted to conditions prevailing in the region. During the long winter, seeds remain below the snow and then sprout. Wild life: Animals commonly found are caribou, walrus, penguin, polar bear, musk ox, wolf, etc. The climate conditions of tundra region are: • Long and Severe cold winters and very short cool summers. • Land is always frozen

CHAPTER 7 : HUMAN ENVIRONMENT : SETTLEMENT AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

A. 1. Human settlements refer to the locations where people build their homes. 2. (i) Roads comprise of the fastest means of transport for short distances. (ii) Road transport can reach in the interiors of the city. 3. Navigable rivers, lakes and canals constitute inland waterways. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) **C.** 1. Settlements can be temporary or permanent. 2. Liner pattern is a common pattern in rural India. 3. Cultural cities are known for art, culture and education. 4. Roads comprise of the fastest means of transport for short distances. **D.** 1. Community 2. Temporary 3. Highways 4. Trans-continental **E.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True **F.** 1. Human settlements refer to the locations where people build their homes. The types of settlement are permanent settlements and temporary settlements. 2. Scattered pattern is common in mountainous or forested regions. It has a few clusters of houses or single dwellings located away from one another at different levels. 3. The important ocean routes of the world: (i) North Atlantic route (ii) Mediterranean and Indian ocean route (iii) The cape route 4. The four types of transport are roadways, railways, waterways and airways. 5. Communication is the process of transmitting a message to the other. 6. Communication with the help of newspaper, radio and television we can communicate with a large number of people. They are known as mass media. 7. **The main ocean routes are :** (i) The North Atlantic route connecting the eastern USA and Western

Europe is the busiest ocean route in the world. (ii) The Mediterranean and Indian Ocean route is also one of the important trade route, which connects Industrially advanced countries of Europe with East Africa, South Asia and far middle East.

G. 1. Communication is the process of transmitting a message to the other. The transformation in the field of communication has led to an information revolution in the world. The different modes of communication are being used to provide information, to educate as well as to entertain.

2. People need to travel from one place to another and to send and receive messages for a variety of reasons- to fulfill personal needs, to perform economic activities, to attend to their social responsibilities, etc. to do so, they require different means of transport. There are four major means of transport: roadways, railways, waterways and airways.

(i) **Roadways** : Roads comprise of the fastest means of transport for short distances. The introduction of motor cars and trucks has revolutionized the road traffic.

(ii) **Railways** : The railways are a mode of land transport that carries passengers and bulky goods over distances. The railways are fairly fast, safe, cheap and comfortable for the movement of people and materials.

3. **The urban patterns are classified as under** :

(i) **Administrative cities** : major activities in such cities are usually with the administration of the region. For example, Washington DC and New Delhi are the capital cities and administrative hubs of their countries.

(ii) **Mining cities**: these cities are found in large mining areas Khetri in Rajasthan.

(iii) **Market cities** : these cities are meeting point for exchange of goods and services. For example, Chicago in USA.

(iv) **Defense cities** : these cities are centres of military activities and often used as house of army establishment. Jalandhar is a famous defense city of India.

(v) **Cultural cities** : the cities known for art, culture and education are cultural towns like Shantiniketan in west Bengal.

(vi) **Ritual cities** : these cities are the epicenter of religious activities like Haridwar in India, Mecca in Saudi Arabia etc.

4. Rural settlements have the following main patterns or shapes :

(i) **Liner pattern** : this pattern develops as a single row of houses along roads, railway tracks, rivers, canals or coasts. This is common pattern in rural India.

(ii) **Radial pattern** : this develops at the crossing of multiple lanes or roads. This pattern has a star-like appearance with a liner road pattern radiating from the central point of a settlement.

(iii) **Nucleated or compact pattern** : in this pattern, houses are closely built with a market area or a crossroad as the nucleus.

(iv) **Scattered pattern** : this pattern is common in mountainous or forested regions. It has a few clusters of houses or single dwellings located away from one another at different levels.

5. Air transport is one of the wonders of modern

science and technology. Through air transport, we can cover long distances in short time. Air travel is divided in two sectors: (i) **International** : It comprises flights connecting a country with another country. (ii) **Domestic** : It comprises of flights connecting places within a country.

CHAPTER 8 : LIFE IN THE DESERTS: SAHARA AND LADAKH

A. 1. The Sahara Desert is located in Africa. 2. An oasis is an area in a hot desert where water is available. 3. Tibetan Buddhism is practiced by the people in Ladakh. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **C.** 1. Receive low rainfall and have scanty vegetation. 2. Ostriches, guinea, fowl, nubian 3. Sheep, yaks, chiru 4. Hemis, Thiksey, Hamayurn **D.** 1. Deserts 2. El-khela 3. Hot and dry 4. Dechigam 5. Kargil and Leh **E.** 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. d **F.** 1. Because of extremely low temperature, vegetation is extremely sparse in Ladakh. 2. Ladakh is a cold and dry desert because of its high altitude. 3. The Sahara is sparsely covered with vegetation because the climate is very hot and dry. **G.** 1. A large area that supports only sparse vegetation because of extreme dryness or extreme cold is called a desert. Broadly speaking, deserts are of two types- hot deserts and cold deserts. **2.** The climate is extremely cold and dry in Ladakh because of its high altitude. The air is thin so the freezing winds and burning hot sunlight can be felt intensely. 3. They trade their agricultural produce as well as handicrafts like rugs, and articles made from the palm tree with other nomads are followed by the people of the Sahara desert to earn their living. 4. The climate in Sahara desert is very hot and dry. The average annual temperature for the desert is 86 **H.** 1. The Sahara desert in Africa is the largest desert in the world. It is a hot desert and extends across North Africa from the Atlantic Ocean in the west up to the Red Sea in the east. The Atlas Mountains are towards the northwest. Towards the south, it slowly merges into the Savanna grasslands. The Sahara desert spreads out for about 4800 km from east to west and about 1800 km from north to south. It covers an area of about 9.4 million square kilometres. **2. Flora and Fauna in Sahara :** The plants have long, radial and tapering roots that go deep into the soil in search of water and tiny, waxy and thorny leaves to reduce loss of water through transpiration. The animals found here are the desert hedgehog, spotted hyena, common jackal, sand fox etc and ostriches, guinea fowl, Nubian bustards, sand larks and ravens, etc. **Flora and Fauna in Ladakh :** The natural vegetation is restricted to patches of pastures on the mountain slopes, shrubs, willows, poplar and intermittent juniper and fir trees. The Tibetan snowcock, ravens, robins, redstarts and the hoopoe are the birds and wild sheep, mountain goats, yaks, chiru and the snow leopard are some animal species found in Ladakh. 3. The word 'Ladakh' is made up to two words. It is situated in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir. The Karakoram mountains in the north and the Zaskar mountains in the south enclose it. Indus and several other rivers flow through Ladakh. These rivers

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form gorges and deep valleys. Some glaciers are also found, e.g. the Gangri glacier and Siachen glacier. 4. The major part of the population in Ladakh is Buddhist. The entire region is dotted with monasteries and gompas. Potatoes, rice and yak meat are the staple diet of the people. Women do most of the domestic as well as outdoor work. Men undertake herding sheep and cattle. A major occupation is the weaving of pashmina shawl from the wool of the chiru antelope. Rugs and carpets from sheep and yak hair form popular trade products. Along every water course, natural or man-made, there is a strip of land under crops. These are the oases in Ladakh. Each oasis has its village with scattered houses in the fields or clustered along a road. The flat-roofed houses, made from sun-dried bricks, match the colour of the mountains. Most of the people live in small villages where farming is possible.

CHAPTER 9 : LIFE IN THE TROPICAL AND SUB-TROPICAL REGIONS

A. 1. Brazil, bolivia, peru, ecuador, colombia, and venezuela. 2. Rice, wheat and millets **B.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) **C.** 1. Cassava 2. Ghagra, Gandak, Gomti and kosi 3. Tasng-po **D.** 1. Longest 2. Anaconda 3. Gaumukh 4. Evergreen **E.** 1. The Amazon Basin is characterized by hot and wet climate throughout the year. Days and nights are hot and humid. It rains almost daily. At night, the temperature goes down but the high humidity makes the climate unfavourable for human beings. 2. The jaguar, the tapir, the capybara, giant aquatic rodents and many kinds of monkeys and parrots are found in the Amazon. 3. Huge tracts of valuable rainforests have to be cleared to pave way for pastures and for the cultivation of commercial crops like rubber and soybean Mining and logging led to reduction of forests cover. **F.** 1. The tropical region is the lying between the tropic of cancer and tropic of capricorn, roughly between 20° N and 20° S of the Equator. 2. Huge tracts of valuable rainforests have to be cleared to pave way for pastures and for the cultivation of commercial crops like rubber and soybean. 3. Tapioka, sweet potato, pineapples, banana and yam crops are grown by the people of the Amazon Basin. 4. The major cities located in Haridwar, Allahabad, Varanasi etc. along the river Ganga. **G.** 1. The animals found in the Amazon basin are the jaguar, the tapir, the capybara, giant aquatic rodents and many kinds of monkeys and parrots and Sea animals like river otters, freshwater river dolphins, turtles, piranha fish, manatees, electric eels, etc. are also found here. 2. Amazon Basin, being a rainforest region is sparsely populated by primitive nomadic tribes who survive on fishing, hunting and food gathering. Some of them practice shifting cultivation.

CHAPTER 10 : LIFE IN THE TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS

A. 1. The prairies are located in USA and Canada. 2. Large cattle farms are called ranches. 3. Johannesburg city is called the 'gold capital' of the world. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) **C.** 1. Mississippi and Saskatchewan 2. Tractors, wagons, trucks, harrows and seed drills 3. Bucks, elands, kudus 4. Kimberley and pretoria **D.** 1. Continents 2. Chinook 3. Bison 4. Limpopo and orange 5. Kimberley

and pretoria **E.** 1. a 2. e 3. d 4. c 5. b **F.** 1. A local wind 'Chinook' blows in the prairie. It blows in winter and thus raises the temperature in a short time. 2. Prairies are well suited to large scale agriculture. Enormous quantities of grains are grown on prairies. Hence, it is called granary of the world. 3. Early European settlers came in the Veld in search of gold and diamonds. Since then mining is an important activity providing employment to local people. **G.** 1. Prairies cover parts of United States of America and parts of Canada. In USA, the grassland area is drained by the tributaries of Mississippi and the Canadian prairies are drained by the tributaries of Saskatchewan Rivers. Important cities are Edmonton, Saskatoon, Calgary and Winnipeg. 2. All farm houses are well equipped with grain collection sheds called Silos, which are tall steel structures. 3. Ploughing, sowing, threshing and storage are done with one single machine called the combined harvester. 4. The American buffalo or bison, badger, coyote, fox, antelope, prairie dog, rabbit and gopher are some native animals found here. 5. The climate of Veld moderate is due to: The high altitude of the plateau, The presence of oceans on three sides, and the cold Benguela current along the west coast.

UNIT 2 : HISTORY

CHAPTER 1 : INDIA IN MEDIEVAL PERIOD

A. 1. Historians did not rely extensively on court chronicles because the subject matter of the chronicles is mainly about the monarchs, and the chronicles provide little information about the general situation of the kingdom. 2. Ibn Batuta of Morocco, Nicolo Conti of Italy, Abdur Razzaq of persia and Athanasius Nikitin of Russia. 3. Coins give information regarding the state of polity and economy during the sultanate and Mughal periods.

B. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) **C.** 1. To make the study of history easier, it is divided into three periods. 2. The mughals provided instability and anarchy to the country for many decades. 3. Monuments give different types of evidences about the past. 4. Tahqiq-i-Hind was written by Al-Beruni.

D. 1. Medieval 2. Coins 3. Abdul hamid Lahori 4. Ibn Batuta **E.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True **F.** 1. The idea of geography and cultural entity did exist at that time, but the term 'Hindustan' did not carry any political meaning which we associate with it today. 2. In the past, foreigner is referred to any person who was not a part of the same society or culture. 3. Monuments give evidences of the wealth, greatness, technology and culture of the rulers of that period. 4. Chronicles of rulers and dynasties, biographies and autobiographies etc. two Indian literary sources of medieval history. **G.** 1.

The word 'medieval' comes from the latin words medius and aevum, which mean 'middle age'. Therefore, when a period is called medieval if it means that period which is in the middle of human history. Indian history is divided into three periods. The ancient period of Indian history is believed to end with the death of harsha in 700 CE. The medieval period of Indian history is

taken to extend from 700 to 1700 CE, i.e., when the Mughal empire started breaking up and the British began establishing their power medieval period and the later medieval period. 2. Many foreign travellers and scholars visited India during the medieval period. These travellers sometimes also visited the courts of the kings. They have left behind detailed accounts of their experiences in India. Historians rely on the writings of the foreign travellers for a fair and unbiased account of a king's reign. These accounts give information about the political, economic and social life of the people. Historians often compare this with the accounts written by court historians. 3. Today when we use the word, it conveys the meaning that India is a sovereign and secular republic. He used the term to express the area under the Delhi sultanate. When the Delhi sultanate extended its hold, the term 'Hindustan' included those areas as well. In the 16th century when Babur came to India, he used the term 'Hindustan' to include the geography, flora and fauna and culture of the people of the subcontinent.

CHAPTER 2 : NEW KINGDOMS

A. 1. The Rajput were very powerful. The tomars of Delhi, chauhans of Rajasthan, solankis of Gujarat, pratiharas of Kanauj and Chandels of Bundelkhand were the powerful Rajput kingdoms of the period. 2. Rajendra chola assumed the title of Gangaikondan. It means conqueror of Ganga. 3. Mandala is a spiritual and ritual symbol in Hinduism and Buddhism.

B. 1. (c) 2. (b) **C.** 1. The palas ruled in the region of Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand. 2. Nagabhata I established the Pratihara dynasty. 3. Mahmud Ghazni invaded India 17 times. 4. Tanjore was the capital of the cholas. **D.**

1. Son 2. Devapala 3. Muhammad Ghori 4. 17 5. King **E.** 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. c **F.** 1. The palas ruled in the region of Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand. The first ruler of the dynasty was Gopala. 2. The Tripartite Struggle weekend the Gurjara Pratiharas, the Palas and the Rashtrakutas. 3. Mahmud of Ghazni was one of the well-known rulers of Afghanistan. The purpose of his invasions of India was extended his control over parts of central Asia, Iran and north-western part of the subcontinent. He raided India 17 times, between 1000-1027 CE annexing Punjab. **G.** 1. Mohammad ghori was a general under the ghorid dynasty. Ghor, in Afghanistan, was a vassal state of the ghazni empire. When the ghaznis started weakening, the ghoris declared their independence in 1160 CE. In 1173 CE Mohammad Ghori become governor of the province of Ghazni. He then conquered Multan, Peshawar and Lahore. That brought him into conflict with Prithviraj Chauhan of Delhi. As seen earlier, he inflicted a crushing defeat on Prithviraj in the second Battle of Tarain in 1192 CE and established the beginning of Muslim rule in India. 2. The Gurjara Pratiharas were one of the most powerful of the various Gurjara clans and the empire they established came to be known as that of the Gurjara Pratiharas. A Brahman Harishchandra was the founder of the dynasty. Nagabhata established the Pratihara power and took control

of Ujjain. He was known for his repeated resistance to Arab invasion. After almost a century, Nagabatta II captured Kanauj, the imperial city of Harsha, and made it his capital. His grandson, Bhoja I, circa 836-886, was a powerful ruler. Under him the territory of the Gurjara pratiharas stretched from the foothills of the Himalayas to the River Narmada and from Bengal to Sind. The Gurjara-Pratihara Empire broke up into several independent kingdoms around 950 CE. Around 1019 CE, Mahmud of Ghazni took control of Kanauj. This spelt the end of the Pratihara dynasty. 3. Rajaraja I defeated the Cheras and took Madurai and overran the eastern Chalukyan kingdom. Rajaraja was succeeded by his son Rajendra I, who raised the Chola empire to a pinnacle of glory. Rajendra Chola undertook an expedition to north India around 1023 CE, defeated Mahipala of the Pala dynasty, and annexed Bihar, Odisha and Bengal. As a mark of his victorious campaign he is said to have carried water from the Ganga to his new capital, Gangaikondacholapuram. He also assumed the title of Gangaikondan ('conqueror of Ganga'). 4. Life during the Chola period centred around the temples. Its construction and maintenance offered jobs to a number of people. Each temple had its own priests, musicians, dancers, florists, cooks, carpenters, sweepers, potters, gardeners, washermen, and others. Different types of crafts were produced here. Religious, social and cultural functions were held in the temple premises. Schools, colleges and hospitals also grew around these temples. Thus we see that the temple was not only a place of worship but also the epicentre of social, economic and cultural life. 5. The Chola administration was highly systematized and well-organised. The vast empire was divided into six provinces or Mandalas, each governed by a viceroy. The provinces were further divided into districts or Nadus. Each Nadu was sub-divided into Kottamas or Kurramas consisting of a number of villages.

