

Social Studies Grade - 7

Part – 2

(Mastermind)

Ch – 1 The Story of Indian farming

NCERT CORNER

1. The main characteristics of Indian agriculture are diversity of crops, dependence on monsoon, small landholdings, and use of both traditional and modern methods.
2. Farming, climate, soil, and water are interrelated because crops require suitable temperature, fertile soil, and sufficient water to grow properly.
3. Traditional practices and modern methods complement each other by combining indigenous knowledge with scientific techniques to improve productivity and sustainability.
4. When I hear the word “farmer,” I visualise a hardworking person, both men and women, involved in growing crops and taking care of livestock.

5. Food items that grow near my region include wheat, rice, vegetables, and fruits because of suitable soil, water, and climate.

Items like apples or tea come from other regions due to different climatic conditions. They are not grown locally because the temperature and soil are not suitable.

6. If monsoon rains are less for two years, crops like rice, sugarcane, and vegetables may reduce.

Food items may become costly and difficult to access due to water shortage and low production.

7.

Kharif crops: Rice, maize, cotton

Rabi crops: Wheat, mustard, gram

Zaid crops: Watermelon, cucumber, vegetables

8.

Two states from each zone:

- **Kharif zone:** West Bengal, Maharashtra
- **Rabi zone:** Punjab, Haryana
- **Zaid zone:** Uttar Pradesh, Bihar

9. Alluvial soil is commonly found in many regions. It is fertile and suitable for growing crops like wheat, rice, and sugarcane. (ans may vary)

10. Soil samples may contain sand, clay, small stones, and organic matter. They may have formed from weathering of rocks and decomposition of plants. Human activities like farming and construction may affect soil quality over time.

11.

Different soil types support different crops:

- Black soil → cotton
- Alluvial soil → wheat, rice
- Red soil → pulses
- Mountain soil → fruits like apples

12. A food flowchart:

Farm → Crop production → Transport → Market → Purchase → Cooking → Consumption

13.

Modern solutions inspired by traditional practices include:

- Organic farming using natural fertilizers
- Crop rotation
- Neem-based pesticides
- Rainwater harvesting

14.

Farmers' programmes on TV/radio provide information on:

- Weather updates
- Crop techniques
- Government schemes
- Market prices

They help farmers make better decisions and improve productivity.

QUESTIONS & ACTIVITIES

1. Farmers in Kerala grow rice while farmers in Punjab grow wheat because Kerala has high rainfall and a humid climate, while Punjab has moderate rainfall and suitable conditions for wheat.
2. **Match the following:**
 - (a) → (ii)
 - (b) → (i)
 - (c) → (v)
 - (d) → (vi)
 - (e) → (iii)
 - (f) → (iv)
3. Certain crops thrive in specific regions because they require particular climate conditions, soil types, and water availability.
4. Modern technology has helped farmers by improving irrigation, providing better seeds, increasing productivity, and reducing manual labour.

Test Trekker

A. MCQs

1. b) Fisheries
2. c) Monsoon
3. a) March–April
4. b) Drip
5. c) Women do crop work, livestock care and storage

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Irrigation

2. Weathering
3. Humus
4. Natural disasters
5. HYV seeds

C. TRUE / FALSE

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

D. MATCH THE COLUMNS

- 1 → b
2 → a
3 → c
4 → d
5 → e

E. VERY SHORT ANSWERS

1. Allied activities are activities related to agriculture such as dairy farming and fisheries.
2. The monsoon is important for kharif crops because it provides the required rainfall for their growth.
3. Weathering is the process of breaking down of rocks into soil by natural forces like wind and water.
4. Two types of soil found in India are alluvial soil and black soil.
5. Shrinking landholdings means the division of land into smaller and smaller pieces over time.

F. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Direct employment in agriculture includes farming activities, while indirect employment includes jobs in transport, storage, and marketing of agricultural products.
2. Farmers need multiple sources of livelihood to reduce risk and ensure stable income, such as combining farming with dairy or poultry.
3. Rain-fed farming depends on natural rainfall, while irrigated farming uses artificial methods like canals and wells to supply water.
4. The government supports farmers by providing subsidies, improved seeds, irrigation facilities, training, and crop insurance schemes.

G. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Climate and rainfall affect crops because different crops need different temperatures and water levels; for example, rice requires heavy rainfall while wheat grows well in moderate rainfall.
2. Traditional irrigation methods like canals and wells are simple but less efficient, while modern methods like drip irrigation save water and increase efficiency.
3. Major challenges in Indian agriculture include dependence on monsoon, small landholdings, and lack of resources, and solutions include improved irrigation and use of modern technology.
4. Soil is the foundation of cultivation because it provides nutrients and support to plants, and soil care methods like crop rotation and use of manure help maintain fertility.

COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

Assertion–Reason

1. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
2. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Source-Based Question

- a) The farmer faced the problem of irregular rainfall leading to waterlogging and crop damage.
- b) Proper drainage or drip irrigation can reduce such damage.
- c) Crop insurance is a government support that can reduce the farmer's risk.

d) An allied activity like dairy farming can help support income.

SKILL BOOSTER ZONE

Communication Corner

1. Agriculture is not only crop farming; it also includes allied activities like dairy, fisheries, and poultry, and it supports livelihoods and the economy.
2. Soil is important because it provides nutrients and support to plants and helps crops grow properly.

Social & Life Skills

1.
 - I. We should respect farmers and their work.
 - II. We should avoid littering and protect the environment.
 - III. We should use resources like water carefully.
2. We can help by providing financial support, and the farmer can reduce risk by using irrigation and crop insurance.