CHAPTER 3 : THE DELHI SULTANS

A. 1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was founder of the Slave Dynasty. 2. Razia was unable to rule the sultanate because she tried to reduce the power of the nobles and began taking major decisions without consulting them. 3. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's decision was to shift his capital a failure because the common people could not understand his great ideas and plans. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) **C.** Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish, Alauddin Khilji, Muhammad-bin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Sikandar Lodi, Ibrahim Lodi. **D.** 1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak 2. Razia sultana 3. Ibn Batuta 4. Devnagiri 5. Ibrahim Lodi **E.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True **F.** 1. The slave dynasty, The Khiljis, The Tughlaqs, The Sayyids, The Lodis. 2. Iltutmish was considered the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate. He consolidated his position in the north-west. In the east, he extended his empire up to Bengal. He also completed the Qutb Minar. 3. Muhammad-bin Tughlaq had great ideas and plans that failed because the common people could not understand. So, his shift of the capital to Devnagiri. 4. The main sources of revenue were allowed under

Holy Islamic Law. Land was the chief source of revenue. Four kinds of taxes Khiraj, Khamsa, Zakat, Jazia for the Delhi Sultanate. **G.** 1. Balban was the most powerful ruler of the dynasty. He re-organized and strengthened the army. He fought against the local rulers and defeated many of them. He also fortified the north-western borders against Mongol raids. Balban made the Sultan's position supreme. He introduced the Persian custom of *sijdah* or prostration before the sultan and *paibos* or kissing the feet of the sultan. The orthodox Muslims opposed this as according to them, a human being should prostrate only before God. Balban died in 1287 CE, and his successors were weak and incompetent. The throne of Delhi was captured by a noble called Jalal-ud-din Khilji, who laid the foundation of the Khilji dynasty. 2. Alauddin Khilji was the first Turkish sultan to build an empire in India. He was a brilliant general and a shrewd administrator. Under him, the Delhi sultanate witnessed a period of territorial expansion. His first campaign was against Gujarat. In 1306 CE, Alauddin invaded Devagiri in the Deccan. The campaign was led by his trusted general, Malik Kafur. Devagiri was easily defeated and annexed. As a result, Malik Kafur was given the charge of all the southern campaigns. His armies went on to subdue Warangal and the Hoysala kingdom. The campaign earned the sultanate a huge booty. He was against excessive indulgence, and banned wine parties among the nobles. He himself stopped drinking wine. He died in 1316 CE. His death hastened the end of the Khilji dynasty and paved the way for the rise of the Tughlaqs. 3. (i) Taxation in the doab: To increase revenue collection, the Sultan raised the land tax in the doab region at a time when the entire region was in the grip of famine. This caused widespread discontent among the peasants of the area. Due to this the Sultan had to take his orders back. (ii) Qarachil expedition: To secure the northern frontiers of the Sultanate, he sent an army to the Kangra region. After annexing this region, the army proceeded towards Tibet. It suffered heavy loss of lives. 4. Timur was a Central Asia Turk who had embraced Islam and set up a kingdom in Samarkand. As Timur marched towards Delhi, he met with little resistance. The Sultan's army was easily defeated, Timur entered Delhi, and the city was destroyed and left in ruins. Timur also ransacked Meerut and Jammu. The Tughlaq empire never recovered from this blow. 5. Under Delhi Sultanate, the society was divided into four chief groups namely aristocrats, priests, town dwellers and the peasants. The rich, nobles and the Sultan lived in a great luxury. The nobility checked the royal power. In 13th Century, the nobility was composed of persons of foreign origin belonging to two groups namely Turkish slaves-nobles and the non-Turkish foreigners of high birth. Out of the two groups of nobles the Turks were more powerful. Throughout the sultanate period, the relation between crown and nobility varied according to the character and personal ability of the Sultan. The nobility was not a single, united political order. They exercised check on the royal power not as an institution.

CHAPTER 4 : THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

A. 1. Babur laid the foundations of the Mughal Empire in India. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat. 2. Akbar was very farsighted. He wanted to have friendly relations with the Rajputs for the stability of the Mughal Empire. 3. Aurangzeb came to power from the Marathas. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) **C.** 1. Kamran, hindal, askari 2. Shahjahanbad 3. Darashikah, murad, shuza 4. Fatehpur sikri **D.** 1. Ibrahim Lodi 2. Todarmal 3. William Hawkins 4. Mansabdari 5. Tuzuk-I Baburi **E.** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b **F.** 1. First Battle of Panipat 2. Humayun have to flee from his kingdom because he was defeated twice by sher khan-at chausa in 1539 CE and near Kanauj in 1540 CE. He returned to India after 15 years and occupied Delhi and Agra in 1555 CE. 3. William Hawkins and sir Thomas Roe. 4. The most important feature of the administration of the army under the Mughals was the mansabdari system. **G.** 1. The main achievements of Shershah suri: (i) He re-organized the civil and military administration and introduced numerous reforms in land revenue administration. (ii) He encouraged trade by introducing a new currency, reducing custom duties and building an excellent network of roads. 2. After taking reins of the empire in his hands, Akbar decided to conquer the areas outside his empire. He conquered Gwalior, Ajmer, and Jaunpur. Malwa was annexed in 1561, Chittor in 1568, and Ranthambhor in 1569. Between 1570-85, he led a number of military campaigns in Gujarat, East Bihar, and Odisha. During 1585-1605, he conquered areas of North West and the Deccan. Qandahar, Kashmir, and Kabul were annexed. In the Deccan Berar, Khandesh, and parts of Ahmednagar were won by the Mughals. Thus, Akbar controlled almost entire India. 3. Jahangir (1605-1627 CE), son of Akbar, came to the throne after Akbar's death in 1605 CE. The new ruler of Mewar, Rana Amar Singh, like his father Rana Pratap, had not submitted to the Mughals. So, Jahangir led a campaign against him. The Rana was defeated in 1614 CE but because Rana had provided refuge to Jahangir when he had revolted against his father Akbar, he was given liberal terms. Thereafter, he remained loyal to the Mughal emperor. Jahangir's reign was, however, marked by several revolts. Guru Arjan Dev was martyred during this period, thus alienating the sikh community. Even Jahangir's son prince Khurram rebelled against him in the last years of his reign. Jahangir wrote his own biography, known as Tuzuk-i-jahangri. 4. Aurangzeb, the king Aurangzeb was an orthodox, God-fearing ruler. Unlike the earlier Mughal emperors, he had a very simple lifestyle. That is why he was popularly called 'Zinda pir, or a 'living saint'. As a ruler, Aurangzeb was short-sighted. He became extremely unpopular when he introduced 'jaziya', the poll-tax which the non- Muslims had to pay. People reacted strongly against this discrimination on religious grounds. Gradually, the policies of Aurangzeb pushed the empire towards decline. Aurangzeb was the last of

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

CHAPTER 5 : MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE

A. 1. The Parsvanatha Temple, the vishwanath Temple, and the Kandariya Mahadev Temple built in 'nagara' style. 2. The main shrine of the chief deity room was known as garbhagriha. 3. The Indo-Islamic Style of architecture was further improved. 4. Shah jahan was a great builder because he used white marble in constructing his buildings. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) **C.** 1. Parsvanatha, Vishwanath, Kandariya 2. Mukteshwara 3. Ratha, shore, Kailasanath 4. Qutub minar, Alai Darwaza, Alai Minar 5. Tajmahal, Redfort, jama masjid **D.** 1. Chandella 2. Shiva, Vishnu 3. Mandapa 4. Jahanpanah 5. Jahangir **E.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True **F.** 1. Adina Masjid, Dakhil Darwaza, Chittorgarh fort, Gol Gumbaz, etc. 2. Red Fort, Humayun's tomb, Qutb Minar, Jantar Mantar, etc. 3. Sun temple and Lingaraja temple. 4. Natural and beautiful inlay work is done called the Pietra Dura . it's used inside and outside the Taj Mahal. **G.** 1. The unique features of the south Indian temples are: In the later centuries temple became bigger and grander. The gateway of the temple was called gopuram. The main shrine of the chief deity room was known as garbhagriha. The images of gods and goddesses were kept there. These images were made of stone or bronze. On top of the main shrine was a tall structure called shikhara. Another structure, situated in front of the main shrine, was called the mandapa. It was an audience hall where people gathered for prayers. 2. The important monuments built by the Delhi sultans are Red fort, Humayun's tomb, Qutb Minar, Jantar Mantar, etc. 3. The buland darwaza, the tomb of Sheikh salim Chishti, the Panch Mahal, etc., are some pieces of the architectural grandeur of Akbar's time. Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, near Agra, was started by Akbar and completed by his son, Jahangir. The buildings in Fatehpur sikri, the city built by Akbar, such as the buland darwaza, Panch Mahal, palace of Birbal, Jodha Bai's palace, Diwan-i-Aam, etc. are built of red sandstone. The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti is also located at Fatehpur Sikri. It is built of white marble. Akbar also built forts, palaces and other structures. The Govind Dev Temple at Vrindaban is made of red sandstone and has a mixed architectural style. 4. Shah Jahan known as the Engineer King because many forts, buildings, mosques, palaces and gardens were constructed by shah jahan at Agra, Kabul, Kashmir, Delhi, Lahore and Kandahar. Some of the finest monuments of our country were built during his reign. 5. (a). The Red Fort is rectangular in shape and is built along the river Yamuna. There are two main gates- the Delhi Gate and the Lahore Gate. A moat runs all along the fort wall, except the river side. Inside, there are several notable

buildings such as the Diwan-i-Aam, the Diwan-i-Khas and Rang mahal. The Red fort was the residence of the royal family till the mid-19th century. The Diwan-i-Aam and Diwan-i-Khas in the Red Fort are richly decorated and are works of great beauty. (b)Shah jahan used white marble in constructing his buildings. The most famous is the Taj Mahal built at Agra. This was built in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. This mausoleum was built under the supervision of Ustad Isha of Iran. It was the fruit of labour of 20 thousand men, who toiled for 22 years. It was constructed in the midst of a huge garden. Four high marble minarets have been erected on the four corners of the platform. Natural and beautiful inlay work is done (called the pietra Dura) both inside and outside the Taj Mahal.

CHAPTER 6 : TOWNS, TRADERS AND CRAFTSMEN

A. 1. Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq built his new capital at Daulatabad in 327 CE. 2. Arabs founded the city of Masulipatnam. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) **C.** 1. Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar. 2. Haridwar, Kedarnath and Badrinath were famous Pilgrimage centres. 3. Krishnadeva Raya was the greatest ruler of the Tuluva dynasty. 4. Masulipatnam is situated in the Bay of Bengal. **D.** 1. Capitals 2. Akbar 3. Iron 4. Silk route 5. 1612 CE. **E.** 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d **F.** 1. The towns grew around the temples as pilgrimage centres. 2. The traders move in groups because they had to pass through many kingdoms and forests, they formed guilds to protect their interests. 3. Masulipatnam, also known as Machilipatnam, get its name from a gateway to the city decorated with the eyes of fish (machli). It was founded in the fourteenth century by the Arabs. **G.** 1. Masulipatnam was founded in the fourteenth century by the Arabs. It was a port from where the French, British and Dutch traded during the seventeenth century. It was a prime production centre of fine chintz, which was much in demand in the south-east Asian markets. A royal order from the Qutub Shahi ruler permitted the Dutch to establish a factory at Masulipatnam. It is the administrative centre of the Krishna district in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Masulipatnam is famous for its Kalamkari art.

CHAPTER 7 : TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES

A. 1. Tribal societies did not follow the social rules and rituals prescribed by Bramanas, not were divided into unequal castes. 2. Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra. 3. In 1671 CE, the Ahoms, led by commander-in chief, Lachit Barphukan. **B.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) **C.** 1. Varna 2. Khokhar 3. Tanda 4. Gonds 5. Buranjis **D.** 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d **E.** 1. Nomadic pastoralists used to travel from place to place with their animals, in search of better pastures. 2. A clan is a group of families or households claiming descent from a common ancestor under different chiefs. 3. Banjaras were the most important trader nomads. **F.** 1. Nagas, Ahoms are important tribes found in the north-east. 2. The most important trader nomads were

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Banjaras. Sultan Alauddin Khilji used Banjaras to move grain to city markets. The Mughal emperor Jahangir wrote that Banjaras used to collect grains from different area and sell it in towns. Banjaras even used to transport grains for Mughals during war with as many as 10,000 bullocks. **G.** 1. The gonds were the most important tribal groups-the gonds in Central India. The name gond is derived from the Telugu word 'Konda' which means a hill. The gonds in medieval times had emerged as a powerful nomadic tribal group. Several gond kingdom surfaced in Mughal times. They were called the 'Raj Gonda'. One of the most powerful Gond ruler was Rani Durgavati. She is famous in India history for refusing to submit to the Mughal Emperor Akbar, who wanted to conquer the interiors of central India as part of his goal of conquering the whole of India. Rani Durgavati's kingdom was one of the five traditionally independent Gond states. Jabalpur was her capital. She was offered the choice of becoming a vassal of the Mughals and live peacefully. However, she refused to bow before Akbar. In the fight that ensued, the queen died fighting. The kingdom finally fell to the Marathas in 1789. The region controlled by the Gonds was subsequently taken over by the British in 1817. 2. The Ahoms had brought with them Tai culture, beliefs and other practices to Assam. They possessed a rich treasure of literature written in the ancient Tai script. At first, the Ahoms spoke the Tai language and followed their traditional religion. Over time, however, the Assamese language was adopted as the official language of the state. The rulers and the raj mantris, or senior ministers, started following Hindusim. The rest of the people. However, continued to worship tribal gods. The Tai Ahoms do not speak the Tai language. The Ahoms also posses a vast collection of Assamese literature in the form of astrological texts, folk tales, stories from the jataka, etc. The Ahoms maintained detailed chronicles, or records, of their times. These records were called buranjis and are an excellent source of information about Ahom society, history and culture.

CHAPTER 8 : RELIGIOUS IDEAS IN THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

A. 1. Bhakti saints laid stress on the devotion towards God or His various forms. 2. Alvars were vaishnavites (devotees of vishnu). 3. Mirabai was bhakti saints. The distinguishing feature of the bhakti saints was their extreme love and devotion to God. 4. Guru Nanak founded sikhism. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) **C.** 1. Dohas 2. Bhajan 3. Bhakti 4. Sufi

D. 1. Bhakti, sufi 2. Tamil 3. Varagunavarman II 4. Narsi Mehta 5. Pirs **E.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **F.** 1. The main contribution of the Alvar saints wandered from temple to temple singing devotional songs. Many temples were constructed at shrines associated with them. 2. Sufi means 'Wool' in Arabic- the Sufis wore simple woollen garments which reflected the kind of simple life they led. The sufi pirs believed in meditation, love and devotion to God rather than in rituals and rigid customs. 3. Janeshwar Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram, Sukkubai are popular saint-poets of Maharashtra.

The regional tradition focused on the vitthala in pandharpur on the notion of a personal God embedded in the hearts of the people. 4. The main such groups were the Nathpanthis, siddhacharyas and yogis. These groups believed in renunciation of the world. 5. Kabir believed that God is one but people called him by different names. A disciple of saint Ramanda, he completely rejected all religious traditions and practices like idol worship, caste distinction, etc. many of his followers came from the so called lower castes. **G.** 1. Guru Nanak was born in 1469 CE in Rai Bhai di Talvandi. He spent a lot of time with religious and spiritual people. He emphasized the role of the guru for approaching God. He said that people should be judged by their deeds and not their birth. Guru Nanak allowed women to attend his sermons and discouraged the practice of purdah. He condemned practices like sati. Guru Nanak preached that people should follow a rightful path of conduct comprised of truth, lawful earning, wishing well of others, good intention and service to god. He laid emphasis on devotional gatherings called satsangs. His philosophy combined threads from both Hinduism and Islam. Guru Nanak passed away in 1539 CE. After his death, his ideas led to the formation of Sikhism. His teachings are contained in the Adi Granth. His message was called Gurbani in punjabi and forms the basis of the Guru Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of the Sikhs. He was succeeded by nine other gurus or teachers. 2. New Bhakti movements emerged between 7th to 9th centuries, in south India. The Bhakti saints spread the message of Bhakti and devotion to God among all sections of the society, irrespective of their castes. These saints were highly critical of Jainism and Buddhism. They used Tamil language and not Sanskrit for preaching and composing their hymns. The Alvars and the Nayanars strengthened the Bhakti Movement in south India from the 7th to the 9th centuries CE. Their writings were in Tamil and Telugu which were understood by the common people. The Alvars were Vaishnavites while the Nayanars were Shaivites. These saints wandered from temple to temple singing devotional songs. Many temples were constructed at shrines associated with them.

CHAPTER 9 : THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURE

A. 1. Kannada language is spoken in Karnataka. 2. Rajputana 3. The famous dance of Odisha is Odissi. **B.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) **C.** 1. Chera 2. Vishnu 3. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah 4. Kangra 5. Sultan Sikander Shah **D.** 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. e 5. a **E.** 1. Bharatnatyam, Kathakali, Odissi, Kuchipudi and Manipuri are the classical dances of India. 2. Rajputs of Rajasthan fought bravely and believed in dying on the battlefield rather than being defeated. 3. The Chera kingdom Mahodayapuram was established in the ninth century in the south-western part of the peninsula, part of present day Kerala. The language of this region was Malayalam. Malayalam language and script in inscriptions was introduced by the Cheras. 4. Kathak evolved in Northern India.

Kathak evolved as a distinct dance form in 15th and 16th century under the Bhakti Movement. The legend of Radha-Krishana was erected as folk plays known as Rasa-lila. **F.** 1. Bengal has had a rich and distinct cultural heritage. The bengali language has evolved due to the influence of sanskrit on the local dialects since the mauryan era. Bengal was a regional kingdom under the palas in the pre-sultanate era. Languages like persian and Arabic also had an impact on the evolution of bengali. Early bengali literature mostly comprised of translations of sanskrit works. Folk literature also evolved in an oral tradition, comprising of fairy tales, folk tales and ballads. The advent of the bhakti movement was a new phase in the development of Bengali literature. 2. The new settlers wanted teachers and leaders who were called as pirs. The word pirs included religious personalities, saints or sufis, deified soldiers, hindu and buddhist deities and even animistic spirits. The pirs cult was popular in Bengal. In late 15th century to late 19th century, Bengal even witnessed a temple building spree. Many rulers got temples and religious structures built to show their power and earn their piety. Many low social groups like kolu and kansari worked for building of brick and terracotta temples in Bengal. It opened new avenues. The social and economic position of many families improved. 3. The double-roofed (Dochala) and four-roofed (chauchala) structure of thatched hut was copied by temples. It was a typical style of Bengali architecture. In comparatively four-roofed structure, four-triangular roofs were placed on the four walls to converge on a curved line or point. Temples were usually made on a square platform. While the interiors were plain, other walls of temples were decorated by ornamental tiles, terracotta tablets and paintings. A classical example of such a temple is the shyamary temple in Vishnupur in the Bankura district of West Bengal. 4. The medieval architecture of Bengal was very different from that of the rest of India. Both temples and mosques were built here during this period. But what was unique about medieval Bengali architecture was the extensive use of terracotta and burnt bricks as the building material, and the inverted-boat –shaped roof of the temples. Several terracotta temples were built here during the medieval period, of which some still survive. The 16th century Jor Bangla and stepped Rasmancha Temple are excellent examples of temples of this style. They are covered by richly carved terracotta tiles that depict scenes from the Hindu epics.

CHAPTER 10 : POLITICAL FORMATIONS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

A. 1. Sultan Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk 2. Surajamal established the kingdom of Bharatpur. 3. Guru Arjun dev provided shelter to Jahangir's rebellious son Khusrau. **B.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) **D.** 1. Central, state 2. Later mughals

3. Guru Gobind Singh 4. Saadat Khan 5. Peshwa

E. 1. e 2. c 3. f 4. a 5. d 6. b

F. 1. Nadir Shah was the ruler of Iran, plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and carried away immense wealth, including the Kohinoor diamond and the Jewel-studded peacock throne of Shah Jahan. 2. Sayyid brothers were known as the kingmakers during the reign of the Later Mughals. Because he were part of a group of nobles who became so powerful that they were able to put the people of their choice on the Mughal throne and remove the ones who displeased them. 3. Chin Qilich Khan was the founder of the state of Hyderabad. In 1761, it was ruled by Nizam Ali. He was granted the title of Nazam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah by the Mughal emperor. So his dynasty came to be known as Asaf Jahi dynasty. 4. The territories were divided into two types-swarajya or homeland which was directly under the Marathas and the Mughali lands which were their authority. There were two main taxes levied-chauth and sardeshmukhi. 5. Power passed into the hands of Brahman ministers called 'Peshwas'. 6. The Jats peasants, under their leader Gokula, rose in rebellion against the high taxes levied by the Mughal rulers. One of their kings, Surajmal, established the kingdom of Bharatpur. In 1691 CE, the rebels reappeared in greater force and captured Akbar's tomb.

G. 1. The Mughal empire began to decline during the reign of Aurangzeb. He did not reflect the same political skill or statesmanship of his predecessors who had earlier involved various other groups in the task of governance. Aurangzeb's policy of annexation created a lot of pressure in terms of the administration of the empire. Revenue collection became uneven as the centre could not access a large part of the revenue from the province. Aurangzeb's rigid policies and actions made the Rajputs, the Jats, the Sikhs and the Marathas revolt against the Mughals. Aurangzeb's successors were weak and could never emulate the accomplishments of their predecessors. 2. Mysore became a powerful kingdom under Hyder Ali. He started his career as a foot soldier and gradually rose to become the ruler of Mysore in 1761. As a ruler, he controlled the rebellious zamindars and improved the condition of the peasants. He also modernized his army. With the help of the French, he established a modern arsenal at Dindigul. Hyder Ali was succeeded by his son, Tipu Sultan. Tipu was deeply influenced by the ideas of the French Revolution. He introduced modern weapons in his army and made an effort to build a modern navy. He also realized the importance of trade and industry and tried to introduce modern industries in India. 3. Shivaji started on his mission of conquest when he was just 18, in 1644-45 CE. Within 11 years, he had laid the foundation of the Maratha Empire by capturing the whole of the Konkan. He built a fort at Raigarh and made his capital there. This kind of hidden warfare is called guerrilla warfare. The element of surprise gave the Marathas a great advantage over their enemies. Shivaji built strong navy ports at Suvarnadurg and other places to protect his territory from attacks through the sea route.

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He caused enough damage to paralyse trade in Gujarat and the entire Mughal Empire. Shivaji crowned himself as 'chhatrapati' or sovereign ruler in poona in 1674 CE. He overran the Deccan, capturing Ginjee and Vellore in South India, and Kopal and bellary below keveri in karnataka. He died at Rajgarh in 1680 after ruling for only six years. In this short time, he founded the Maratha kingdom, which dominated western India for a century and a Half. 4. Murshid Quli Khan was the founder of the state of Bengal. He was appointed as the naib, deputy to the governor of the province. He also commanded the revenue administration of the state. He took the following steps to reduce the Mughal influence in Bengal: Transferred all Mughal Jagirdars to odisha. Ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal. Now the revenue was collected in cash with great strictness from all zamindars and those who were unable to pay were forced to sell their lands to bigger zamindars. 5. (a) The Marathas became weak after their defeat in the Third battle of Panipat in 1761. This battle ended the possibility of the Marathas establishing an all-India empire. The various Maratha chiefs broke away and started ruling over small areas. The battle of panipat also gave an opportunity to the english east India company to consolidate its power in India. (b) Tipu sultan was deeply influenced by the ideas of the French Revolution. He introduced modern weapons in his army and made an effort to build a modern navy. He also realized the importance of trade and industry and tried to introduce modern industries in India. He died fighting the British during the course of the Fourth Anglo-Mysore war.

UNIT 3 : CIVICS

CHAPTER I : ON EQUALITY

A. 1. The essence of democracy is equality. 2. Rosa park was an African. 3. Universal Adult Franchise is a very important aspect of democratic societies. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) **C.** 1. Law 2. Untouchability 3. Adult 4. USA 5. 1964 **D.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False **E.** 1. The universal adult franchise is one of the most important characteristics of our country. It instills a sense of pride and equality among the citizens; even the poor people get a feeling of self-worth and self-confidence. 2. Religion based discrimination is valuing or treating a person or group differently because of what they do or do not believe. 3. The importance of midday meal scheme is a multi-faceted programme that, among other things, seeks to address issues of food security, lack of nutrition and access to education on a pan nation scale. 4. All persons are equal before law means that no one can be discriminated against on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth etc. people committing the same crime are punished equally, regardless of their status. **F.** 1. Civil rights movement began in USA in 1905s in which African-American people demanded equal rights and an end to racial discrimination. This movement initiated on 1 December 1955 with

the incidence that happened with Rosa Parks. Rosa Parks was an African-American woman. She was tired from a long day at work so she refused to surrender her seat on a bus to a white man on 1 December 1955. Her refusal led to her arrest. This started that day started a huge agitation against the unequal ways in which African-Americans were treated and this came to be known as the civil rights movement. Martin Luther King, Jr. was an inspiration to the people during the American civil rights movement and he showed his followers the path of non-violence, peaceful resistance in opposition to black domination. Through the struggle of the black people, civil rights act came into force in 1964. It banned discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. All schools were opened to African-American children also and they no longer had to attend separate schools specially set up for them. All citizens were equal before law and enjoyed equal protection of law.

2. Two programmes which promote 'equality' in India are: Midday meal scheme Equal opportunities in private schools Midday meal scheme is the world's longest school feeding programme, reaching out to about 120,000,000 children in over 1,265,000 schools and Education Guarantee scheme centres across the country. Realising that there exists a gulf in the types of schools that the rich and poor go to, in some states the government has made it mandatory for private schools to reserve a minimum number for the children belonging to the economically backward groups. The above provision has been initiated to make sure that weaker sections too, in terms of quality educations, get equal opportunities.

3. The Article 15 of our constitution states that no discrimination can be made among people on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. It states the following: 1. The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. 2. No citizen shall, on the ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, restriction or condition with regard to: (a). access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or (b). the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of state funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

CHAPTER 2 : FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

A. 1. The chief Minister is the real and nominal head of the state government. 2. The Vidhan Sabha is the lower house. 3. A money bill is the one which deals with the financial matters. **B.** 1. 6 years 2. (a) 3. (b) **C.** 1. States 2. President 3. Vidhan parishad, legislative council 4. Bill 5. Cabinet **D.** 1. b 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. d **E.** 1. MLA is elected from a constituency. All the states do not have the same number of MLAs. The number is decided by the number of constituencies in the state, which in turn is decided by the population of the state. And the life of an assembly is normally for five years. 2. The main functions of the legislature are making laws and presenting the budget.

Laws are made for those subjects that come under the state list. While the central government makes laws on subjects that are of national importance, like defense, foreign affairs, banking, railways, etc. the state government makes laws on subjects of local importance, like agriculture, trade and commerce, education, etc. 3. The constitution states that the head of the state is the Governor but in reality, the Governor is only the nominal head of the executive. The real head of the executive is the chief minister who is assisted by the council of ministers. 4. Cabinet ministers hold charge of different portfolios and may be assisted by the ministers of state or Deputy ministers. The cabinet makes all important decisions. **F. 1. The important functions of the chief minister are :** (i) The chief minister advises the governor on the selection of the council of ministers and its size. (ii) He presides over meetings of the cabinet. Other powers of the chief minister include distribution of portfolios to other ministers and appointment of a deputy chief minister, if so desired. (iii) He or she may retain charge of some portfolios. **2. The powers and functions of the governor are :** (i) The Governor invites the leader of the party which has won majority of seats in the state elections to form the government. (ii) The Governor appoints the Chief Minister, Council of Ministers and all other high ranking officials of the state. (iii) He/she also has the power to dissolve the Vidhan Sabha. (iv) Bills can become laws only if they are signed by the Governor. (v) The Governor is consulted by the president in the appointment of judges to the high court. 3. A state legislative usually consists of the governor of the state and one house of legislative called the Vidhan Sabha. Some states have one house while others have two. where there is one house, it is called the Legislative Assembly and where there are two houses, the upper house is called Legislative council and Lower house is called Legislative Assembly. 4. Legislative Assembly consists of the elected representatives of the people. They are elected directly by the people. They are called the Members of the Legislative Assembly or MLAs. Any citizen of India who has attained the age of twenty-five, is not holding any post of profit in the government, who has not been convicted by a court with imprisonment of 2 years or more and who is of sound mind, is eligible to become a member of the legislature. 5. An ordinary bill can be introduced in either the upper or the lower house. When a bill is tabled, it is discussed and debated upon. After the bill has been debated, it is put to vote. If it is passed in the vidhan sabha by a majority, it is then sent to the vidhan parishad for debate and vote. The vidhan parishad cannot keep the bill for more than six months. Once a bill has been passed, it is sent to the Governor for his/her signature.

CHAPTER 3 : MEDIA AND ADVERTISING

A. 1. Media is the term which applies to the communication. **2.** Jammu and Kashmir **3.** Advertising is the process of publishing a product or service, of trying to sell a product or service by drawing people's attention to the

product. **B.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) **D.** 1. True 2. False 3. False **E.** 1. Advertising is the process of publishing a product or service, of trying to sell a product or service by drawing people's attention to the product. 2. Newspapers, magazines, films, radio, television, web world, billboards, books, CDs, DVDs, video cassettes, computer games and other forms of publishing. Usually it is called mass media. 3. Buyers or consumers are included in commercial advertising. **F.** 1. Different agencies which help in contacting the masses and forming public opinion are called media/mass media. Such agencies include press or newspapers, electronic mediums-radio, television and cinema. These different agencies of media/mass media prove helpful in democracy. Newspapers, magazines etc. not only provide information about national and international matters, but also acquaint the masses with various political ideologies. Newspapers guide the people and enable them to form their own opinion and to express it. That is why, the press is called the 'Lighthouse of Democracy'. 2. In the present modern age of expression and information technology, the television and radio are important mass media. The radio and Tv have a greater mass appeal than the press, as they can even reach the illiterate community effectively and help them also the form their opinions on the current happenings. Apart from radio and television, cinema too is a powerful mass media. The cinema along with a strong story, music and dance, natural surroundings, humour, action while giving a heavy dose of entertainment. Cinema tries to project the goods and bad, and ups and downs of life. The visual nature of cinema and the gloss and glamour attached to the industry makes it susceptible to some negativity as well. However, with a little government check, cinema can also play a role in solving social problems. 3. The Right to information Act was the outcome of a movement which advocated citizens right to information from the government. This movement was strngthened by the ruling of the supreme court of India that the right to information was implied in Article 19 of the India constitution. The Act specifies that citizens have a right to-request any information, take copies of documents, inspect documents, works and records, take certified samples of materials of work. They can also obtain information in the form of printouts, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode. 4. Advertising is the process of publishing a product or service, of trying to sell a product or service by drawing people's attention to the product. Advertising is a means of communication between the seller and the buyer. Sellers find advertising the best and quickest way to reach the widest section of consumers. Not only do advertisements inform us about the product, they impress, inspire and influence us to go and buy them. Often the success or failure of a product depends on the effectiveness of the advertising strategy.

CHAPTER 4 : MARKETS AROUND US

A. 1. A market is a system that enables buyers and sellers to exchange goods and services. 2. We need a market because it links the producers
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and consumers of goods and services, through intermediaries such as wholesalers, retailers, etc. 3. Demand refers to willingness of a consumer to buy a particular commodity at a particular period of time. **B.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) **C.** 1. In a market goods are sold. 2. The shops in the neighbourhood are called neighbourhood markets. 3. Buying and selling of goods takes place in a market. 4. Goods sold in a weekly market are cheaper than the markets. **D.** 1. Market 2. Advertising 3. Cheaper 4. Credit 5. Bulk **E.** 1. e 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. d **F.** 1. The term market in the wider sense means an area in which buyers and sellers of particular goods are in contact with one another. Its important factors are availability, convenience, credit, price, quality, income cycle. 2. Retail cater to our everyday needs because they have direct links with the customers. 3. Convenience, price and quality are the factors which affect the people's access to markets. 4. A speciality store deals with only one kind or category of products such as clothes, shoes, medicines etc. for example apparel and shoe manufactures like Reebok and Nike etc. are speciality stores. 5. A mall is a shopping complex that has a number of retail outlets. They are seen as shopping and entertainment venues because they also have food joints, entertainment centres and cinemas in addition to retail shops. 6. A retailer sells products to consumers for their personal use. They buy goods from either the manufactures or the wholesalers and sell it to the customers. They sell different kinds of goods to the people. The retailers, offer many benefits to suppliers as well as customers. They have direct links with the consumers. **G.** 1. Wholesale market is a market from where the retail shopkeepers bring different articles and further sell it to their customers. The importance of wholesale market is: (i) The customer can get better prices if he purchase in bulk. (ii) Customer can have a lot of options for the bulk purchase. (iii) Most customers prefer to buy in bulk to save trips to the supermarket. 2. The produce is in a state and the market in another state then one main intermediary comes in his way. He may be a wholesaler or an agent who buys the farmer's produce in bulk and himself arranges for the transport of such articles to distant wholesale-markets. In any way the intermediaries play an important part in the fruit, vegetables and even in the grain market. Thus when different things come to us don't forget that between the producer and the customer various intermediaries are involved.

CHAPTER 5 : ROLE OF GENDER

A. 1. The way each society perceives what a 'man' is and what a 'women' is and what their different roles and responsibilities are is called gender. 2. Gender is a stereotype. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) **C.** 1. Inequality 2. Vary 3. Hierarchical 4. Invisible **D.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False **E.** 1. Gender equality at school can be improved in quality if : The school is a place where girls and boys feel safe, are safe and where they are respected and valued. The school recognizes its active role in the construction of gender

and is committed to practices that reflect gender equality. All students have access to an effective and rewarding education. 2. A gender role is a set pattern of behavior that a man or a woman is expected to follow in a society. Gender roles may vary from society to society. 3. A gender role is a set pattern of behavior that a man or a woman is expected to follow in a society. Gender roles may vary from society to society. In any given society they may also change over time. A person becomes aware of his or her gender role as he or she interacts with other members of the society, in the family, in the community, in school and in public places. **F.** 1. Do it yourself. 2. **Major areas of discrimination against women in India :** a. **Lack of education :** In villages, families are less likely to educate girls more than boys. Girls are often made to give up education and stay at home to help out in the housework. b. **Malnutrition :** India has exceptionally high rates of child malnutrition. Tradition in India requires that women eat last and least throughout their lives, even when pregnant. Malnourished women give birth to malnourished children.

CHAPTER 6 : ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH

A. 1. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. 2. Medical tourists are the foreigners who visit any country specifically for medical treatment at hospitals. **B.** 1. India 2. Fourth 3. Government **C.** 1. Mental and physical strain can cause illness. 2. India is fourth largest exporter of medicines. 3. Kerala is one of the most progressive states in India in terms of social welfare. **D.** 1. Health 2. Producer 3. Medical 4. Villages 5. Urban **E.** 1. Public health services include the whole chain of health clinics and hospitals operated by the government. 2. The government provides a health centre with a nurse and village health worker working under the superintendence of doctors at the primary health centre. 3. District hospitals are provided while large cities have multi-specialty hospitals. These hospitals are called public as the government provides health care to all citizens and the resources required to operate these come from taxes paid by public. 4. Anganwadis were started by the Indian government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition. **F.** 1. Do it yourself. 2. Yes public health care effective in India. Government takes care of health by preventing spreading of diseases like malaria, jaundice, chikengunya, diarrhoea, tuberculosis. For effective implementation it is necessary to involve people in organization of programs for this purpose. It is the duty of government to ensure right to life to all. For this it is essential that people get timely treatment especially during emergency situations. 3. Public health services better than private health services thus an important feature of public healthcare service system is that the public healthcare comes for free or at a low cost.

In India private health services are increasing but public health services have deteriorated. In most of the urban areas private services are run for a profit, while medicines are expensive. Majority of the population cannot afford the treatment. However, private services even misuse their service by recommending unnecessary medicines, injections or saline bottles when mild medicine can be very sufficient. In India hardly 20% of the population can afford the expensive medical treatment due to poverty and hardships.