MAP-BASED LOGICAL REASONING

1. The regions to be labelled are the Thar Desert, Western Coastal Belt, Deccan Plateau, the Ganga Plain, and the Himalayas.
2.
 - i) Himalayan slopes are more suitable for tea plantations because of the cool climate and rainfall.
 - ii) Rajasthan is more likely to grow millets because it has a dry climate and less rainfall.

Chapter -2 India and her Neighbours

NCERT CORNER

1. A neighbour is a country that is close to another country, either by land or sea, not just by shared land borders.
2. Geography and history influence India's relations by shaping trade routes, cultural exchanges, and shared traditions with neighbouring countries.

3. India and her neighbours are interconnected through trade, culture, migration, shared rivers, and historical links.
4. A maritime neighbour is a country that is connected to India through sea routes rather than land borders.
5. The three large water bodies around India are the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean.
6. The name “Suvarnabhumi” suggests historical, cultural and trade connections between India and Southeast Asia.
7. Tamil being an official language in Singapore suggests strong cultural and migration links between South India and Singapore.

QUESTIONS & ACTIVITIES

1. A maritime neighbour is a country connected by sea, such as Sri Lanka and Maldives.
2. Buddhism created links with countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asian nations through the spread of teachings, monasteries, and cultural exchanges.
3. An open border policy allows free movement of people across borders, and it helps people living near the India-Nepal border in trade, work, and social relations.
4. Being neighbours is not just about geography because countries are also connected through culture, trade, and shared history, for example India and Sri Lanka.
5. India has helped smaller neighbouring countries through trade support, disaster relief, development projects, and cultural cooperation.
6. Shared challenges push countries to collaborate instead of compete—this is where real growth happens.
 - **Natural disasters** (earthquakes, floods) → countries share rescue teams and relief materials.
 - **Climate change** → joint agreements like reducing pollution and protecting environment.
 - **Trade and transport issues** → countries build roads, ports, and trade routes together.

Example: India works with neighbours like Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka for disaster management and trade cooperation.

7. The map would feel less like lines and more like relationships.

- Regions with similar languages, food, traditions would be grouped together.
- Borders would be flexible, not rigid political lines.
- People across countries would feel more connected than divided.

Example: Punjab region (India & Pakistan) or Tamil culture (India & Sri Lanka) share cultural links.

8. Land Neighbours of India:

- Pakistan
- Afghanistan
- China
- Nepal
- Bhutan
- Bangladesh
- Myanmar

Maritime (Sea) Neighbours:

- Sri Lanka
- Maldives

Test Trekker

A. MCQs

1. b) maritime
2. b) Palk Strait
3. b) Southeast Asia

4. b) smuggling/illegal crossing

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. cooperation
2. maritime
3. gateways
4. security

C. TRUE / FALSE

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

4. MATCH THE COLUMNS

- 1 → c
- 2 → a
- 3 → b
- 4 → d
- 5 → e

E. VERY SHORT ANSWERS

1. Maritime neighbourhood means countries connected through sea routes.
2. Two land neighbours of India are Nepal and Bhutan.
3. The sea passage between India and Sri Lanka is the Palk Strait.
4. Borders need careful management to prevent illegal activities and ensure security.
5. Regionalism means cooperation among countries of a region for mutual benefit.

F. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Neighbourhood is described as “more than borders” because countries are connected through trade, culture, and shared history, along with geography.
2. Sea routes build cultural links by allowing the movement of people, ideas, goods, and traditions between countries.
3. Myanmar is important for India because it connects India to Southeast Asia and acts as a gateway for trade and cultural exchange.
4. A good relationship with neighbours includes cooperation, mutual respect, and peaceful coexistence.
5. Keeping sea routes safe is important because they are used for trade, transport, and economic activities by many countries.

G. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. India’s land neighbourhood includes countries like Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, and it affects trade, travel, and security through shared borders and interactions.
2. India’s maritime neighbourhood includes countries like Sri Lanka and Maldives, and sea routes are important for trade, cultural exchange, and connectivity in modern times.
3. India has a strategic position in the Indian Ocean because it lies along major sea routes, helping in trade, security, and international cooperation.
4. Regionalism is cooperation among neighbouring countries, and shared responsibility helps during disasters and environmental issues through joint efforts and support.
5. Land neighbours share physical borders while maritime neighbours are connected by sea, and they differ in connectivity, trade routes, security concerns, and interaction methods.

COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

Assertion–Reason

A → a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

B → a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Source-Based Question

- a) The type of neighbourhood described is maritime neighbourhood.
- b) Goods and people travel through sea routes.
- c) Countries cooperate to keep sea routes safe and protect oceans from pollution and disasters.

SKILL BOOSTER ZONE

Communication Corner

- 1. Neighbourhood is more than borders because countries are connected through trade, culture, and shared history.
- 2. India's Indian Ocean location is important because it connects major trade routes and supports security and cooperation.

Social & Life Skills

- 1.
 - I. We should avoid polluting beaches and oceans.
 - II. We should respect marine life and local communities.
 - III. We should use eco-friendly products and reduce plastic waste.
- 2. Spreading hate would harm peace and relationships between countries.

MAP-BASED LOGICAL REASONING

- a) The countries to label are India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka.
- b) The Indian Ocean is important because it supports trade routes and connects India with other countries.

Chapter – 3 Empire and Kingdoms: 6th to 10th Centuries

NCERT CORNER

- 1. Major changes included the rise of regional kingdoms, development of temple architecture, growth of trade, and spread of new religious ideas like Bhakti.