CHAPTER 7 : STRUGGLES FOR EQUALITY

A. 1. Martin Luther King, Jr. was famous for his struggle against the whites in the form of Civil Rights Movement. **B.** 1. Constitution 2. Rights 3. 1978 4. Narmada **C.** 1. USA 2. Tribal's 3. Private 4. Cooperatives **D.** 1. False 2. False 3. True **E.** 1. Tawa Matsya Sangh was an organization fighting for the rights of the displaced tribals of the Satpura forest in Madhya Pradesh. 2. With the Tawa Matsya Sangh taking over the fishing, fish workers were able to increase their earnings substantially. 3. The Indian Constitution recognizes all Indian citizens as equal citizens without any discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, religion, sex, creed and status. 4. The Indian constitution gives due respect to equality of all citizens. The workers hope that the Indian constitution should promote equality so that all communities become participants in the race of development. The Indian constitution promotes equality, dignity and it is hoped that a bright future waits for Indians over the country. **F.** 1. The newly formed Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) organized rallies and a chakka jam, demanding their right to continue fishing for their livelihood. In response to their protests, the government created a committee to assess the issue. The committee recommended that fishing rights be granted to the villagers for their livelihood. In 1996, the Madhya Pradesh government decide to give to the people displaced by the Tawa dam the fishing rights for the reservoir. 2. The Indian constitution recognizes all Indian citizens as equal citizens without any discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, religion, sex, creed and status. All adults thus, in India have right to vote on the basis of 'one man, one vote'. However, in reality this is not true. Take the example of poor workers, weavers, small farmers. All these were exploited by their masters. Poverty and Lack of resources have made people's live unequal. Likewise, people are even discriminated on the basis of caste, religion, sex, etc. it leads to social discrimination and struggle for equality.

MODEL TEST PAPER – I

A. 1. Jahangir 2. Poles 3. 17 4. USA 5. Humidity **B.** 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. b **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False **D.** 1. Weather is the condition of atmosphere at a particular place and time. It can be sunny, cloudy, rainy, humid, warm or cold. It changes very often. It is experienced over a small area While Climate is the sum total of average weather conditions at a

particular place over a longer period of time. It is experienced over a large area, e.g. desert type of climate, monsoon type of climate, equatorial type of climate etc. 2. The hot lava that flows out during volcanic eruptions cools down, solidifies over a period of time and forms igneous rocks while the deposition of broken rock materials in the layers form the sedimentary rocks. 3. The hot lava that flows out during volcanic eruptions cools down, solidifies over a period of time and forms igneous rocks. Igneous rocks are also called primary rocks While Tiny particles of rocks called sediments are carried by agents like wind, water and glaciers. These agents carry small particles under water. Rocks formed in this way are known as sedimentary rocks. Sandstone, limestone and shale are examples of such types of rocks. 4. Waves are the rise and fall of water on the surface of the ocean caused by winds. When winds blow over the surface of the ocean, they tend to push the water up and down by friction. While The sun and the moon exert a strong gravitational force on the earth. The strength of this force creates a regular rise and fall of water in oceans. This rise and fall of water is called a tide. **E.** 1. The most important feature of the administration of the army under the Mughals was the mansabdari system. 2. The palas ruled in the region of Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand. 3. All the Muslim rulers that ascended the throne of Delhi after the death of Muhammad Ghori in 1206 till 1290 were either themselves slaves or the descendants of these slave rulers. That is why the rulers belonging to this dynasty are generally known as the "Slave Rulers" and the dynasty is called the "Slave dynasty." 4. Religion based discrimination is valuing or treating a person or group differently because of what they do or do not believe. **F.** 1. An ordinary bill can be introduced in either the upper or the lower house. When a bill is tabled, it is discussed and debated upon. After the bill has been debated, it is put to vote. If it is passed in the vidhan sabha by a majority, it is then sent to the vidhan parishad for debate and vote. The vidhan parishad cannot keep the bill for more than six months. Once a bill has been passed, it is sent to the Governor for his/her signature. 2. The unique features of the south Indian temples are : In the later centuries temple became bigger and grander. The gateway of the temple was called gopuram. The main shrine of the chief deity room was known as garbhagriha. The images of gods and goddesses were kept there. These images were made of stone or bronze. On top of the main shrine was a tall structure called shikhara. Another structure, situated in front of the main shrine, was called the mandapa. It was an audience hall where people gathered for prayers. 3. Human environment includes all human creations and activities. Human beings have continuously adapted to their physical environment and also affected it since the earliest times. Forests were cleared to get land for agriculture, new towns along with industries, roads and railways were built. Animals were killed for food and other needs. All these activities have had an adverse effect on the environment. For example, many species of

animals and birds have become extinct because of deforestation. This is also the reason for increase in amount of carbon dioxide in the air, which is the main cause of global warming. 4. Many foreign travellers and scholars visited India during the medieval period. These travellers sometimes also visited the courts of the kings. They have left behind detailed accounts of their experiences in India. Historians rely on the writings of the foreign travellers for a fair and unbiased account of a king's reign. These accounts give information about the political, economic and social life of the people. Historians often compare this with the accounts written by court historians. 5. Advertising is the process of publishing a product or service, of trying to sell a product or service by drawing people's attention to the product. Advertising is a means of communication between the seller and the buyer. Sellers find advertising the best and quickest way to reach the widest section of consumer. Not only do advertisements inform us about the product, they impress, inspire and influence us to go and buy them. Often the success or failure of a product depends on the effectiveness of the advertising strategy. 6. The internal forces are: a. Earth movements b. Earthquakes c. volcanoes These are sudden and slow forces. They bring visible changes on the Earth's surface. The other forces are external such as: a. Changes in atmospheric conditions. b. Rivers, glaciers, sea-waves and winds. These forces originate on Earth and form new landforms on the Earth's surface.

MODEL TEST PAPER – 2

A. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False **B.** 1. Evergreen 2. Tribals 3. Sultan sikander shah 4. Later Mughals 5. Bison **C.** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b **D.** 1. Human settlements refer to the locations where people build their homes. 2. The nayanars strengthened the Bhakti Movement in south India from the 7th to the 9th centuries CE. Their writings were in tamil and telugu which understood by the common people. 3. Gender discrimination can be seen all around us. While It affects women the most, men also are often troubled by gender stereotyping. 4. Migration is the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new or semi-permanent residence 5. Dairy farming is another important industry here. The high productivity of the agriculture and dairy industries has given rise to many leading food processing industries in this part of the world. 6. Power passed into the hands of Brahman ministers called 'Peshwas'. **E.** 1. The word Anganwadi means "courtyard shelter" in Hindi. They were started by the Indian government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition. 2. Kathak was evolved in Northern India. Kathak evolved as a distinct dance form in 15th and 16th century under the Bhakti Movement. The legend of Radha-Krishna was erected as folk plays known as Raslila. 3. The tropical region is the lying between the tropic of cancer and tropic of capricorn, roughly between 20 N and 20 S of the Equator. 4. A speciality store deals with only one kind or category of products such as clothes, shoes, medicines etc. for example

apparel and shoe manufactures like Reebok and Nike etc. are speciality stores. F. 1. ?? 2. The gonds were the most important tribal groups-the gonds in Central India. The name gond is derived from the Telugu word 'Konda' which means a hill. The gonds in medieval times had emerged as a powerful nomadic tribal group. Several gond kingdom surfaced in Mughal times. They were called the 'Raj Gonda'. One of the most powerful Gond ruler was Rani Durgavati. She is famous in India history for refusing to submit to the Mughal Emperor Akbar, who wanted to conquer the interiors of central India as part of his goal of conquering the whole of India. Rani Durgavati's kingdom was one of the five traditionally independent Gond states. Jabalpur was her capital. She was offered the choice of becoming a vassal of the Mughals and live peacefully. However, she refused to bow before Akbar. In the fight that ensued, the queen died fighting. The kingdom finally fell to the Marathas in 1789. The region controlled by the Gonds was subsequently taken over by the British in 1817. 3. **Major areas of discrimination against women in India** : c. **Lack of education**: In villages, families are less likely to educate girls more than boys. Girls are often made to give up education and stay at home to help out in the housework. d. **Malnutrition** : India has exceptionally high rates of child malnutrition. Tradition in India requires that women eat last and least throughout their lives, even when pregnant. Malnourished women give birth to malnourished children. 4. The Sahara desert in Africa is the largest desert in the world. It is a hot desert and extends across North Africa from the Atlantic Ocean in the west up to the Red Sea in the east. The Atlas Mountains are towards the northwest. Towards the south, it slowly merges into the Savanna grasslands. The Sahara desert spreads out for about 4800 km from east to west and about 1800 km from north to south. It covers an area of about 9.4 million square kilometers.



Teacher's Manual

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UNIT I : GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER I : OUR RESOURCES

A. 1. All the natural elements that are part of the earth which humans need and value are called resources. 2. The resources that are created by human beings from the materials available in the environment are called human-made environment. 3. The resources that can be put into use with the help of existing technology, but their use has not been started are called reserves. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) **C.** 1. All our requirements are taken care of by nature. 2. Any material used for production has an economic value. 3. Air, water, sunlight etc, are natural resources. 4. Solar energy, wind, water are examples of renewable resources. 5. We must not misuse and pollute the natural resources. **D.** 1. Nature 2. Biotic 3. Human 4. Non-renewable 5. Utilize **E.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (d) 5. (b) **F.** 1. The resources whose actual quantities are not known and which are not being used by us at present are called potential resources while the resources whose quantities are known and which are being used by man are called actual resources. 2. The resources that are obtained from living organisms such as plants and animals are called biotic resources while the resources that are obtained from the non-living or physical environment are called abiotic resources. **G.** 1. All the natural elements that are part of the earth which humans need and value are called resources. 2. The resources that we find in nature and can be used without many modifications are called natural resources. 3. **Biotic resources**– The resources that are obtained from living organisms such as plants and animals are called biotic resources. For example- forest products, herbs, wild and domestic animals, etc. **Abiotic resources**– The resources that are obtained from the non-living or physical environment are called abiotic resources. For example– Land, water and minerals, etc. 4. Resource planning means utilization of country's resources for different development activities, in accordance with national priorities. The number of people on earth is increasing everyday and their demand on resources is increasing too but our resources are limited. Therefore, there is a need for resource planning. 5. The ways by which we can help conserve our resources are– (i) Minimize the damage to natural environment by changes in consumption pattern. (ii) Eradicate poverty, reduce the difference between the developed and developing nations. (iii) Improve quality of human life through interaction among all the nations. (iv) Adopt a strategy of economic growth that is environment friendly and conserves the diversity and vitality of our earth. (v) Make efforts to utilize and sustain renewable resources.

H. 1. There are two types of resources. Those that are essential for survival and those that are needed for comfort. To survive, you need food, water, shelter and heat. For comfort you need secondary resources like wood, (to make bigger and more comfortable shelter out of) oil (to make gas and heating fuel out of) etc. 2. The various types of resources are– (i) General Classification of Resources (a) **Natural Resources**– The resources that we find in nature and can be used without much modifications are called natural resources. (b) **Human Resources**– These resources refer to the number and ability of the people. (c) **Human-made Resources**– These resources are created by human beings from the materials available in the environment. (ii) Classification based on Exhaustibility (a) **Renewable Resources**– The resources which can be renewed or reproduced are known as renewable resources. (b) **Non-renewable Resources**– The resources that are formed over a long period of time are called non-renewable resources. (iii) Classification on the basis of Origin (a) **Biotic Resources**– The resources that are obtained from living organisms such as plants and animals are called biotic resources. (b) **Abiotic resources**– The resources that are obtained from the non-living or physical environment are called abiotic resources. (iv) Classification based on their development and use (a) **Actual Resources**– The resources whose quantities are known and which are being used by man are called actual resources. (b) **Potential Resources**– The resources whose actual quantities are not known and which are being not used by us at present are called potential resources. (c) Reserves– The resources which can be put into use with the help of existing technology, but their use has not been started are called reserves. (d) Stocks– These are the reserves which have the potential to satisfy human needs, but we do not have appropriate technology to access it. 3. The resources on the basis of state of development are– (i) Actual Resources– The resources whose quantities are known and which are being used by man are called actual resources. (ii) Potential Resources– The resources whose quantities are not known and which are being not used by us at present are called potential resources. (iii) Reserve– The resources which can be put into use with the help of existing technology, but their use has not been started are called reserves. (iv) Stocks– These are the reserves which have the potential to satisfy human needs, but we do not have appropriate technology to access it. 4. Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not destroy the ability of the future generations to meet their needs. Therefore, it is our duty to ensure that : (i) All uses of renewable resources are sustained. (ii) The population and distribution of rare and threatened species should be increased. (iii) Damage to natural environment should be minimized. (iv) Alternative resource is used, if made available.

CHAPTER 2 : NATURAL RESOURCES : LAND, SOIL, WATER AND WILDLIFE

A. 1. Temperature and precipitation are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation. 2. The rows of trees that are planted to create shelter are called shelter belts. They check the speed of the wind. **B.** 1.(c) 2. (a) 3.(b) 4. (b) **C.** 1. Soil erosion 2. Soil conservation 3. Bio Diversity **D.** 1. Uninhabitable 2. Storehouses 3. Overgrazing 4. Humus **E.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False **F.** 1. The land we stand on is the most important of all natural resources. It includes all other resources such as minerals, forests, the life forms above and below the surface, soils, surface water, human settlements and population. 2. The factors that affect soil formation are rocks, climate, humus, time, etc. 3. Soil conservation means protection, preservation and proper utilization of soil. The methods of soil conservation are– (i) Mulching– The bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw. (ii) Contour Ploughing– Ploughing along contours can decrease the flow of water down the slopes. (iii) Terrace Cultivation– Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. (iv) Strip cropping– Strips of grass are grown between the crops. **G.** 1. The causes of land degradation– (i) Change in Landforms– Man has the ability to ground high hills and fill up deep depressions. Dams across rivers, mining and construction of houses, bridges and roads affect landforms directly. (ii) Overgrazing– Overgrazing of domestic animals on a large scale has degraded the land, by removing the vegetation. (iii) Degradation by Mining and Quarrying– The dumping of mineral wastes and abandoned mines are degrading and defacing the land. (iv) Degradation by Industrial Dust– Fly ash from thermal power plants and dust generated by cement and ceramic industries have also lead to land degradation. The conservation of land degradation are– (i) Afforestation and control on overgrazing. (ii) Plantation of shelter belts of plants. (iii) Growing of thorny bushes to stabilize the sand dunes. (iv) Environmental friendly mining. The various types of soil erosion are– (i) **Sheet Erosion**– When a sheet or layer of soil is removed over a large a area by running water, it is called sheet erosion. (ii) **Gully erosion**– If the water flows regularly along a definite path down the slope, it cuts a channel called gully and this type of erosion is called gully erosion. (iii) **Rill Erosion**– If rills appear, they increase in number over a period of time. It is called rill erosion. 3. Water is very precious natural resource and is useful to us in a number of ways : (i) We use water for our domestic purposes like drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, etc. (ii) Water from rivers and lakes is used for irrigation, thereby helping agricultural practices. (iii) When water falls from a height as in waterfalls or dams, it can be harnessed to generate hydroelectricity. (iv) Plants absorb water from the soil. Water also forms an important constituent of the body weight of animals. (v) The ocean waters are home to a great variety of marine life, which is a source of occupation

for many people. 4. The chief characteristics of forest ecosystem are : (i) The most productive parts of trees in forests are leaves. Leaves of green plants produce food through photosynthesis. The plant food contains the sun's energy, which travels to other species of life on land. (ii) The forest is influenced by and adapted to particular physical conditions and climate. (iii) Forests are home to animals and plants. This great variety of animals and trees in forests is called Biodiversity. (iv) Forests are generally located where water supply is adequate with optimum temperature for tree growth.

CHAPTER 3 : NATURAL RESOURCES : MINERALS AND POWER RESOURCES

A. 1. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are the main sources of power. 2. A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms is known as fossil fuel. 3. The radiant energy emitted by the sun is known as solar energy. 4. The four varieties of coal are anthracite, bituminous, lignite and peat. **B.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4.(a) **C.** 1. Mining 2. Refining 3. Reservoir Rocks 4.biogas **D.** 1. Organic, Inorganic 2. Colour 3. Underground mining 4. Industrialization 5. Renewable **E.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (c) **F.** 1. Different stages of human development are named after minerals. Early man used stone to make tools and weapons. Thus, the first stage is known as Stone Age. Copper was the first metal to be discovered and its use marked the Copper Age. Then, came the bronze age and later the Iron Age. 2. Iron is the most important metal in the present age because it can be hammered, rolled, cast, drawn into wire, welded and combined with other metals to form alloys. 3. Fossil fuels are a precious resource because they cannot be replaced. So it makes sense to use them carefully, until something else (renewable energy or nuclear fusion) is developed. **G.** Do it yourself. **H.** 1. The important properties of minerals are as follows : (i) **Hardness** : It refers to the resistance to scratching, breakage and cleavage. (ii) **Solubility** : Several minerals like salt are soluble but quartz is insoluble. (iii) **Colour** : Colour is any mineral's most precious attribute. Some minerals are colourless, others are green, blue, pink and white. 2. Iron is very important in the present age because it can be produced at a low cost and it can be hammered, rolled, cast, drawn into wire, welded and combined with other metals to form alloys. 3. The gulf countries along with Russia, Venezuela, Mexico, Libya and Nigeria account for nearly 90 percent of world's known reserves. Oil is also found in the USA, UK, Norway, Denmark, Germany and Netherlands. Crude mineral oil, when refined, yields a variety of products, like petrol, diesel, kerosene, etc. The other by-products include raw material for chemical fertilizers, lubricants, synthetic fibres and drugs. Thus, mineral oil has great importance in the present day industrial world. 4. Chotanagpur Plateau is called the storehouse of minerals of India. The minerals found in chotanagpur plateau are coal, iron ore, copper, asbestos, bauxite, china clay, chromite, dolomite,

limestone, etc are found in different parts of this plateau. 5. Coal, mineral oil and natural gas are called fossil fuels because they were formed from plant and animal remains that got buried under the soil millions of years ago. **I. 1.** An alloy of iron and other metals are used to make stainless steel which is used to make pots and surgical tools. It is used in making building sheets and machine tools. Copper is mainly used in electrical industries to make electrical wires and appliances because of its high conductivity. It is also used to make alloys like brass, bronze, German silver, etc. Aluminium alloys are widely used in industries such as aircrafts, utensil, transportation, electric appliances chemicals, etc. 2. Coal is a fossil fuel. It is solid and black or brown in colour. There are four major types of coal based on the percentage of carbon content- anthracite, bituminous, lignite and peat. India is the world's largest producer of coal and lignite. It is used as a raw material in chemical and fertilizer industries for thermal power generation as a fuel for the production of coke and for domestic cooking in some countries. 3. The advantages and disadvantages of using minerals are— **Advantages :** (i) Minerals are the backbone of industrialization. (ii) Minerals are the backbone of modern civilization. They are important and the chief base of ensuring higher standard of living. (iii) Even minerals like clay products, gypsum, quartz, sand and limestone are used in great quantities to provide comfortable living and better standards.

Disadvantages : (i) All mineral resources are exhaustible. Most reserves of minerals are likely to be exhausted one by one during this century. (ii) Despite great strides in science and technology, substitutes of some of the existing natural resources are causing harm to our environment. (iii) Mining of almost all types of minerals releases huge quantities of dust, metal particles, etc., causing a great harm to our environment. The ways to conserve mineral resources are— (i) **Recycling**— It means using discarded materials once again. Many metals like iron, gold, copper and aluminium become reusable through recycling. (ii) **Avoid Wastage**— Minerals can be conserved by using efficient methods of extraction and processing and by avoiding wastage. Saving can be done at consumption level also. (iii) **Substitutes**— In recent years, bio-degradable plastics and other substitutes have been used to conserve mineral resources. They need to be conserved. 5. Non conventional energy sources are those energy sources which are renewable and ecologically safe. They are also called alternative energy sources. The various non-conventional sources of power are— (i) **Solar Energy**— Sun is the ultimate source of all energy. Solar power is non-exhaustible. Solar cells have been invented that can convert energy of the Sun into electricity. (ii) **Wind Energy**— Stored power has been used to drive wind mills to grind grain. It has been used to propel ships. Recently wind power has been used to generate electricity also. (iii) **Nuclear Energy**— Nuclear energy is generated by splitting atomic minerals. Both uranium and thorium are the main sources of this energy. (iv) **Geothermal Energy**— The

inside of Earth is very hot because of molten materials. This heat sometimes come out through hot springs. Heat energy derived from the earth is called geothermal energy.

CHAPTER 4 : AGRICULTURE

A. 1. Horticulture is the growing of fruits and flowers on small plots of land for sale. 2. Nomadic Herding is when people travel from place to place with herds of animals. **B.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) **C.** 1. Agriculture is a primary activity. 2. Wheat is a tropical crop and requires low temperature. 3. Shifting cultivation is also called slash and burn method. 4. Arabica is the chief producer of coffee in the world. 5. In India, agriculture is the occupation of nearly 52% of the population. **D.** 1. Agriculture 2. Urban 3. Rice 4. Viticulture 5. Maize **E.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False **F.** 1. Subsistence farming can be shifting agriculture, nomadic herding, etc while Commercial farming involves specialized farming with the aim of selling produce in the market to earn maximum profit and it includes grain farming, pastoral farming, horticulture, viticulture, etc. 2. Extensive farming is the system of crop cultivation using small amounts of labour and capital in relation to area of land being farmed while Intensive farming is the system of cultivation using large amounts of labour and capital relative to land area. **G.** 1. (i) **Shifting Cultivation**– In this, the forest communities cultivate a plot of land and grow crops for a few years. The plot is then abandoned, as soil loses its fertility, in favour of another piece of new forest land. This method is also called 'Slash and burn method'. (ii) **Nomadic Herding**– Nomadic Herding is practiced by people who rear cattle, sheep, goat, camels and yak. The existence of these animals depends on the natural vegetation of the area they are found. 2. Shifting Cultivation refers to using different parts of a plot of land so that the land is not over cultivated. The disadvantages of shifting cultivation are– (i) It causes deforestation. (ii) After some time the land loses its fertility. 3. Plantation agriculture refers to the practice of planting crops on large scale. Crops are planted over vast areas of land and produced for exportation. It is a labour intensive work. Tea plantations of Assam and Sri Lanka, rubber plantation of Malaysia and coffee plantation of Brazil are some of the examples of plantation agriculture. 4. Market Gardening is a form of vegetable farming where vegetables are grown in small market gardens close to the local markets. It is also known as truck farming as trucks transport the vegetables to the towns and cities close by. These farms are characterized by their small size and great diversity of crops. **H.** 1. The factors that influence agricultural activity in a region are– (i) The climate of place, particularly temperature and rainfall influence crop cultivation. (ii) The amount of rainfall influences crop cultivation because different crops require different amounts of water. (iii) Favourable topography of soil is also vital for agricultural activity for growing crops. 2. Mixed farming is that type of agriculture in which equal importance is given to livestock as well as cultivation of crops. In other words, food and fodder crops are given equal importance. Its chief features are– (i) Farms may be large or small. (ii) The proportion of land devoted for crops and for rearing varies according to the *Social Studies Bulletin* (6-8)

location of the farms, the soil fertility, market demand and prices of crops and animal products. 3. Wheat and rice are the two most important food crops in the world. (i) **Wheat- Temperature** : It requires 10 0C to 15 0C during the growing season and 150C to 280C while at the time of ripening. **Rainfall** : It grows well in areas having 100 to 200 cms of annual rainfall. It can also be grown in those regions where assured irrigation is available. **Areas of Production** : Wheat is extensively grown in USA, Canada, Russia, Argentina, Ukraine, Australia and India. In our country Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Western Uttar Pradesh are the major wheat producing areas. (ii) **Rice- Temperature** : It requires high temperatures- between 200C to 300C. **Rainfall** : It grows well in areas having 100 to 200 cms of annual rainfall. It can also be grown in those regions where assured irrigation is available. **Soil** : Rice can be grown in a variety of soils but loamy or clayey soils are preferred because they have the ability to contain water for a long time. **Areas of Production** : China, Indonesia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Japan are the main rice producing countries. In India, rice is grown mostly in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Kashmir Valley. 4. Commercial crops are grown for supply to an industry. The sale of the crops brings ready cash for the farmers. Thus, they are also called as cash crops. Cotton, jute, tea, coffee, sugarcane, and sugar beet are the types of commercial crops.

CHAPTER 5 : MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

A. 1. Industry is an economic activity on which some goods are manufactured. 2. Manufacturing is the second largest type of activities of hunting, fishing, mining, farming, etc. 3. Large scale industry is often referred to as the backbone of economic development. **B.** 1. Cottage 2. Large scale 3. Bengaluru 4. Public **C.** 1. Developing economics add value to their natural resources before marketing them. 2. A primary activity deals with obtaining raw materials for manufacture of goods. 3. Small-scale industry is basically an extended form of cottage industry. 4. India has the largest iron ore reserves in the world. 5. Bengaluru has the largest number of educational institutions and IT colleges in India. **D.** 1. Resources 2. Quaternary 3. Minerals 4. Market 5. Sugarcane, sugar beet **E.** 1. Industries owned by the state and its agencies like the Indian Railways, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd or Bhilai Steel Plant or Durgapur Steel Plant are public sector Industries while Industries owned by individuals or firms such as Bajaj Auto or TISCO situated at Jamshedpur are called private sector industries. 2. Large-scale is that industry which requires huge capital investment and employs large number of persons with very high output. Most of the developed countries of the world like USA, Russia, Germany, Japan, and Australia have fully developed large-scale industries while small-scale industry is basically an extended form of cottage industry in which manufacturing is done by machines with the help of a few hired workers. 3. Agro-based industry is that industry which gets its raw materials from agriculture. Cotton, jute, textile, vegetable oil and tea are important examples of agro based industry

while mineral industries is that industry which use minerals as their raw material are known as mineral industries. Automobile industry, iron and steel, cooper industry are some of the important metallic industries. **F.** 1. The level of economic prosperity is determined by how the resources are used. Naturally occurring forest wood could be used as fuel. It may be converted into packing boxes or expensive furniture. The wood could also be used for making match boxes. Developed economics add value to their natural resources before marketing them. 2. Steel industry and textile industry are some of the examples of large-scale industries. 3. Eastern North America, Western, central and eastern Europe and Eastern Asia are the major industrial regions of the world. 4. Jute, rubber, oil seeds, iron ore, coal etc. 5. A region where many industries function simultaneously is called an industrial region. **G.** 1. Classification of Industries on the Basis of Raw Materials : (a) **Agro-based industry** : Agro-based industry is that industry which gets its raw materials from agriculture. Cotton, jute, textile, vegetable oil and tea are important examples of agro based industry. (b) **Mineral industries** : Those industry which use minerals as their raw material are known as mineral industries. Automobile industry, iron and steel, cooper industry are some of the important metallic industries. (c) **Forest based industry** : Those industries which get their raw materials from forests are called forest-based industries. Paper, furniture, cardboard are some of the important forest-based industries. (d) **Marine based industries** : Those industries which use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials are called marine based industries. Industries processing sea food or fish oil are some examples. 2. Some important factors that influence the location of industries are : • Supply of raw materials should be regular and adequate. For example, 10 quintals of sugarcane are needed to manufacture 1 quintal of sugar, hence sugar mills are located in areas where sugarcane is grown. • Continuous power supply at affordable rates helps in the growth of an industry. • Efficient, skilled and cheap human resource is also an essential factor. • Quick means of transport are necessary not only to carry raw materials to the factories but also to carry finished goods to the market. The concentration of large industries in the great lakes region has been caused by cheap means of water transportation provided by the lakes. • Huge amount of capital is needed for buying raw materials, for purchasing machines and for paying wages to labour. • Presence of a market is essential so that the goods produced can be sold. 3. The iron and steel industry is basic or a key industry that produces steel, which is used as raw material in many other industries. Development of the steel industry is therefore, taken as an index for the development of a country. India has the largest iron ore reserves in the world and has a good supply of all the raw material necessary for the iron and steel industry. The country has sufficient coal, limestone, dolomite, manganese and other various ferro, alloys except nickel and molybdenum. We have a good market with in the country. India

is developing a lot of infrastructure, industrial machines, housing, building, bridges, etc. which also help in growth of the iron and steel industry. 4. The reasons were for rapid expansion of cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad are : (a) Ahmedabad is situated in the cotton growing area of Gujarat where raw cotton is easily available. (b) Like Mumbai, it is also near the coast, so the climate is humid and moist, suitable for the development of cotton textile industry. (c) The river Sabarmati provides water to the mills. (d) The flat terrain and well-developed system of transport network help in serving the domestic market. The ports of Mumbai and Kandla give it access to the international market. (e) The dense population provides skilled labour to the mills.

CHAPTER 6 : HUMAN RESOURCES

A. 1. Births are generally measured using the birth rate i.e. the number of live births per 1000 people. 2. Deaths are usually measured using the death rate i.e. the number of death per 1000 people. 3. Migration is the movement of people in and out of an area. **B.** 1. Migration 2. 6 billion 3. Will increase **C.** 1. Populous 2. Unevenly 3. One-fourth 4. Plains **D.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False **E.** 1. Do it yourself. **F.** 1. Human resource is makes anything into a resource or converts any resource into useful things. It is humans which creates the demand for a resource. A healthy, educated and motivated human being becomes an ideal human resource. 2. Human resources are important for a country because the composition of human resources of a nation keeps on changing over a period of time. 3. Fertile plains attract more population because the land is fit for cultivation, e.g., fertile plains of the Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, Hwang-Ho valley in China, and the Nile valley in Egypt are densely populated. 4. Sex ratio means the ratio between males and females. It is shown as the number of females per thousand males. **G.** 1. The population change refers to change in the number of people during a specific time. The main reasons for this growth were : (a) Better food supplies (b) Availability of health facilities (c) Cheap goods and other things due to industrialisation. 2. An interesting way of studying the composition of population is by looking at the population pyramid also called age-sex pyramid. A population pyramid shows : • Total population divided into various age groups, e.g., 5 to 9 years 8-10 to 14 years etc. • The percentage of the total population is subdivided into males and females in each of these groups. • The shape of the population pyramid tells us about the people living in that particular country. 3. The population of the world is characterized by uneven distribution. The spatial distribution of population of more than 7 billion people in 2011 over the total geographic area of 136 million square kilometers of land is marked by many contrasts. Areas of south-east Asia and Europe are more crowded. Few people live in deserts, forests and high altitude areas. $\frac{3}{4}$ the of the world population lives in Asia and Africa. 60% of the world's population

stays in 10 most populous countries. Many factors contribute to this extremely uneven spatial distribution of population. 4. There are several factors which control the distribution of population. (a) **Climate** : Regions which have extremely cold or hot climate or have less rainfall are thinly populated, e.g., Sahara desert and polar regions. In India, very few people live in Rajasthan due to very hot and dry climate. (b) **Topography** : Plains have the highest concentration of population due to flat topography, which is suitable for agriculture, industries and development of transport. Plateaus are less populated and mountains have lowest concentration of population, e.g., Himalayas, Alps, Andes have very less population. (c) **Availability of water** : People prefer to live in areas where water is easily available. The river valleys are densely populated while deserts have sparse population. (d) **Fertile soil** : Areas with fertile soil support a large population, because the land is fit for cultivation, e.g., fertile plains of the Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, Hwang-Ho valley in China, and the Nile valley in Egypt are densely populated. (e) **Employment** : Industrial areas provide employment opportunities. Large number of people migrate to these places from villages and small cities. (f) **Minerals** : Most of the industries are located in places where minerals are easily available. (g) **Social factors** : People tend to move to those places which have better education, housing and health facilities, e.g., Delhi. (h) **Cultural factors** : places with religious and cultural significance have more population e.g., Varanasi, Jerusalem, Vatican city etc.

UNIT 2 : HISTORY

CHAPTER 1 : WHEN, WHERE AND HOW?

A. 1. We need to study history to find out about various events that have occurred in the past and how they have affected people, practices, institutions, and the society that exists today. 2. Census is a survey of the population of a country. **B.** 1. Eighteenth 2. 1764 3. 1761 4. British **C.** 1. The Mughal empire disintegrated after the death of Aurangzeb. 2. Under the Industrial Revolution, things were manufactured in factories by machines. 3. The third battle of Panipat was fought in 1761. 4. We have many sources to know about the colonial period. **D.** 1. Past 2. Decentralization 3. Textiles 4. Maharaja Ranjit Singh 5. Transaction **E.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True **F.** 1. The Indian political situation at the beginning of eighteenth century provided the right grounds for the establishment of a foreign rule the lure of profitable trade brought the Portuguese, Dutch, French and English trading companies to the southern part of India. Intense rivalry between the British and the French for sole control of this trade resulted in three Carnatic wars. The British ultimately came out victorious and concentrated on extending their political control over entire India. 2. Industrial Revolution production of goods started in factories with the help of machines. It not only changed the character of the English economy, but also the pattern of England's external trade and relations with countries like India. 3. The *Social Studies Bulletin* (6-8)

British and the French fought the Carnatic wars. 4. There are two important sources of information of this period-administrative records and survey reports. **G.** 1. The medieval period saw the disintegration of the Mughal Empire after the death of Aurangzeb. It was followed by decentralization of power and the emergence of a number of smaller states. Europeans from nations such as Britain, France, Portugal and Netherlands had entered India as traders and had established their trading posts. The English and the French companies saw it as an opportunity for establishing a political and territorial future in India. 2. During the eighteenth century, England had gone through the phase of industrial revolution. Now in place of domestic manufacturing by artisans, production of goods started in factories with the help of machines. It not only changed the character of the English economy, but also the pattern of English's external trade and relations with countries like India. As a result of industrial revolution, capitalism emerged as the basis of economy. It was based on profit making and competition in the market. The increased participation in the market economy soon involved rivalries and conflicts which were not limited to Europe but also spread to other parts of the world, often converting other countries.