2. Political, cultural, and religious developments shaped India by creating regional identities, promoting temple culture, and spreading devotional movements.
3. Foreign invasions led to political changes, new interactions, and cultural exchanges in Indian society.
4. The capitals of Maurya and Gupta empires were in northern India, and this shift influenced future political centres like Kannauj.
5. The Devanagari script can be identified with the help of teachers to understand historical inscriptions.
6. Xuanzang crossed mountain passes like the Himalayas and deserts during his journey between China and India.
7. Important Buddhist centres visited by Xuanzang included Nalanda, which was a major centre of learning.
8. Kannauj was attractive due to its strategic location, political importance, and control over trade routes.
9. Activity-based do-it-yourself
10. Kalhana believed that a historian should be truthful, unbiased, and careful in recording facts.
11. These lines show that Kalhana collected information carefully and aimed for accuracy, similar to modern historians.
12. “Free from love or hatred” means a historian should be unbiased, which makes history more reliable.
13. Shankaracharya taught that Brahman is the ultimate reality and the world is an illusion (maya).
14. He established four maths in different corners to spread learning across India.
15. Durga is shown attacking the demon confidently in a dynamic posture.
16. Durga holds weapons like trident, sword, and discus, and her vehicle is a lion.
17. The demon’s attendants appear weaker compared to Durga’s powerful presence.
18. The demon’s posture shows defeat and fear.

19.

The coins show images of rulers, symbols, and inscriptions. They often include royal titles, designs of kings, and sometimes religious symbols. The style and patterns look similar in both coins.

The coins appear similar because Toramana (a foreign ruler) adopted the existing coin designs of Skandagupta. This helped maintain continuity and made the coins acceptable to people.

This shows that new rulers often followed earlier traditions to gain acceptance and legitimacy. It also reflects cultural continuity and influence, even during times of invasion or political change.

20. (i) It shows that indigenous people responded with courage, unity, and resistance. They did not easily surrender but fought bravely to defend their land and honour, even in difficult situations.

(ii) The queen gave away her treasure to support and motivate the soldiers. It helped provide resources for war and boosted their morale to continue fighting against the invaders.

(iii) It shows that women played an important and active role in warfare. They showed bravery, leadership, and sacrifice, inspiring others and even participating directly or indirectly in resistance.

QUESTIONS & ACTIVITIES

1. Dear Friend,

I hope you are doing well in Kanchipuram. Life here in Kannauj has become very difficult due to the constant struggle between the Palas, Pratiharas, and Rashtrakutas. There is a lot of fear and uncertainty among the people. Trade has been disturbed, and markets are not functioning properly.

Daily life has become unsafe, as armies often pass through the city, causing damage to homes and fields. Many people are worried about their livelihoods. Taxes may also increase to support the wars, which adds to our problems.

Because of these conflicts, it is hard to trust the rulers. Their constant fighting makes it difficult for them to focus on the welfare of the people. We hope for peace soon so that life can return to normal.

Take care and write back soon.

Yours lovingly,
[Your Name]

2.

Advantages:

- It helped rulers manage large empires easily through local vassals.
- Local rulers understood regional needs better.

Challenges:

- Vassals might become powerful and disloyal.
- It could lead to conflicts and weak central control.

3. The **Hunas** invaded mainly for plunder and political control using force.

- The **Arabs** came with trade, religion, and later political expansion.
- The Hunas caused destruction, while Arab contacts also led to cultural and knowledge exchange.

4. I would feel impressed by his generosity and concern for people. However, I might also worry whether giving away too much wealth could weaken the kingdom's resources.

5. Biography Poster (Alvar and Nayanar)

Students should include:

- Name and period
- Their devotion to Vishnu (Alvars) or Shiva (Nayanars)
- Their teachings of bhakti (devotion)
- Contribution to society and religion

6. Students should match ancient places with present names, for example:

- Kannauj → Kannauj (Uttar Pradesh)
- Pataliputra → Patna

- Ujjayini → Ujjain

7.

- a) Rashtrakutas → (iii) Manyakheta
- b) Gurjara-Pratiharas → (iv) Ujjayini
- c) Cholas → (ii) Tanjavur
- d) Harshavardhana → (v) Kanyakubja (Kanauj)
- e) Pallavas → (i) Kanchi

Test Trekker

A. MCQs

1. a) 606 CE
2. b) 630–644 CE
3. b) Kanauj
4. b) Palas, Gurjara-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Pushyabhuti
2. Kannauj
3. Xuanzang
4. Kannauj
5. 750

C. TRUE / FALSE

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

D. MATCH THE COLUMNS

- 1 → c
- 2 → a
- 3 → d
- 4 → b
- 5 → e

E. VERY SHORT ANSWERS

1. Historians use inscriptions and coins to study this period.
2. Kannauj became the “prize” in north Indian politics.
3. Banabhatta wrote Harshacharita.
4. Nalanda was a major Pala learning centre.

F. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Harsha shifted to Kannauj due to its strategic location and political importance.
2. Kannauj was powerful because it controlled trade routes and symbolised political power.
3. Pallava–Chalukya rivalry led to cultural growth like temple architecture and art.
4. Temples acted as centres of economy and social gatherings.

G. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. From the 6th to 10th centuries, regional kingdoms emerged, replacing large empires and leading to political diversity.
2. The Tripartite Struggle involved Palas, Pratiharas, and Rashtrakutas fighting for Kannauj, showing regional competition.
3. “Stone speaks” means temples and inscriptions reveal history through architecture and carvings.
4. Xuanzang’s travel accounts and universities like Nalanda and Vikramashila show the importance of learning and cultural exchange.

COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

Assertion–Reason

A → a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

B → a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Source-Based Question

- a) The traveller mentioned is Xuanzang.
- b) His records describe cities, monasteries, and education centres.
- c) Historians cross-check to ensure accuracy and remove bias.

SKILL BOOSTER ZONE

Communication Corner

History is not only kings and wars, but also includes culture, religion, trade, and the daily life of people.

Kannauj became important because it was a centre of power, trade, and political control.

Social & Life Skills

1.

Temples promote culture and unity, while schools promote knowledge and education, so both are important.

2.

- I. Understand local culture before judging.
- II. Verify information from multiple sources.
- III. Respect cultural differences.

MAP-BASED LOGICAL REASONING

Important places include Kannauj, Thanesar, Prayag, Sindh, Bengal/Bihar, Rajasthan/Gujarat, Deccan, Manyakheta, Kanchipuram, Mahabalipuram, Ellora, Tanjavur, and Kashmir.

Ch- 4 Turning Tides: 11th and 12th Centuries

NCERT CORNER

1. The 11th–12th centuries are called a transition period because political changes occurred while culture and learning continued.
2. New powers like the Cholas, Ghaznavids, and Ghurids emerged, and their systems included strong armies, trade networks, and administration.
3. Achievements included grand temples, literature, and the expansion of trade and architecture.
4. The Khyber Pass shows mountainous terrain.
 - It provided a route for armies to enter India.
 - It also posed dangers like harsh climate and attacks.
 - Traders passed through it for trade for many centuries.
5. Rebuilding the Somnath temple through public donations shows people's faith, unity, and the cultural importance of temples.

6. The king is the person standing or bowing, while the guru is seated calmly. The king's posture shows respect, humility, and devotion, while the guru's attitude reflects wisdom, authority, and spiritual superiority.

7. The “fortress” mentioned is actually Nalanda University, a famous centre of learning.

Clues from passage:

- Presence of many books
- Mention of it being like a college (vihara)
- People (called Brahmins) were actually Buddhist monks/scholars

So, it was not a fort but a university.

. The “Brahmins” mentioned were actually Buddhist monks and scholars, not traditional Brahmins.

The invaders misunderstood them.

8. Basavanna wanted people from all backgrounds to come together to:

- Promote equality and social justice
- Remove caste discrimination
- Encourage open discussion and sharing of ideas

. If Anubhava Mandapa existed today, what topics

People would discuss:

- Social equality and human rights
- Education and employment
- Gender equality
- Environmental issues
- Peace and harmony
- Religious tolerance

. Lessons from Anubhava Mandapa

We learn:

- Importance of equality and inclusiveness
- Value of dialogue and discussion
- Respect for different opinions
- Need for a just and fair society

Questions and Activities

1. This period is called a major transition because political, cultural, and economic changes reshaped India, while some traditions continued.

Changes:

- Rise of new dynasties like Cholas, Rashtrakutas, and Rajputs.
- Growth of temple architecture and regional cultures.

Continuities:

- Continued importance of agriculture as the main occupation.
- Ongoing role of religion and temples in society.

2. A “star of dynasties” would include major dynasties such as:

- Cholas (South India)
- Rashtrakutas (Deccan)

- Palas (East India)
- Gurjara-Pratiharas (North-West)
- Chandelas and Paramaras (Central India)

These dynasties ruled different regions and often competed for power.

3. Geographical tour of dynasties

A map-based tour would show:

- Palas in Bengal and Bihar
- Pratiharas in Western and Northern India
- Rashtrakutas in Deccan
- Cholas in Tamil Nadu and coastal regions
- Chandelas in Bundelkhand

This shows how power was regionally distributed across India.

4. Rajendra Chola's fleet travelled from South India to Southeast Asia (like Indonesia/Srivijaya).

Approximate distance: around 2,000–3,000 km

This shows strong naval power and maritime trade links.

5. Match the pairs

- (a) Eastern Gangas → **(iii) Konark Sun Temple**
- (b) Chandelas → **(iv) Kandariya Mahadeva temple**
- (c) Paramaras → **(v) Bhojeshwar temple**
- (d) Hoysalas → **(i) Belur**
- (e) Cholas → **(ii) Brihadishvara temple**

6. Activity based do it yourself

7.

(i) Importance of Nalanda:

- It was a major centre of learning for Buddhism, philosophy, and science

- Students from India and abroad studied there
- It promoted knowledge exchange and culture

(ii) Impact of destruction:

- Loss of valuable books and knowledge
- Decline in education and Buddhist learning
- Cultural and intellectual setback for India

8. Mahmud of Ghazni carried out raids mainly for wealth and plunder, so he did not stay to rule.

Muhammad Ghuri aimed for territorial expansion and permanent rule. He defeated Indian rulers and laid the foundation for the Delhi Sultanate.

Their motives shaped outcomes:

- Ghazni → temporary raids
- Ghuri → long-term political control

Test Trekker

A. MCQs

1. b) Politics changed, but culture and learning continued
2. a) 985–1014
3. c) 1026
4. b) Mahmud of Ghazni
5. b) Bhaskaracharya

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Hindu Shahis
2. Ghazni
3. ocean
4. Nadia

5. Gita Govinda

C. TRUE / FALSE

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

D. MATCH THE COLUMNS

- 1 → b
2 → a
3 → c
4 → d
5 → e

E. VERY SHORT ANSWERS

1. These centuries are called a transition period because political changes occurred along with continuity in culture.
2. Rajaraja Chola I was a famous Chola ruler.
3. The Hindu Shahis were rulers of northwest India who defended against invasions.
4. The capital of the Senas was Nadia.
5. Nalanda was a major learning centre affected in Bihar.

F. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Invasions in the 11th–12th centuries were more organised and aimed at wealth or territory.
2. The Battles of Tarain were a turning point because they led to Turkish control in north India.
3. Trade continued because people needed goods, and trade routes adapted to changes.

4. Historians use coins because they show rulers' names and economic conditions.
5. Temples acted as political statements by showing the power and wealth of rulers.

G. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. War and world-building happened together as rulers built temples, cities, and trade networks along with fighting wars.
2. The Cholas had strong naval power, which helped them control sea trade and expand influence.
3. Ghaznavid raids focused on loot, while Ghurid conquests aimed at long-term rule.
4. Eastern India saw growth under the Senas and Eastern Gangas, with temples and literature like Gita Govinda.
5. Bakhtiyar Khilji's attacks destroyed learning centres like Nalanda, affecting education deeply.

COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

Assertion–Reason

A → a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

B → a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Source-Based Question

- a) Activities include building forts and continuing trade.
- b) This shows society was resilient because development continued despite pressure.
- c) Example: Cholas expanded trade and naval power during this period.

SKILL BOOSTER ZONE

Communication Corner

1. This period was not only about invasions because trade, culture, temples, and learning continued to grow.
2. The Cholas were powerful because they had strong naval power and controlled sea trade routes.

Social & Life Skills

1.
 - I. Read and understand historical facts properly.
 - II. Learn about trade and cultural growth of the period.
 - III. Avoid judging without full knowledge.

2.

Knowledge crossed borders through travellers and learning centres like Nalanda.

MAP-BASED LOGICAL REASONING

Important locations include Ghazna, Delhi, Dhar, Nadia, Puri, Warangal, Tanjavur, and Bay of Bengal trade routes.

Chapter5: India – A Home to Many

NCERT CORNER

1. India became a home due to its openness, trade routes, and welcoming culture.
2. Oppressed people came to India to escape war, persecution, and insecurity.
3. Indian society allows assimilation through tolerance, respect, and acceptance of diversity.
4. The place is the same; it shows continuity over time. The Maharaja's gift shows respect for other religions.
5. The picture shows Jews adopting Indian dress, language, and lifestyle—clear integration.

6. Syrian Christians adopted local customs while keeping their religion.
7. “Sugar in milk” means blending peacefully without losing identity.
8. The Parsi bride shows Indian clothing and customs—indicating cultural integration.
9. African and Indian integration is seen in dance, music, and traditions.
10. Yes, many communities migrated and settled; experiences would include adaptation and acceptance.
11. Many traditions share values like unity, respect, and harmony.

QUESTIONS & ACTIVITIES

1. Routes included land and sea routes; people crossed mountains, deserts, and oceans.
2. Key values: tolerance, hospitality, respect, and inclusiveness.
3. Examples: Parsis (industry), Armenians (trade), Tibetans (culture), etc.
4. Project-based—students’ activity.

Test Trekker

A. MCQs

1. c) migrants and refugees
2. b) The world is one family
3. b) Bene Israel
4. b) Kerala

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. migrants
2. religious
3. Atithi
4. synagogue

C. TRUE / FALSE

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

D. MATCH THE COLUMNS

- 1 → b
2 → c
3 → a
4 → d
5 → e

E. VERY SHORT ANSWERS

1. Migration is moving from one place to another to live.
2. People migrate for better opportunities or safety.
3. Assimilation means adopting local culture while keeping one's identity.
4. The Parsis crossed the Arabian Sea.
5. Siddis are a community of African origin.

F. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Reasons:
 - Escape from war/persecution
 - Better economic opportunities
2. India's central location and trade routes made it a meeting place.
3. Bene Israel are Jews who settled on the Konkan coast and adopted Indian customs.
4. Arab merchants brought trade, ideas, and cultural exchange.

H. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. India shows unity in diversity through communities like Parsis, Jews, and Siddis living together peacefully.
2. The milk and sugar story means Parsis blended into Indian society without disturbing it.
3. Siddis show African roots in dance/music while following Indian culture.
4. India is called “home to many” because it welcomed migrants like Parsis, Jews, Tibetans, etc.
5. Parsis came via sea, settled in Gujarat, adopted local customs, and contributed to society.

I. COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

Assertion–Reason

A → a) Both true, R explains A

B → a) Both true, R explains A

Source-Based

A.

- a) Reasons: war, persecution
- b) Example: synagogue – Jews
- c) Contributions: trade, education, culture

B.

- a) Values: respect for differences, adaptability
- b) Indians become bridges by blending cultures
- c) Culture spreads through interaction and migration

SKILL BOOSTER ZONE

Communication

1. India believes that all people are equal and deserve respect and acceptance.

2. Speech:

India is called home to many because it welcomes people from different cultures.

Communities like Parsis, Jews, and Tibetans found safety here.

They kept their traditions while adapting to Indian life.
India's unity in diversity makes it unique.
It shows how different cultures can live together peacefully.

Social & Life Skills

1.

- I. Help them settle and guide them
- II. Respect their culture
- III. Include them in community activities

2.

Spreading rumours is wrong because it creates hatred and breaks unity.

MAP WORK

- Kochi – Jewish synagogue
- Jamnagar – Parsis (Good Maharaja link)
- Dharamshala – Tibetan settlements
- Delhi – Lotus Temple (Baha'i)
- Mumbai/Konkan – Bene Israel

Chapter – 6 The State, the Government, and You

NCERT CORNER

1. A State is a permanent political organisation consisting of people, territory, sovereignty, and government. A Government is a temporary body that runs the administration and can change after elections.
2. A democracy is a system where people elect their representatives. A republic is a system where the head of state is elected and not a hereditary ruler.
3. India is a democratic republic because its leaders are elected by the people, and the head of state (President) is also elected. It follows the Constitution and ensures equality and rights.