CHAPTER 2 : THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPANY POWER

A. 1. The products and manufactures of India were in great demand in western markets. This attracted the European countries to India. 2. Vasco-da-Gama was first person to discover a sea route to India. 3. Satara, Jhansi, and Nagpur besides these the other states were Jaitpur in Bundelkhand, Sambalpur in Odisha, Baghat near Shimla, Udaipur. **B.** 1. Portuguese 2. 1600 3. Mysore army 4. Punjab **C.** 1. The Dutch East India trading companies were established to control Indian spice trade. 2. The policy of mercantilism prevent the interests of the Indian as well as European capitalists. 3. The first Maratha war took place in 1775-1782. 4. The subsidiary system was proposed by Lord Wellesley. **D.** 1. Arabs 2. Calicut 3. Factories 4. British 5. Bengal, Madras, Bombay **E.** 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b **F.** 1. Most European companies target India when the need for markets & colonies arose because Europe had no ports on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea so they were shut out from participation in the lucrative trade with the east. So they began to discover a non-Mediterranean sea route to India. 2. The first Maratha war in 1773-1782. The second Maratha war in 1803-1805. The third Maratha war in 1817-1818 were the Anglo-Maratha wars fought. 3. The British were successful in defeating the Marathas because the Maratha chiefs were not in a position to challenge the might of the English. All were defeated and their territories were reduced to small size. They no more remained independent chiefs but became dependent allies of the British. 4. The effects of the Battle of Buxar : • The British got rid of an able and strong enemy like Mir Qasim. • The strength of the Bengal army was greatly reduced. • The Nawab confirmed the right of free trade, granted to the company. • The British became the de facto rulers of Bengal,

Bihar and Odisha. 5. In order to conquer new territories and to organize the British armies, to exclude the French influence from the Indian states and to make Britain a paramount power in India, Lord Wellesley prepared a new system which is known in history as the subsidiary Alliance. **G. 1.** The battle of Plassey established the British supremacy over Bengal. Mir Jafar, the new Nawab, was only a namesake ruler and the actual authority passed in the hands of the British. The battle of Plassey led to an argumentation of company's territories. Mir Jafar, the new Nawab, granted company the Jagirdari of 24 parganas with an annual income of about 1000000. The British occupation of Bengal, went a long way in helping the British to defeat their main rivals, the French on the Indian soil. 2. The British mainly followed three policies to extend their control over India. The first was the policy of direct conquest through which British directly conquered areas by fighting battles and wars. Bengal and Punjab were the best examples of such regions. The other two policies of expansion followed by the British are known as the policy of subsidiary alliance and doctrine of lapse. Lord Wellesley prepared a new system which is known in history as the subsidiary Alliance. The Indian rulers accepting the subsidiary system, were to agree to the stationing of the British contingent force. An Indian ruler who entered into a subsidiary alliance would neither enter into alliance with any other power. 3. The company even resorted to direct military conquest if any state retaliated in India. The state of Mysore was lucky to have two powerful sultans, in the form of Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan. Mysore controlled the profitable trade of Malabar Coast. Tipu Sultan put a limit on the export of Sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom. He even modernized his army and moved closer to the French. The British were able to defeat Tipu Sultan in the Battle of Seringapatam. After his death, Mysore became a subsidiary state of British under the Wodeyars. 4. The third Maratha war was fought between the Maratha chiefs and the British. The Maratha chiefs remained divided and were not in a position to challenge the might of the English. All Maratha chiefs were defeated and their territories were reduced to small size. Subsidiary forces were kept within their territories and, their foreign policies were taken over by the English. They no more remained independent chiefs but became dependent allies of the British. Thus, the Maratha power ended forever. The defeat of the Marathas made the English the supreme power in India. 5. The conquest of Bengal was a turning point in the history of India. Yes we agree because the company traded in textiles, indigo, spices and saltpeter. They also bribed the Mughal officials to give them zamindari rights over three villages. The English persuaded the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, to issue a farman granting the company to trade duty free in Bengal. Very soon, the officials had carried their private trade and were expected to pay duty, but they refused to pay the duty and sent their goods in the name of the company. This was an enormous loss of revenue for Bengal.

CHAPTER 3 : RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

A. 1. Lord Carnwallis introduced the permanent settlement. 2. 'Mahal' means a village or an 'estate'. Ryotwari settlement, the fields were carefully surveyed, the revenue demand was very high. Peasants were unable to pay the revenue and they deserted the fields. 3. The growing impoverishment of the peasants and the insensitivity of the rulers led to a number of peasant revolts. **B.** 1. 1765 2. Ten million 3. Village 4. Dinbandhu Mitra **C.** 1. East India Company 2. Ryotwari settlement 3. Indigo cultivation 4. Indigo plantation 5. Indigo revolt or blue rebellion **D.** 1. Shah Alam 2. Rajas, talukdars 3. Mahalwari 4. Kerala, Bengal, Assam 5. Faridpur **E.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True **F.** 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. d 5. c **G.** 1. 'Ryoti' the planters forced the ryots to sign an agreement or the village headman signed the agreement on behalf of the ryots. 2. Mahal means a village or an estate. 3. Diwani made company the chief financial administrator of the territory where it ruled. 4. In nij method, the planter directly controlled the lands under cultivation. **H.** 1. According to this settlement, the rajas and talukdars were made the zamindars. They had to collect the rent from the peasants and deposit the revenue with the company. 2. Ryotwari settlement the fields were carefully surveyed, the revenue demand was very high. Peasants were unable to pay the revenue and they deserted the fields. 3. The British realized that the collection of land revenue was not sufficient to pay for the increased demand of the goods and expenditure of the company. 4. The village headman signed the agreement on behalf of the ryots. Those who signed the agreement, got loans at a low rate of interest, in return they had to cultivate indigo on 25 percent of their land holdings. **I.** 1. Efforts were made to increase the revenue as much as possible to buy fine cotton and silk clothes at cheap rates. The value of goods bought by the company doubled in five years. The company no longer needed gold and silver. Gradually, a decline took place in the Bengal economy, leading to a deep financial crisis. Peasants were unable to pay high revenue asked by the company. Both agriculture and artisanal work showed signs of decline. 2. Mahal means a village or an estate and therefore the mahalwari system may be called the village system. This system was implemented in the village directly or through the representatives of the village while according to this settlement, the rajas and talukdars were made the zamindars. They had to collect the rent from the peasants and deposit the revenue with the company. 3. Under the permanent settlement, the zamindars became the hereditary owners of the land. They could sell or lease their land. Initially, the revenue demand was so high, that they had to borrow money from moneylenders, at a high rate of interest to pay land revenue. In case they could not return the loan, the land was taken by the moneylender. 4. The growing impoverishment of the peasants and the insensitivity of the rulers led to a number of peasant revolts. One of the most violent uprisings of the

peasants was the indigo rebellion of Bengal. Thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo in 1859. Gradually, they refused to pay rents to the planters and attacked indigo factories. Women also revolted. Anybody who worked for the planters faced social boycott.

CHAPTER 4 : TRIBAL SOCIETIES

A. 1. A tribe is a group of people united by a common name, a common language in which the members take pride. 2. The establishment of British authority in the area had led to dislocation in the socio-economic living pattern of the Ho people. 3. Bisra Munda was one of the freedom fighters in the India's struggle for independence against British colonialism. **B.** 1. Adivasi 2. 1864 3. Bisra Munda **C.** 1. The leaders in collaboration with his brother Kanu, organised the Santhal Rebellion. 2. Bisra Munda called upon the Mundas to fight against superstitions and give up animal sacrifices. 3. Kharis led a revolt in Assam in 1906. 4. Alluri Ramachandra Raju led the revolt of the Andhra hills in 1922. **D.** 1. Forests 2. Labourers 3. Rent 4. Sidu, Kanu 5. Monsoon **E.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. c **F.** 1. Tribal economy is subsistence oriented based mainly on collecting, hunting and fishing or a combination of hunting and collecting with shifting cultivation. 2. A tribe is a group of people united by a common name, a common language in which the members take pride. 3. The Paik Rebellion of 1817, the Ghumsar uprisings of 1836-56, and the Sambhalpur Revolt of 1857-64. 4. The Santhal peasants to buy luxury goods on credit at harvest time forced them to pay back the loans along with interest. The balance against the Santhal in the Mahajan-cum-trader's book increased year by year, poor peasant was compelled to give up not only his crops but also gradually his plough and bullocks, and finally his land, to meet the demands of the traders. **G.** 1. He is named with great respect as one of the freedom fighters in the Indian's struggle for independence against British colonialism. His achievements in the freedom struggle became even greater. Birsa, born in 1875, was the son of a poor father. He went from place to place to find jobs. Birsa went to a local missionary school and heard their sermons. He was transformed into a fighter. He wore the sacred thread. One of the aims of his movement was to reform tribal society, urging the Mundas to give up drinking liquor, clean their village, and stop believing in witchcraft. The political aim of the Birsa movement was to drive away missionaries, moneylenders, traders, Hindu landlords and the government and to establish Munda raj. The British government was taking away their lands and missionaries were criticising Munda culture. He established a kingdom under his leadership. His followers started attacking police stations, churches, raided the property of moneylenders. 2. British preferred settled cultivators than nomadic tribes because the British did not like tribals who wandered from one place to another. They wanted to see them as settled cultivators. Settled peasants could be controlled easily. It even gave a regular source of revenue to the

state. The British therefore, introduced land settlement. It was to be done by measuring land, and fixing demand for the state. 3. The tribal revolts were successful in their objectives. First, the British government had to pass laws so that the land of the tribals could not be easily taken away by the outsiders. Second, the tribal people had the courage to protest against injustice and the British government.

CHAPTER 5 : THE REVOLT OF 1857

A. 1. The main centres of the revolt were Meerut, Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow. 2. After the Revolt the Mughal rule did not continue. 3. The soldiers find it offensive to bite the paper of the Cartridge because a rumour spread that the grease used in the cartridges was made from fat of cow or pig.

B. 1. 1850 2. Subedar 3. Kunwar Singh 4. Bahadur Shah Zafar

C. 1. ENFIELD RIFLES 2. LUCKNOW 3. GORKHAS 4. NABHA

D. 1. Awadh 2. Soldier 3. Mangal Pandey 4. Bakht Khan 5. Bahadur Shah Zafar

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

F. 1. The Indian soldiers in military called sepoys. 2. A revolt is a violent attempt by a group of people to change their country's political system. 3. Enfield Rifles is a type of gun in which soldiers had to bite off the greased paper before loading the cartridge in the gun. 4. Rebels are people who are fighting against their own country army in order to change the political system.

G. 1. Some important leaders of the revolt were Bakht Khan, Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, Azimullah, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Khan Bahadur Khan and Kunwar Singh. 2. The peasants were subjected to inhuman oppression, they also had to pay every high taxes. Their condition became miserable. There was no scope for the improvement of the land and its fertility. 3. The political policies and intentions of the British created a sense of fear, suspicion and uneasiness. The expansionist policy of the British created distrust among the rulers of the Indian states. 4. Rani Lakshmi Bai played a very important role in the revolt as she challenged British authority and died fighting. 5. The Indian were sepoys discontented with the British because they were asked to go to fight to distant places without any extra bhatta and were not assigned any honour or reward after the success in the battle.

H. 1. The causes for the failure of the Revolt are : • Although the revolt was widespread among the people, yet it cannot be denied that it did not embrace the entire country. It did not spread to south India and most of the western India because these regions had revolted earlier. • Important rulers of Gwalior, Indore, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Bhopal, Patiala, Nabha and Kashmir did not join the Revolt. Only one percent of the rulers took part in it. • The educated Indians did not support the movement in general. • The organization of the rebels was very poor. They lacked unity of command and discipline. • The British could gather immense resources to suppress the revolt. • The British, through their diplomacy of 'Divide and Rule', prevented most of the Indian rulers to join together for a common cause. 2. The revolt spread to many

regions of the country. After Meerut and Delhi, the revolt spread to Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly and Arrah. Some uprisings also occurred in parts of Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. 3. A new act was passed in 1858 and the powers of the East India Company were transferred to the British crown. A secretary of state for India was appointed who was a member of the British cabinet. He was made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India. Direct responsibility of ruling India was in the hands of the British crown. The government assured that no further territories would be annexed in future. The rulers could pass on their territories to their heirs including adopted sons. Proportion of India soldiers was reduced and European soldiers was increased. It was also decided that more soldiers would be recruited from among the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans. Customary religious and social practices of the people in India were decided to be respected by the British. Policies to protect the landlords and zamindars were made. Security of rights over their land was given.

CHAPTER 6 : COLONIALISM AND URBAN CHANGE

A. 1. Western Europe where industrialization led to urbanization in India, it led to the decline of older urban centres. This decline is known as de-urbanization. 2. The tea and coffee plantations led to the development of the hill stations. 3. Sir Edwin Lutyens designed the city of New Delhi. **B.** 1. Calcutta 2. Fort William 3. Yamuna **C.** 1. Bombay city has managed to hold on to own its position of prominence over centuries. 2. The British constructed Fort St. George, to guard their settlements from French and Dutch threat. 3. Mussourie, Shimla, Darjeeling. 4. The Indian penal code was drawn up in 1860. **D.** 1. Colonialism 2. Port 3. Capital 4. Shimla, Darjeeling 5. Shah jahan **E.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False **F.** 1. The growth of cities in the colonial era represented the creation of new towns. 2. The advent of British rule, the old towns and cities which had enjoyed prominence during the Mughal era started to decline. Unlike western Europe, where industrialization led to urbanization in India, it led to the decline of older urban centres. 3. The main objective of the police reforms under the Indian police Act was to set up a uniform and effective police administration in India. 4. The British introduced railways in India because The introduction of railroads helped diversity the trade routes into different channels and every railway station became a point of export of raw materials. **G.** 1. The process by which more and more people come to live in cities is called urbanization. The advent of British rule, the old towns and cities which had enjoyed prominence during the Mughal era started to decline. Unlike Western Europe, where industrialization led to urbanization, in India, it led to the decline of older urban centres. This decline is known as de-urbanization. As the Indian economy changed from being an exporter of finished goods to being an exporter of raw materials, old port cities like Surat and Masulipatnam went

into decline. As the colonial government began to emphasize the cultivation of raw materials like indigo and opium, the economy became agriculture based and industries took a back seat. Indian industries lagged behind the west for a long time. 2. The portuguese gave the island of Bombay to king charles II of england as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess. Since the Marathas were a threat to English trade at this time, Bombay gained more prominence than surat as headquarters of the East India Company. The British established Fort William to fortify their possessions in Kolkata. After the British won the Battle of plassey, Kolkata became the headquarters of 1773, Governor of Kolkata was made the Governor-General of India and the Governors of Madras and Bombay were made subservient to him.

CHAPTER 7 : CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES

A. 1. Cotton textile industry, Jute industry, coal mining, Iron and Steel industry. 2. Gandhi Ji advocated weaving of Khadi. **B.** 1. 1853 2. Calcutta 3. 1911 **C.** 1. India was known for its finer varieties of cotton. 2. Decline of Indian handicrafts systematically ruined. 3. Trade with European nations in seventeenth century was heavily in favour of India. 4. The British wanted India to develop their own industries. 5. The first cotton mill was established by cowarjee Namboy in 1853. **D.** 1. Cotton 2. Free trade 3. Calico, muslin 4. Cowarjee namboy 5. Singhbhum **E.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True **F.** 1. The Indian handmade goods were unable to compete with the much cheaper machine-made foreign products. The Indian products were subjected to heavy duties when exported. The duties on some of these exports were as high as 400 percent. This led to the decline of the Indian export market. 2. Cotton textile industry was first established in Mumbai where the first cotton mill was established by Cowarjee Namboy in 1853. Later, many more mills were owned by the Indians. 3. The World War I provided a big opportunity to carry out the expansion of its plants. Various factors helped the TISCO to expand steel production during the First world war. Firstly, as a result of the war it became quite impossible for the British government to send their steel consignments to India. **G.** 1. The decline of Indian industries did not occur all of a sudden. Rather it came to be systematically ruined by the British. After the Battle of plassey. East India company began to monopolise the artisans and started dictating its own terms to the craftsmen. The commercial policies of the British were largely influenced by imperialistic regime in India. During the second half of the 18th century Britain underwent profound social and economic transformation due to the industrial Revolution and the British industry developed and expended rapidly on the basis of modern machine, factory system and capitalism. 2. Tata Iron and steel Company (TISCO) in the singhbhum district to Bihar, in 1911. The World War I provided a big opportunity to carry out the expansion of its plants. Various factors helped the TISCO to expand steel production during the First World War. Firstly, as a result of the war it became quite impossible for the British Government to send their steel consignments to India. Secondly, now all

steel that used to be produced in England was required to meet the demands of the war materials that was essential to save Britain from the onslaughts of the German forces and their allies.

CHAPTER 8 : EDUCATION IN INDIA UNDER BRITISH RULE

A. 1. Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 2. In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a despatch on an educational system for India. This document was considered the 'Magna Carta of English education in India'. 3. Rabindranath Tagore founded Shantiniketan. **B.** 1. Madrasas and pathshalas 2. William Jones 3. 1854 **C.** 1. Before the coming of the British a private as well as public system of education was prevalent in our country. 2. The Christian missionaries advocated the change of the ancient Indian education system. 3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy set up the Hindu college at Calcutta in 1817. 4. Lord Macaulay was in favour of making English the medium of education. 5. Shantiniketan was established by Rabindranath Tagore. **D.** 1. Gurukul 2. One lakh 3. Girls 4. Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore **E.** 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c **F.** 1. The modern education system was introduced by the British because the British wanted a change in the education system of India to suit their own interests. 2. In 1854, Charles wood prepared a dispatch on an educational system for India. This document was considered the 'Magma Carta of English education in India'. 3. Charter Act sanctioned at least one lakh rupees for education. But even this meager amount was not utilized for several years as no decision could be reached as to what the medium of education should be. 4. British officials were not the only people who were thinking of spreading education in India. There were other Indians who did not believe in English education. Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath were two such Indians. They devised their own scheme of education. **G.** 1. Some of its drawbacks were as follow : a. **Neglect of the common people** : By educating the members of the higher and the middle classes only the company created a serious gap between various classes of the Indian people. The only object to their educational system was to prepare clerks who would carry on the work of the company's administration smoothly. b. **The medium of instruction** : Since the English was the medium of instruction, common people remained aloof from it. All the subjects were taught through english as such the study of Indian languages was neglected. c. **Neglect of scientific and technical education** : The english government never paid any attention toward imparting scientific and technical education. d. **Neglect to the women's Education** : The education of girls was neglected. No funds were set aside for the education of women, as women's education had no utility for the english. 2. Mahatma Gandhi found many shortcomings in the system of education. Gandhiji gave his own ideas about education. The scheme prepared by him is the wardha scheme of Education. It is also known as Basic Education or Nai Talim. According to the wardha Scheme

: a. The medium of instruction is to be the mother tongue. b. Free and compulsory education is to be given for 8 years. c. Education is to centre around some productive work like spinning, weaving, leather work, pottery, basket making etc. d. Cleanliness, health, play and recreation should be given sufficient importance. Rabindranath Tagore also introduced national education and started Shantiniketan in 1901. He started the school of his ideals. Learning in a natural environment would be more enjoyable and fruitful. In his school, he ensured that the students were taught the importance of Indian heritage. There was minimum of curriculum but round the clock had varied activities. He emphasized the need to teach science and technology along with music, art and dance.

CHAPTER 9 : CHANGES IN THE ARTS : LITERATURE, PAINTING AND ARCHITECTURE

A. 1. The first full-length motion picture Raja Harishchandra, a silent film, was produced by Dadasaheb phalke. 2. Raja Ravi Verma is considered to be a legend in mythological paintings. 3. Rabindranath Tagore wrote our national song. **B.** 1. Raja Ravi verma 2. Kangra 3. Fanishwernath Renu **C.** 1. The Indian literature in the 20th century changed the old traditions and conventions. 2. Alam Ara, tha first Indian talking film, was released on 14 March 1931. 3. The pahari school of painting mirrors the images of people's every day life. 4. Fort St. George was built in 1639. **D.** 1. Parallel cinema 2. Gitanjali 3. National 4. Sir George Gilbert **E.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False **F.** 1. Pahari school paintings were characterized by rich harmony of colour. That art of pahari school mirrors the details of people's everyday life, their religious ceremonies and faith. 2. The first full-length motion picture Raja Harishchandra, a silent film, was produced by Dadasaheb phalke. Ardeshir Irani released Alam Ara, the first Indian talking film, on 14 march 1931. As sound technology advanced, the 1930s saw the rise of music in Indian cinema with films like indra sabha and devi devyani that started the tradition of song-and-dance in Indian films. Progressive and modern features began to appear in the Indian cinema. Mehboob khan, guru dutt, Raj Kapoor, Basu Chatterji, Hrishikesh Mukherji, and many other film makers gave Hindi cinema a new identity. Later, a new trend called parallel cinema was started by some film makers as an experiment. Among the Bengali film makers, Satyajit Ray, Ritwik Ghatak and Mrinal Sen were most famous. 3. Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Sarat Chandra Chatterji and Rabindranath Tagore, Munshi Premchand, Keshvsut and Hari Narayan Apte, Lakshminath Bezbarua, Fakirmohan Senapati, Vallathol Narayana Menon, Gurajada Appa Rao, Subramania Bharati and Narmad. 4. Kesari and Mahratta, Hindu, Indian Mirror, Amrit Bazaar Patrika, Young India, Voice of India. 5. The university of Bombay was established in 1857. It was one of the first educational institutions. The foundation stone of the Rajabai Tower was laid in 1869 and was completed in November 1878. This tower was built by Sir George

Gilbert Scott, an English architect. **G.** 1. In the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, changes in style and content appeared in Indian literature. In addition to the verse form, generally used in earlier times, prose began to be used widely in literary works. The language used in literacy works became simpler than before. Plays, short stories and novels became very popular among readers. The themes were no longer based entirely on mythology, religion and lives of rulers, but began to focus on social problems and political issues. 2. Indian art got influenced by the new styles introduced by the British. They began to teach painting and sculpture in newly established government schools of art. Indians emerged on the scene who followed European style of painting, sculpture and portraiture. There was certainly a reaction among those interested in Indian art against the staleness and degeneration of Indian art tradition. Rabindranath Tagore was a national art style. He and a few others tried to revive the classical Indian tradition of painting. Raja Ravi Verma of Travancore gained popularity during this period for his paintings of mythological subjects and portraits. Rabindranath Tagore was also a leading painter of the period who tried to preserve Indian tradition. Among the early twentieth century painters, Jamini Roy and Amrita Sher Gill are the leading names. Jamini Roy revitalized traditionalism by exploring fresh aspects of folk art. Amrita Sher Gill evolved an Indian style by rediscovering the Indian miniature paintings. 6. Architecture in Bombay under the British underwent change. Colonel Thomas Couper designed the Town Hall. The building is 200 feet long and 100 feet wide. The university of Bombay was established in 1857. It was one of the first educational institutions. The foundation stone of the Rajabai Tower was laid in 1869 and was completed in November 1878. This tower was built by sir George Gilbert Scott, an English architect. The Victoria Terminus was built in 1888 and was named after the queen of England, Queen Victoria. The Prince of Wales Museum, situated near the Gateway of India. It was constructed to commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales. The Gateway of India one of the most prominent structures in the city was built to mark the visit of King George V and Queen Mary in 1911. The General Post Office at Mumbai is an architectural marvel. Its dome is similar to that of Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur.

CHAPTER 10 : NATIONAL MOVEMENT- THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

A. 1. The organization formed at the initiative of a British national was the idea behind formation of the Congress. 2. The moderates believed in constitutional methods and in methods of persuasion. 3. Lord Curzon was the Governor-General of India when Bengal was partitioned in 1905. **B.** 1. A.O. Hume 2. Lord Curzon 3. 1906 4. General Dyer **C.** 1. Country 2. The partition of Bengal 3. Moderate phase 4. Extremists **D.** 1. Bombay 2. Moderate 3. East, west 4. Burma 5. Annie Besant **E.** 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d **F.** 1. Indian goods are called swadeshi which is used by Indians. 2. The people

who start the revolution called revolutionaries. 3. Hartals are the type of strike followed by the revolutionaries. 4. Swaraj means self government and self rules in the nation. **G.** 1. The extremists were led by Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal. Another extremist leader was aurobindo ghosh. These leaders opposed british rule very strongly led the rise of extremists in the congress. 2. The british officials called the nationalist leaders as 'disloyal babus' and began to criticize the congress and its leaders. They also tried to create a gulf between the hindus and the muslims by their policy of 'divide and rule'. 3. To oppose the partition of Bengal the Indian leaders started the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement on August 7, 1905. According to this movement, Indians were asked to boycott the British goods and to use the Indian goods or 'Swadeshi' things. This movement not only hit hard the British economy but also gave a great impetus to the indian national movement. 4. The league grew due to two main reasons. One was the encouragement given by the british to the formation of a separate organization for the muslims, as they felt that the Muslims could be won over to their side, keeping in line with their policy of divide and rule. Another reason was the perception among some muslim leaders that the Hindus who were a majority would leave the muslims out in the future governance of India. 5. Two important political events took place at the Lucknow session of the congress in 1916. One was the re-unification of the moderates and the extremists after nine years. The second development was the coming together of the congress and the muslim league. This was known as the Lucknow pact. 6. Jallianwala Bagh is a large ground, enclosed by buildings and had only one exit way. It is located in Amritsar. An unarmed but large crowd gathered in jallianwala bagh on April 13, 1919 to protest against the arrest of their popular leaders Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal. General Dyer, the Military Commander of Amritsar, Surrounded the bagh with his troops and blocked the only exit and ordered his troops to open fire at the innocent people. They fired till their ammunition was exhausted. 7. The moderates and the Extremists could not remain united for long. At the congress session in 1907 at Surat, a conflict arose. This conflict was over the methods to be adopted for the attainment of 'Swaraj'. The congress began to be controlled by the moderates and the Extremists functioned from outside. It was only in 1916, at the Lucknow session of the congress, that the two groups were again united. 8. Lord curzon argued that as Bengal was a very large province with a population of 8 crores and an area of about two lakh sq miles, it was very difficult to administer such a province by a single provincial government. **H.** 1. There were differences in outlook and policies between the two, which could not be easily resolved. The moderates still thought that petitions and appeals were the best methods to demand a better administration. They wanted to use the method of boycott only in special circumstances. The Extremists on the other hand advocated a widespread agitation. They felt

that the swadeshi and boycott movement had developed a feeling of pride and confidence among the people and therefore they wanted an extension of the boycott movement. 2. The moderates still thought that petitions and appeals were the best methods to demand a better administration. They wanted to use the method of boycott only in special circumstances. 3. The growing discontent against the British led to the launching of the khilafat movement which was organized by the Ali brothers- Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali- in protest against the injustices done to Turkey after the First world war. Turkey was important to the Indian Muslims as the Sultan of Turkey was also the 'Caliph' and was the head of the Muslims throughout the world. Angered by the rigid attitude of the British, the Congress decided to start a non-cooperation movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. Gandhiji urged Indians not to cooperate with the British. The movement aimed at protesting against British repression in Punjab and their policy towards Turkey. It was also for the attainment of 'Swaraj'. 4. The central Legislative Council was made bicameral, that is it would consist of two houses- the Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of States. Elected members now formed the majority in both the houses. The system of 'dyarchy' or dual government was introduced in the provinces. The state subjects were divided into two- reserved and transferred. All the important subjects like finance, police, etc. responsibility of ministers.

CHAPTER II : INDIA MARCHES TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

A. 1. The civil disobedience movement was started to break the salt law. 2. Sir John Simon headed the Simon Commission. 3. Lord Mountbatten was the last British Governor-General of India. **B.** 1. HSRA 2. 1927 3. Japan 4. Mumbai **C.** 1. Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das formed the 'Swaraj Party'. 2. The Simon Commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament, led by Sir John Simon. 3. The Muslim League formed in 1906, in 1915 the Hindus formed the Hindu Mahasabha. While the mass movements called by Gandhiji saw the participation of both Hindus and Muslims, communal clashes occurred once the mass movements were withdrawn. 4. Salt March is the other name as Dandi March known. **D.** 1. C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru 2. Nehru 3. Salt 4. Subhas Chandra Bose 5. Liaquat Ali Khan **E.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True **F.** 1. It favoured entry to the Legislative Councils that had been formed as a result of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919. 2. The commission did not include a single Indian member so Indians boycotted the Simon Commission. 3. Bhagat Singh with his daring courage threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly to open 'deaf ears' of the British. He and B.K. Dutt shouted the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad'. 4. Gandhiji asked the British to Quit India immediately and "leave India to the care of God and anarchy. This was Quit India Movement. **G.** 1. March 12, 1930, Gandhiji started his historic salt march from his ashram in Sabarmati in Ahmedabad to Dandi, a village on the western sea coast of India with 78 other members of

his ashram. They reached Dandi on April 6, covering over 240 miles on foot and picking up a handful of salt gathering natural salt on the seashore broke the salt law. Salt was such a commodity which was consumed by the rich and poor alike. 2. March 12, 1930, Gandhiji started his historic salt march from his ashram in Sabarmati in Ahmedabad to Dandi, a village on western sea coast of India this started the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji, the second mass movement with the demand of Purna Swaraj. During this movement leaders like Sarojini Naidu emerged. However the movement was temporarily suspended when the Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed in 1931. According to this pact, vice roy Irwin agreed to release all prisoners who were imprisoned without any guilt and gandhi decided to attend the Second Round Table conference held in London in 1931. 3. In 1947, Lord Mountbatten presented a plan for the division of India into two independent nations- the indian union and pakistan, even though the congress was not ready for this plan. The bill containing the provisions of the Mountbatten plan of 3 june 1947, was introduced by the British prime minister clement Atlee in the house of commons on 14 july 1947. The Act made india and pakistan independent dominions and the princely states were left to accede to either. The act laid down detailed measures for the partition of India and speedy transfer of political power to the new governments of india and pakistan.

UNIT 3 : CIVICS

CHAPTER 1 : THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

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A. 1. The Indian constitution is a legal document, which contains basic laws that define the powers and functions of the government. 2. India adopted its constitution on 26 November, 1949 and implemented on 26 January, 1950. 3. Fundamental rights like liberty, equality, etc., guarantee freedom to people. **B.** 1. Democracy 2. 26 January 1950 3. Executes laws 4. Three **C.** 1. Rights, duties 2. Authority 3. Federal 4. Enforceable 5. Politics, religion **D.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True **E.** 1. In a democracy, people choose their leaders so that they can exercise power responsibly on their behalf. Constitution provides safeguards against it In democratic societies. 2. India is committed to the welfare and development of the people, particularly the vulnerable sections. 3. India is a land where people belong to different faiths and religions. In india, politics and religion are separate. People enjoy freedom to follow, practise and profess their own religion. 4. Respect its ideal and institutions, the National flag and the National anthem; to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom. **F.** 1. The indian constitution is a legal document, which contains basic laws that define the powers and functions of the government. The constitution also enumerates the rights and duties of the citizens. Our constitution was prepared by a constituent Assembly, which had representatives from different communities. The constitution was put

into force on 26th January 1950. 2. The Fundamental Rights given in the Indian Constitution are as follows : a. **Right to Equality** : It guarantees equality to every person before law and the equal protection of law within the territory of India. The constitution provides equality of opportunity to all the citizens in matters of public employment. b. **Right to Freedom** : This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully, to form association, to travel to any part of the country, freedom to practice any profession. c. **Right against Exploitation** : The constitution prohibits human trafficking, child labour, and the forced labour. d. **Right to Freedom of Religion** : The constitution provides freedom of conscience, freedom to manage religious affairs without paying any tax for religion. e. **Cultural and educational rights** : The constitution states that all minorities- religious or linguistic-can set up their own educational institutions. f. **Right to Education** : This right makes it obligatory on the part of the state government and local bodies to ensure that every child gets education in a school in a neighbourhood. g. **Right to constitutional remedies** : The constitution allows citizens to move to the court if they believe that any of their fundamental rights have been violated by the state.

CHAPTER 2 : THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

A. 1. During the British rule educated Indians observed the working of the British parliamentary system. They approved of it and desired the same for independent India. 2. The government which is directly elected by the people stays in power for its full term as long as it has the support of the majority while the president is not necessarily from the majority party that wins a majority in the parliament. 3. The government is accountable to the people. There are fewer chances of the government becoming arbitrary. In the rare case that this does happen, then the ruling party might lose the support of the majority in the parliament. 4. Ordinary bill can be introduced either by a minister or by any member of the parliament. The ordinary bill goes through three readings in each House while no money bill can be introduced without the prior permission of the president. In the case of money bills, the Rajya Sabha has been given virtually no powers. **B.** 1. 250 2. Vice-president 3. 552 4. Rajya Sabha **C.** 1. In a parliamentary form of government, the prime minister is the real head of the government. 2. India has a parliamentary form of government. 3. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people. 4. An ordinary bill can be introduced in either house of parliament. 5. There are three stages through which a bill has to pass before it becomes a law. **D.** 1. People 2. Responsible, responsive 3. Directly 4. Constitution 5. Money **E.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False **F.** 1. The Lok Sabha can have up to 552 members. It has a term of 5 years but it may be dissolved earlier by the president. To be eligible for membership of Lok Sabha, a person should be a citizen of India and be not less than 25 years of age. Up to 530 members can be elected

from the states, up to 20 members from the union territories and not more than two members can be nominated by the president of India. 2. A person should : • Be a citizen of India • Be at least 25 years of age • Be of sound mind • Not be bankrupt • Not be convicted in a criminal case. 3. During the british rule, educated Indians observed the working of the british parliamentary system. Secondly, the parliamentary system is both responsible and responsive. The government is responsible and accountable to the people. The parliament system leaves no scope for the emergence of a dictator. The council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the legislature. 4. The members of the lok sabha elect the speaker and the Deputy speaker. **G.** 1. Parliament exercises control over the government's income acquired through taxes, and its expenditure for public services. The government puts its annual financial statement or the budget before the parliament every year. This shows the income of the government in detail and how it will be spent. The parliament keeps a check on the ministers and their work. Members of the parliament have the right to question the ministers about the working of their ministers. This is usually done during the question hour. During the zero Hour which starts immediately after the question hour, members can raise issues of public interest. 2. Functions of the Parliament : • **Law-Making Body** : It frames new laws, and amends or repeals them, if necessary, on all the 97 subjects of the union List and all the Residuary subjects which have not found a place in any of the lists. In certain cases, it can enact laws on the subjects of the state list also. • **Financial control** : Parliament exercises control over the government's income acquired through taxes, and its expenditure for public services. • **Control over Executive** : The parliament keeps a check on the ministers and their work. Members of the parliament have the right to question the ministers about the working of their ministers. • **Judicial Functions** : The parliament enjoys certain judicial powers also. It can impeach the president, a judge of the supreme court or the high court, in case they are found violating the constitution or misusing their status or indulging in corruption of any nature. • **Electoral function** : The parliament plays an important role in the election of the president and the vice-president.