4. Do it yourself.

Citizens engage with the government by voting, participating in discussions, filing complaints, using RTI, and joining social or civic groups.

5. Do it yourself.

People can make the government work better by being aware, raising issues, voting responsibly, and holding leaders accountable.

6. If a streetlamp is broken, people should contact the local municipal authority. Village road repair is also handled by local government, not the central government.

7. Local decisions should be taken locally because local people understand their problems better and can find quicker and more suitable solutions.

8.

Achievements:

- Improvement in roads and transport
- Increase in literacy
- Better communication (internet, phones)
- Development of healthcare
- Growth of infrastructure

Problems:

- Pollution
- Unemployment
- Poor sanitation
- Traffic congestion
- Poverty

QUESTIONS & ACTIVITIES

1. Not every democracy is a republic because some countries are constitutional monarchies (like the UK), where people elect the government, but the head of state is a king or queen.

A republic, however, has an elected head of state.

2.

1. It brings **decision-making closer to the people**, so local problems are solved faster.
2. It ensures **people's participation in governance**, making democracy stronger.

3.

- (i) No, decisions should be shared among all members because democracy works on collective decision-making, not one-person control.
- (ii) No, such decisions should not be forced because they are personal choices and should respect individual freedom and diversity.

(iii) If no one questions decisions, it can lead to misuse of power, unfair rules, and dictatorship-like behaviour.

4.

(i) No, power should be shared among the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary to maintain checks and balances.

(ii) No, laws must follow the Constitution and should not violate fundamental rights.

(iii) It can lead to unjust and unfair laws, harming citizens' rights and democracy.

(iv) Both are important.

- Parliament makes laws
- Supreme Court checks whether laws follow the Constitution

This balance ensures no misuse of power.

5. People interact with government in many ways:

- Local level: Garbage collection, water supply, streetlights
- State level: Schools, hospitals, transport
- Central level: Aadhaar, passports, banking schemes

Challenges faced:

- Delay in services
- Lack of awareness

- Bureaucratic procedures

Test Trekker

A. MCQs

1. a) a political organisation with authority
2. d) Political party
3. a) makes laws
4. b) implements laws

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. territory
2. government
3. sovereignty
4. judiciary

C. TRUE / FALSE

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

D. MATCH THE COLUMNS

- 1 → a
2 → b
3 → c
4 → d

E. VERY SHORT ANSWERS

1. A State is a political organisation with people, territory, sovereignty, and government.
2. People and territory
3. Legislature, Executive, Judiciary
4. The rule of law means all people are equal before the law.

F. SHORT ANSWERS

1. The State is permanent, but the government changes after elections. For example, India remains the same State, but governments change.
2. We need laws to maintain order and to protect people's rights.
3. Sovereignty means the highest power of a state to govern itself without outside control.
4. Judicial review is the power of courts to examine laws and declare them invalid if they violate the Constitution.

G. LONG ANSWERS

1. The Legislature makes laws. The Executive implements these laws. The Judiciary interprets laws and ensures justice.
2. India is a democratic republic because people elect their leaders, and the President is also elected. The Constitution guarantees rights and equality.
3. Decentralisation means distributing power to local levels. It is important for better governance, quick decisions, and local participation.

4.

Voting

- Using RTI
- Filing complaints
- Participating in discussions
- Raising awareness

COMPETENCY-BASED

Assertion–Reason

Correct answer: a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

SOURCE-BASED

a) Two ways:

- Filing grievances
- Joining civil groups

b) RTI increases transparency by giving access to government information.

c) Citizens should use media responsibly to avoid spreading misinformation.

SKILL BOOSTER

Communication:

1. A government exists to serve people by making laws and ensuring welfare.

2. Speech (5–6 lines):

Laws are important because they maintain order in society.

They protect our rights and ensure justice.

Without laws, there would be confusion and conflict.

Laws treat everyone equally.

They help society function smoothly.

Therefore, laws are more important than personal wishes.

SOCIAL & LIFE SKILLS

1.

I. Report to local authority

II. File complaint online

III. Raise awareness in community

2.

Courts are not only for the rich. They provide justice to all citizens. Free legal aid is available for the poor. Everyone has equal rights before the law.

MAP WORK

- New Delhi → Central Government
- Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Lucknow → State Governments

Chapter 7 : Infrastructure: Engine of India's Development

NCERT CORNER

1. Physical infrastructure includes roads, railways, airports, ports, electricity, communication networks, etc.

Over time, it has improved with better connectivity, faster transport, digital communication, and modern technology.

2. It has made life easier by saving time, improving access to services, increasing job opportunities, and connecting people.

3. Infrastructure supports trade, industry, agriculture, and communication, leading to economic growth and national development.

4. If one part is missing, the whole system is affected. For example, without roads or transport, goods cannot reach markets, reducing income.

5. Impact of a new highway near a village

- Easier transport
- Better market access
- More jobs and development
- Increased income

6. No internet or phone services—impact

- Difficulty in communication
- Online learning and work affected
- Slower business and services

7. Activities around stations (experience-based)

- Shops, vendors, transport services
 - Hotels, loading/unloading work
- These create economic opportunities.

8.

- Visible: Roads, bridges, railways
- Invisible: Communication networks, internet systems

9. Due to technology advancement, competition among companies, and government policies.

10. It shows rapid growth in digital infrastructure and connectivity in India.

11. People used letters, telegrams, and landline phones.

Now communication is faster and easier.

12. Includes schools, hospitals, police stations, parks, and libraries.

It supports health, education, safety, and community development.