CHAPTER 3 : THE UNION EXECUTIVE

A. 1. The president, the prime minister and the council of ministers. 2. His term of office can in no case be extended. His office can fall. 3. President's select the prime minister. **B.** 1. Chief justice of india 2. President 3. Financial instability **C.** 1. Indian Administrative Service 2. Indian Foreign Service 3. Indian Police Service 4. Union Public service Commission **D.** 1. Nominal 2. Insolvent, Bankrupt 3. Five 4. Prime minister 5. Cabinet secretary **E.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True **F.** 1. The president is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of the Rajya Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha of the states. In order to be elected president a candidate must have

the same qualifications as a member of the Lok Sabha. However, he/she must be at least 35 years of age. 2. The president has the power to select the prime minister. He also appoints others ministers on the advice of the prime minister. All top-level officials of the union government are appointed by the president and can be removed by him. He appoints the judges of the supreme court and High courts. He also controls the administration of the union Territories directly. 3. If the president thinks that the security of the country is threatened by a war or external aggressive or internal armed rebellion, he/she can declare a state of emergency for the entire country. 4. The constitution also provides for a vice-president for the Republic of India. He is also the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The vice-president may be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a majority of its members and agreed to by the Lok Sabha by a majority. 5. Each minister is individually responsible for his ministry and department. This responsibility is enforced through the prime minister. The council of ministers is collectively responsible and accountable to the lok sabha. The council of ministers will continue in power, till they have majority in the lok sabha. 6. Civil servants are government servants who are not connected with any political party. They are supposed to implement policies of the government in an impartial manner. Indian Administrative Service (IAS) Indian Foreign Service (IFS) Indian Police Service (IPS) etc. selection for these services is usually made by the Union Public service Commission (UPSC) through competitive examination and interviews. **G.** 1. The president possess administrative, military, diplomatic, legislative, financial, judicial and emergency powers. The president has the power to select the prime minister. He also appoints others ministers on the advice of the prime minister. All top-level officials of the union government are appointed by the president and can be removed by him. He appoints the judges of the supreme court and High courts. He also controls the administration of the union Territories directly. **Military powers :** He is the supreme commander of the armed forces in the country. He can declare war or conclude peace. **Diplomatic powers :** The president of India represents india in international forums and sends and receives ambassadors. **Legislative powers :** A bill passed by both the houses of the parliament goes to the president for his approval and signatures in token of his assent. The parliament meets on being summoned by the president. On the advice of the prime minister, the president can dissolve the parliament. **Financial powers :** Our president has been given vast financial powers also. He causes the annual budget and the supplementary budget to be laid before the parliament. **Judicial powers :** The president has been given a number of powers in the judicial sphere also. He is not answerable before any court of law for the discharge of his duties. **Emergency powers :** The president has certain emergency powers to deal with extraordinary situations in the centre as well as in the state. • **National emergency :** If the president thinks that the security of the country is theatened by a war

or external aggressive or internal armed rebellion. • **Break down of state machinery** : If the president is convinced that the government of a state is not being run in accordance with the constitution, he/she can declare emergency in that state. • **Financial crisis** : If the president thinks that the financial stability of the country is threatened, he/she can declare a financial emergency. 2. The council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the ministers. The council of Ministers has three categories of ministers besides the prime minister. They are : (a). cabinet ministers (b). Ministers of State, and (c). Deputy Ministers. The cabinet ministers are the most experienced members who take part in the important decisions of the government. The ministers of state are second category of ministers who can hold independent ministers but they cannot attend cabinet meetings. The Deputy Ministers assist the cabinet ministers and ministers of states.

CHAPTER 4 : THE JUDICIARY

A. 1. Judiciary is important that disputes between people are resolved peacefully. Judiciary is needed to discharge these functions. 2. An independent judiciary is necessary so that judges can discharge their duties without pressure from the executive or the legislature. 3. Lok Adalats were established by the government to settle disputes through compromise and conciliation. **B.** 1. 31 judges 2. 62 years 3. Independent 4. Supreme court **C.** 1. Supreme court 2. Supreme court 3. Supreme court 4. Supreme court 5. Lok Adalat **D.** 1. Supreme court 2. 10 3. 62 4. Judicial 5. Constitution **E.** 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a **F.** 1. The courts help to ensure justice by giving punishment to the guilty. If there have been no courts, people would take law and order into their own hands leading to chaos. 2. The three levels of judiciary in India are the Supreme court, High courts in the states, District courts. 3. The Supreme Court is called the guardian of the constitution because it is the highest authority to law in our country, having one chief justice and thirty other judges. 4. Lok Adalats were established by the government to settle disputes through compromise and conciliation. There is no court fee. Main condition of the Lok Adalat is that both parties in dispute should agree for a settlement. It has helped the people to get justice and disputes can be settled quickly and free of cost. 5. 'Court of record' decisions are recorded and they assume the character of a law. No decision of the Supreme court can be challenged in any court in India. The decision of the Supreme court are binding on all courts in India. **G.** 1. Powers of the Supreme court : • A court exercises original jurisdiction in cases which can be heard for the first time in that court only. • A court exercises appellate jurisdiction when it hears an appeal against a case. • A court exercises advisory jurisdiction when it gives advice on matters relating to the constitution. • A court exercises supervisory jurisdiction when it supervises the functioning of the lower courts. • A court acts as a court of record when it maintains records of the court proceedings.

The Supreme Court exercises all the above mentioned jurisdictions. The Supreme Court exercises these jurisdictions. A. Under original jurisdiction the supreme court is mainly concerned with disputes arising : • Between the union and one or more states; or • Between the union and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other side; or • Between two or more states. B. The supreme court exercises appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of high courts and other courts. C. Advisory jurisdiction is exercised by the supreme court when the president seeks advice on constitutional issues. D. Under supervisory jurisdiction, the supreme court supervises the functioning of all the courts below it and sees whether they are following the procedures or not. 2. In order to provide quick, affordable and speedy justice to the poor and downtrodden, the system of Lok Adalats was provided in 1985. Camps of the Lok Adalats were initially started in Gujarat in 1982 and now it has been extended throughout the country. The movement was part of the strategy to relieve heavy burden on the courts, with pending cases. The aim was to give relief to the litigants, who wanted to get justice. There was a serious problem of overcrowding in courts. If there is a permanent forum to which cases may be referred to, the load can be taken off the court. 3. The constitution provides that each state will have a high court. But the parliament has been given the power to put two or more states under one high court e.g., the seven north-eastern states, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur and Tripura have one High court at Guwahati. Some states like Uttar Pradesh has a High Court at Allahabad and a bench at Lucknow. Rajasthan has a seat of High Court at Jodhpur and a bench at Jaipur. It depends on territorial extent and population of the state.

CHAPTER 5 : SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE MARGINALISED

A. 1. Harijans refers to Scheduled castes. 2. The scheduled castes, the scheduled Tribes. 3. The castes which formerly called 'untouchables' in the society are called the scheduled castes. **B.** 1. Both of these 2. Harijans 3. 27% **C.** 1. Discrimination 2. Untouchability 3. Forests 4. Government 5. Dr. Bindeshwar **D.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **E.** 1. The castes which formerly called 'untouchables' in the society are called the scheduled castes. They had suffered for a very long time. They were held in the lowest esteem and looked down upon by others as 'unclean'. 2. Manual Scavenging refers to the practice of removing human and animal waste using brooms, tin plates and baskets from any latrines and carrying it once the head to disposal grounds some distance away. 3. In independent India also, tribals have suffered, due to the economic policies of the government. They were forced to give large tracts of land for the construction of dams and national parks. Losing their land and access to forest means that tribals lost the main source of livelihood and food. **F.** 1. The Indian constitution has made several provisions. Some of these provisions are : • Article 15 of

the india constitution mentions that every citizen should be treated equally without any discrimination. It also gives the state the right to make special provisions. • Article 17 of the Indian constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability in any form and also makes it a punishable offence. • Article 46 of the Directive principles of the state policy mentions that it is the duty of the state to protect the society from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. • Article 275 makes provision for the centre to provide financial grants to states to enable them to undertake special programmed for the welfare of the scheduled Tribes. • Special provisions have been laid down in Article 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules for the administration of areas inhabited by the scheduled Tribes. 2. Implementation of the provisions for the OBC : Relaxation in the upper age limit for direct recruitment, by three years, to the OBCs. • An intensive time bound programme for adult education, vocational training and separate hostels for OBCs. • They have been given relaxation in qualifying marks in written examinations and in interviews. • The candidate has the opportunity to clear the civil service examination in seven attempts.

CHAPTER 6 : PUBLIC FACILITIES

A. 1. Electricity, public transport, and educational institutions are also necessary for people to live a comfortable life. These are known as public facilities. 2. Public facilities fulfill people's basic needs and the benefits of a public facility can be shared by many. **B.** 1. Government 2. Democracy **C.** 1. Needs 2. Water 3. Fundamental rights 4. Failure **D.** 1. Electricity, public transport, and educational institutions are also necessary for people to live a comfortable life. These are known as public facilities. Public facilities are a part of people's basic needs. They are part of right to life given under the constitution. Every year, the government collects revenue through taxes. It is through this that it launches schemes for public welfare or provide public facilities like water, electricity, education, health etc. 2. Government makes provisions for essential services. 3. Public facilities are part of Right to Life. They are part of right to life given under the constitution. 4. Public facilities are not available universally as safe access to drinking water is not available to all as wealthy people buy bottle waters. 5. Right to life means that everybody, whether rich or poor, whether living in an urban or a rural area, has got the right to get sufficient water to fulfill his/ her needs and that too which they can easily afford. **E.** 1. The government should take the responsibility of providing adequate amount of water to all people at an affordable price. Government shares the responsibility of public facility with private companies. Most of the private companies work to make profits. They can make profits by keeping the drains and roads clean or starting educational institutions and hospitals. Today, in cities, the private companies supply safe water in sealed bottles at exorbitant rates. 2. There is acute

shortage of water in various cities, for example, in Chennai. It is supplied by municipalities. While the rich people do not face problems, middle class is able to cope through a variety of private means like digging borewells, or buying water. Further, safe access to drinking water is not available to all as wealthy people buy bottled waters. In reality, it is the majority population, the poor, who do not get general access to sufficient and safe water.

CHAPTER 7 : ENFORCING LAWS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

A. 1. To lead a satisfactory life, and to live with same facilities as house, we need minimum wages. 2. We need to protect environment because pollution of air, water, land, poses a great threat to our health and well-being. **B.** 1. 14 2. 1984 3. Working hours **C.** 1. Organized, unorganized 2. Wages 3. Environmental pollution 4. 1980 **D.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False **E.** 1. The protection of workers is essential because workers are generally poor and illiterate would have been much exploited. 2. All private companies, contractors and businessmen try to make profit as they can. In their drive for profit they pay very little to workers, and some of them might not pay them any wages. 3. Government can protect the workers by the law on minimum wages. The law requires that no workers should be paid less than the minimum wages fixed for various workers. **F.** 1. We can protect the environment by many efforts. It is duty to every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife. Right to clean and healthy environment is an essential part of the Fundamental Right to life. Earlier there were very few laws which dealt with the protection and preservation of the environment. Environmental disasters such as the Bhopal gas tragedy further necessitated the need for environmental laws. The central government to undertake all the measures necessary for protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and reducing environmental pollution. A clean environment is necessary for our survival. The government has taken many strong measures for creating a clean and pollution-free environment. For example, the government has taken steps to shift polluting factories out of residential areas, to the outskirts of the city. 2. But to save the workers from all such types of exploitations, the government has passed a law on minimum wages. The law requires that no workers should be paid less than the minimum wages fixed for various workers. It must be mentioned here that minimum wages are revised upwards after every few years. In this way, the law on minimum wages has gone a long way in establishing social justice for the workers. Just making laws is not sufficient. Steps have to be taken to ensure that all workers get fair wages, the government has to regularly inspect work sites and punish those who violate the law. The fundamental Right against Exploitation lays down that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory.

MODEL TEST PAPER – I

A. 1. Renewable 2. Bahadur shah zafar 3. Nominal head 4. Shah jahan 5. Utilise 6. Arabs **B.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True **C.** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. b

D. 1. Resource planning means utilization of country's resources for different development activities, in accordance with national priorities. The number of people on earth is increasing everyday and their demand on resources is increasing too but our resources are limited. Therefore, there is a need for resource planning. 2. Iron is very important in the present age because it can be produced at a low cost and it can be hammered, rolled, cast, drawn into wire, welded and combined with other metals to form alloys. 3. The growth of cities in the colonial era represented the creation of new towns. 4. Civil servants are government servants who are not connected with any political party. They are supposed to implement policies of the government in an impartial manner. Indian Administrative Service (IAS) Indian Foreign Service (IFS) Indian Police Service (IPS) etc. selection for these services is usually made by the Union Public service Commission (UPSC) through competitive examination and interviews. 5. The political policies and intentions of the british created a sense of fear, suspicion and uneasiness. The expansionist policy of the british created distrust among the rulers of the indian states. 6. The British and The French fought the Carnatic wars. **E.** 1. A new act was passed in 1858 and the powers of the East India Company were transferred to the British crown. A secretary of state for india was appointed who was a member of the british cabinet. He was made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India. Direct responsibility of ruling India was in the hands of the British crown. The government assured that no further territories would be annexed in future. The rulers could pass on their territories to their heirs including adopted sons. Proportion of India soldiers was reduced and European soldiers was increased. It was also decided more soldiers would be recruited from among the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans. Customary religious and social practices of the people in india were decided to be respected by the british. Policies to protect the landlords and zamindars were made. Security of rights over their land was given. 2. The council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the ministers. The council of Ministers has three categories of ministers besides the prime minister. They are: (a). cabinet ministers (b). Ministers of State, and (c). Deputy Ministers. The cabinet ministers are the most experienced members who take part in the important decisions of the government. The ministers of state are second category of ministers who can hold independent ministers but they cannot attend cabinet meetings. The Deputy Ministers assist the cabinet ministers and ministers of states. 3. There are two types of resources. Those that are essential for survival, and those that are needed for comfort. To survive, you need food, water, shelter and heat. For comfort you need secondary resources like wood, (to make bigger and more comfortable shelter out of) oil (to make gas and heating fuel out of) etc. 4. Coal is a fossil fuel. It is solid and black or brown in colour. There are four major types of coal based on the

percentage of carbon content- anthracite, bituminous, lignite and peat. India is the world's largest producer of coal and lignite. It is used as a raw material in chemical and fertilizer industries for thermal power generation as a fuel for the production of coke and for domestic cooking in some countries.

5. The Indian constitution is a legal document, which contains basic laws that define the powers and functions of the government. The constitution also enumerates the rights and duties of the citizens. Our constitution was prepared by a constituent Assembly, which had representatives from different communities. The constitution was put into force on 26th January 1950.

6. Water is very precious natural resource and is useful to us in a number of ways :

- (i) We use water for our domestic purposes like drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, etc.
- (ii) Water from rivers and lakes is used for irrigation, thereby helping agricultural practices.
- (iii) When water falls from a height as in waterfalls or dams, it can be harnessed to generate hydroelectricity.
- (iv) Plants absorb water from the soil. Water also forms an important constituent of the body weight of animals.
- (v) The ocean waters are home to a great variety of marine life, which is a source of occupation for many people.

MODEL TEST PAPER – 2

A. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True **B.** 1. Intensive farming is the use of large amounts of labor and capital per unit land area while Extensive farming is an agricultural production system that uses little inputs on vast areas of land, such as the Great Plains. 2. Large-scale is that industry which requires huge capital investment and employs large number of persons with very high output. Most of the developed countries of the world like USA, Russia, Germany, Japan, and Australia have fully developed large-scale industries while small-scale industry is basically an extended form of cottage industry in which manufacturing is done by machines with the help of a few hired workers. 3. The Simon report did not include a single Indian member while In the Nehru report, the Indian leaders decided to draw up a constitution for India that was acceptable to all. 4. Organised sector refers to large scale industrial and agricultural units with a definite pattern of production and employment while Unorganised sector refers to workers both in agriculture and industry whose employment pattern and wage levels do not follow defined pattern. **C.** 1. British officials were not the only people who were thinking of spreading education in India. There were other Indians, who did not believe in English education. Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath were two such Indians. They devised their own scheme of education. 2. Manual Scavenging refers to the practice of removing human and animal waste using brooms, tin plates and baskets from any latrines and carrying it once the head to disposal grounds some distance away. 3. Right to life means that everybody, whether rich or poor, whether living in an urban or a rural area, has got the right to get sufficient water to fulfill his/ her needs and that too which they can easily afford. 4. Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Sarat Chandra Chatterji and Rabindranath Tagore, Munshi Premchand, Keshvsut and Hari Narayan Apte, Lakshminath Bezbarua, Fakirmohan Senapati,

Vallathol Narayana Menon, Gurajada Appa Rao, Subramania Bharati and Narmad. 5. The world war I provided a big opportunity to carry out the expansion of its plants. Various factors helped the TISCO to expand steel production during the First world war. Firstly, as a result of the war it became quite impossible for the British government to send their steel consignments to india. **D.** 1. Liaquat Ali Khan 2. Maize 3. Sugarcane, sugarbeet 4. Gitanjali 5. Constitution **E.** 1. The age pyramid is a graphical representation of the age structure and sex structure of a population in a system of coordinates. While the x-axis represents the amount of men (usually on the left) and the amount of women (usually on the right), the y-axis represents the various age groups. 2. March 12, 1930, Gandhiji started his historic salt march from his ashram in Sabarmati in Ahmedabad to Dandi, a village on western sea coast of India this started the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji, the second mass movement with the demand of Purna Swaraj. During this movement leaders like Sarojini Naidu emerged. However the movement was temporarily suspended when the Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed in 1931. According to this pact, viceroy Irwin agreed to release all prisoners who were imprisoned without any guilt and Gandhi decided to attend the Second Round Table conference held in London in 1931. 3. But to save the workers from all such types of exploitations, the government has passed a law on minimum wages. The law requires that no workers should be paid less than the minimum wages fixed for various workers. It must be mentioned here that minimum wages are revised upwards after every few years. In this way, the law on minimum wages has gone a long way in establishing social justice for the workers. Just making laws is not sufficient. Steps have to be taken to ensure that all workers get fair wages, the government has to regularly inspect work sites and punish those who violate the law. The fundamental Right against Exploitation lays down that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory. 4. Some of its drawbacks were as follow : a. **Neglect of the common people** : By educating the members of the higher and the middle classes only the company created a serious gap between various classes of the Indian people. The only object to their educational system was to prepare clerks who would carry on the work of the company's administration smoothly. b. **The medium of instruction** : since the english was the medium of instruction, common people remained aloof from it. All the subjects were taught through english as such the study of Indian languages was neglected. c. **Neglect of scientific and technical education** : The English government never paid any attention toward imparting scientific and technical education. d. **Neglect to the women's Education** : The education of girls was neglected. No funds were set aside for the education of women, as women's education had no utility for the English. 5. Commercial crops are grown for supply to an industry. The sale of the crops bring ready cash for the farmers. Thus, they are also called as cash crops. Cotton, jute, tea, coffee, sugarcane, and sugar beet are the types of commercial crops.