13. Community Responsibility Pact (idea)

People should:

- Protect public property
- Avoid littering
- Report damages
- Use facilities responsibly

14. Making infrastructure sustainable

- Use renewable energy
- Reduce pollution
- Promote public transport
- Save water and electricity

15.

Problem	Solution
Potholes	Repair roads regularly

Problem	Solution
Traffic	Better planning, signals
Pollution	Use EVs, public transport
Waste	Proper waste management
Water shortage	Rainwater harvesting

QUESTIONS & ACTIVITIES

1. Example: Roads, internet, metro

Benefits: Better travel, faster communication, more jobs

2.

- Direct: Construction, transport
- Indirect: Shops, services
Benefits many people.

3. Because infrastructure can cause pollution and damage nature.

Yes, both can go together by using eco-friendly methods.

4. Better infrastructure helps in quick rescue and relief operations.

Good roads and airports allow fast movement of rescue teams, food, and medicines. Communication systems help in spreading warnings and coordinating help, which reduces damage and saves lives.

5. Yes, people often misuse public spaces by littering, writing on walls, breaking benches, or damaging streetlights.

This leads to unclean surroundings, waste of resources, and unsafe conditions.

Solutions:

- Follow rules and avoid damaging property
- Spread awareness
- Impose fines on offenders
- Encourage community responsibility

6. Prepare ‘scenario posters’ (answer content)

(i) New factory planned—required infrastructure:

- Roads and transport for raw materials and goods
- Electricity supply
- Water supply
- Communication systems
- Warehouses and storage

(ii) Future city infrastructure (self-cleaning roads, bullet trains):

- Smart roads and underground highways
- High-speed trains
- Clean energy systems
- Efficient waste management
- Advanced communication networks

These will make life faster, cleaner, and more efficient.

7.

Modern infrastructure includes innovations like:

- Electric vehicles (EVs) to reduce pollution
- Smart traffic systems to manage congestion
- Digital payment systems for faster transactions
- Solar energy and green buildings
- High-speed internet (5G)

These innovations improve ease of living and mobility.

Test Trekker

A. MCQs

1. (b) runs daily life and services quietly

2. (b) Roads and bridges
3. (a) Roads–ports–airports
4. (b) districts/towns within a state

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. social systems
2. cities, towns
3. cost
4. lifeline
5. diesel

C. True / False

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

D. Match the Columns

1. Roads → (c) Short/medium distance movement
2. Bridges/Tunnels → (d) Connects hard-to-reach areas
3. Metro → (a) Fast city travel
4. Shipping → (b) Heavy goods over sea
5. Communication network → (e) Enables instant messages and services

E. Very Short Answer Questions

1. Physical infrastructure refers to basic facilities like roads, railways, electricity, and communication systems that support daily life.
2. Two examples of utilities are electricity supply and water supply.
3. The bridge connecting Assam and Arunachal Pradesh is the Dholā–Sadiya (Bhupen Hazarika) Bridge.

4. TEU stands for Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit.

F. Short Answer Questions

1. Infrastructure is called the “engine of development” because it supports economic activities, improves connectivity, and enables growth.
2. Infrastructure helps farmers and markets by:
 - Providing transport to sell goods
 - Reducing spoilage through storage
 - Connecting to wider markets
3. National highways connect major cities and states, while state highways connect districts and towns within a state.
4. Electrification is important for Indian Railways because it reduces pollution, lowers costs, and improves speed and efficiency.

G. Long Answer Questions

1. Transportation infrastructure includes roads, railways, airways, and waterways. Roads help short-distance travel, railways carry bulk goods and passengers, airways provide fast transport, and waterways are cost-effective for heavy goods.
2. Ports are important because they handle imports and exports, connect India with global trade, and create employment opportunities.
3. Infrastructure needs proper care because damage like potholes, broken streetlights, and garbage affects safety and wastes public money. Citizens must use and protect public property responsibly.

Competency-Based (Assertion–Reason)

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Source-Based Question

- a) Two facilities at ports are cranes and warehouses.
- b) Ports need rail and road connections to transport goods efficiently.
- c) Ports help the economy by promoting trade and creating jobs.

Communication Corner

1. Without infrastructure, daily life becomes difficult because transport, communication, and services stop functioning properly.
2. Good roads and communication networks are important during emergencies because they help reach help quickly and save lives.

Social and Life Skills

1. Steps citizens can take:
 - Report potholes and issues
 - Avoid littering
 - Participate in cleanliness drives
2. Transport should be made friendly by providing ramps, reserved seats, and easy access for elderly and disabled people.

Map-Based (Answers)

1. Any four ports: Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Kochi
2. Any two airports: Delhi, Mumbai
3. Example states: Delhi–Mumbai route (through multiple states)
4. Dholā–Sadiya Bridge is in Assam

Chapter – 8 Banks and the Magic of Finance

NCERT CORNER – In-Text Questions

1. Financial infrastructure includes banks, ATMs, digital payment systems, and stock markets.
2. Banks accept deposits, give loans, and provide payment services, helping people manage money.
3. Financial infrastructure supports economic growth by enabling savings, investments, and smooth transactions.
4. People in the bank are depositing money, withdrawing cash, and doing transactions.
5. Saving in a bank is better because money is safe and earns interest.

6. Without banks, lending between individuals can be risky and may lead to disputes.
7. Banks keep records using passbooks and digital systems to track transactions.
8. Keeping records is important for tracking expenses, avoiding errors, and maintaining transparency.
9. Temples acted like banks by lending money and supporting economic activities.
10. The inscription shows that temples gave loans with interest agreements.
11. India's digital payment system is fast, secure, and widely accepted globally.
12. Companies issue shares to raise money, and people buy them to earn profits and dividends.

Questions and Activities

1. Financial infrastructure is the system of banks and markets, and it supports physical infrastructure by providing funds.
2. A bank account helps people save money safely and make transactions easily.
3. Compound interest benefits savers by increasing returns but can burden borrowers due to higher repayment.
4. It enables money flow by transferring savings to businesses through loans and investments.
5. Fixed deposits give higher interest because money is locked for a fixed period.

6.

This is simple interest (as per grade level).

Formula:

$$SI = (P \times R \times T) / 100$$

$$= (10000 \times 12 \times 3) / 100$$

$$= ₹3600$$

Total Amount = Principal + Interest = 10000 + 3600 = ₹13,600

Answer: ₹13,600

7. The stock market collects small savings from many people and converts them into investment capital.

- People invest money by buying shares
- This money goes to companies for expansion

Benefits to companies:

- Raise large funds
- Expand business
- Create jobs
- Increase production

It connects savers with businesses—that's the real engine.

8.

Convenience without caution is chaos. Balance comes from smart usage:

- Never share OTP, PIN, passwords
- Use secure apps and networks
- Check transaction details carefully
- Enable alerts and notifications
- Report fraud immediately

Use tech—but stay alert. That's the deal.

9. (Sample Answer Format)

Findings:

- Most use UPI for daily payments
- Prefer UPI over cash due to speed and convenience
- Some still use ATM and cheques for larger payments
- Few experienced fraud calls/messages

Learning:

- Awareness is key
- Never share personal bank details

Insight: Digital payments are popular, but safety awareness is still growing.

10. (Answer Content)

DOs:

- Keep your PIN and OTP secret
- Use trusted apps
- Check transaction details
- Update passwords regularly
- Report suspicious activity

DON'Ts:

- Don't share OTP or PIN
- Don't click unknown links
- Don't use public Wi-Fi for banking
- Don't trust unknown calls
- Don't save passwords openly

Slogan:

"Think before you click, or money will slip!"

11. Activity Answer

A cheque is filled by writing:

- Date
- Name of the person/company
- Amount (in numbers and words)
- Signature

It allows safe and record-based payment without using cash.

12.

Details to fill:

- Account holder name
- Account number
- Date
- Amount: ₹10,000
- Signature

Submit to bank → collect cash.

Test Trekker

A. MCQs

1. (b) keeping money safe and helping it grow
2. (b) RBI
3. (b) personal savings with interest
4. (b) money is kept for a fixed time
5. (b) compounding

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. deposit
2. interest
3. compounding
4. current
5. machine

C. True / False

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

5. True

D. Match the Columns

1. RBI → (b) Banker to banks
2. Savings Account → (d) Personal saving with interest
3. Fixed Deposit → (a) Money kept for fixed time
4. Debit Card → (c) Used for shop payments
5. Stock Exchange → (e) Market where shares are traded

E. Very Short Answer Questions

1. A bank is a financial institution that accepts deposits and gives loans.
2. Two services provided by banks are accepting deposits and giving loans.
3. A deposit is money kept in a bank account for safety and future use.
4. Interest is the extra money earned on savings or paid on loans.
5. ATM stands for Automated Teller Machine.

F. Short Answer Questions

1. Saving money in a bank is better because it is safe, earns interest, and is easy to access when needed.
2. A savings account is used for personal savings and earns interest, while a current account is used for business transactions and usually does not earn interest.
3. Compounding is the process in which interest is earned on both the principal and previous interest, making money grow faster over time.
4. Steps to withdraw money from an ATM:
Insert card → enter PIN → choose withdrawal → enter amount → collect cash.
5. Cheque payment is paper-based and slower, while UPI payment is digital, instant, and done through mobile apps.

G. Long Answer Questions

1. Banks link savers and borrowers by taking deposits from people and giving loans to those who need money. For example, a person deposits money in a bank, and the bank gives that money as a loan to a business.
2. Payment modes include:
Cash (physical money), cheque (written payment), debit card/POS (card payment), internet banking (online transfer), and UPI (instant mobile payment).
3. The stock market is a place where shares of companies are bought and sold. A stock exchange is the platform for trading shares. A stock boom is when prices rise rapidly, and a stock crash is when prices fall suddenly.
4. Financial literacy is important because it helps people manage money wisely, save regularly, avoid fraud, make informed decisions, plan for the future, and use digital payments safely.

Competency-Based (Assertion–Reason)

1. A → (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation
1. B → (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation

Source-Based Question

- a) Rima needed a loan to expand her business.
- b) Navdeep's deposit helped by providing funds for the loan.
- c) The bank earns by charging higher interest on loans than it pays on deposits.
- d) Loans help businesses grow and create jobs.

Art Integration (Content)

DOs: Use secure apps, keep PIN safe, verify details, update apps, report fraud
DON'Ts: Share OTP, click unknown links, use public Wi-Fi, trust fake calls, ignore alerts

Slogan: *"Stay alert, stay secure—digital payments with care."*

Flow: Scan → Enter PIN → Payment Done

Communication Corner

1. Banks are not only money keepers; they also help money grow and support economic activities.

2. Financial awareness is important because it helps families save money, avoid fraud, plan expenses, and use banking services wisely.

Social and Life Skills

1. Steps:
 - Do not share OTP
 - Inform bank immediately
 - Block account or card
2. Banking helps by providing safe savings, easy payments, and access to loans.

Map-Based Answers

- Mumbai → RBI, BSE, NPCI, NABARD
- New Delhi → Financial regulatory centre