



Strictly in accordance with the new guidelines
and syllabus issued by N.C.E.R.T



Social *Path*

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Help Kit
6-8

Exercises

- A. 1. **Constellation** : Constellation means group of stars. Early men imagined that some group of stars resembled Mythological characters like Hercules and Orian. There are 88 known constellations.
2. **Saptarishi** : Saptarishi is a group of seven stars. It is also called Big Bear (English) or ursa Major (Latin).
3. **Plutoids** : Plutoids are large celestial bodies that are smaller than planets. Earlier they were known as Dwarf planets or planetoids. Since pluto is a typical example of these celestial bodies, they have been renamed as plutoids or pluto-like bodies.
4. **Satellites** : A natural or man made object that moves around a larger, natural object in space.
- B. 1. It is believed that the universe was born about 14 billion years ago after a gigantic explosion, commonly known as the Big Bang.
2. In ascending order of their size, the planets are Mercury, Mars, Venus, Earth, Neptune, Uranus, Saturn and Jupiter.
3. The Earth Stands at the third position in terms of distance from the Sun. Its position is best suited for life since Earth is neither too hot nor too cold. Its three-fourth surface is covered by water. It is described as a unique planet because it is the only planet of the solar system known to support life.
4. Milky way is broad band of stars formed by our galaxy. It is larger and brighter than many other galaxies.
- C. 1. The sun is biggest member of the solar family. It is the source of energy, heat and light. The sun is 150 millions kilometers away from the Earth. The light of Sun reaches the Earth in only 8 minutes. It is the Sun which sustains all forms of the life on planet Earth. It radiates energy in all directions. The Sun is also the source of energy in the solar system. It is the natural source of energy, heat and light on the Earth.
2. Eight planets that revolves around the Sun are the member of

solar system. These planets revolve around the Sun and receive light and heat from it. The other members of the solar system are the moons, asteroids,, comets and meteorites.

3. The international Astronomical union (IAU) has drawn up new ruler for the classification of celestial bodies. These celestial bodies will be grouped under the three groups : (1) Planets (2) Plutoids (3) Small solar System Bodies. The new ruler state that a planet must be a celestial body that is in orbit around the Sun, has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a nearly round shape and has cleared the neighborhood around its orbit.

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|-----------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| D. | 1. Galaxies | 2. Solar | 3. Celestial bodies | | |
| | 4. Neptune | 5. Asteroids | | | |
| E. | 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
| F. | 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |

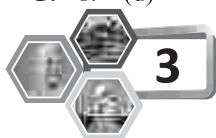


Latitude and Longitudes

Exercises

- A.**
 1. **Tilted Axis** : The Earth is tilted at an angle of 23.50 with the perpendicular to the plane of the Earth's orbit. this is called Tilted Axis.
 2. **Torrid Zone** : It is the hottest zone of the Earth. This zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The Sun is always overhead at noon at one place or the other during the year in this zone. The zone always receives direct rays of the Sun and therefore remains hot throughout the year.
 3. **Prime Meridian** : The prime Meridian is the central longitude, that divides the Earth into two vertical halves—the Eastern hemisphere and the western hemisphere.
 4. **GMT** : The local time of the Greenwich meridian is regarded as the standard time for the united kingdom It is known as the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- B.**
 1. South India lies in Torrid or Tropical zone. The zone receives direct Sun rays and therefore remains hot throughout the year.
 2. In India, the local time of the $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$ meridian has been selected as the standard time. This is known as the Indian Standard Time or IST.

3. It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere, and the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in Southern Hemisphere. It is the zone of moderate heat.
- C.**
1. The distance between every degree of longitude is 111.32 km. at the Equator. All longitudes intersect the Equator at right angles. We can locate any place on the globe if we know its latitude and longitude.
 2. The globe shows accurate shape and size of continents, oceans distances, directions and various other features of the Earth. By looking at the globe alone, we can conclude that south America is smaller than Africa. This information that we get from the globe is correct with respect to the actual position obtaining on the Earth. Similarly we will get a lot of other information from a globe.
 3. Parallels or latitude have an importance of its own. By means of latitudes we can very easily form an idea of temperature of a place. With the help of latitudes we can find out the distance of a place from the equator.
Like the parallel, the longitudes or meridians have an importance of their own with the help of longitude of a place we can easily calculate the local time of a place.
 4. This is the line on which a day is either added to the calendar or subtracted. It means if one moves from the International date line towards the east, one will lose a day. or, if one travels to the west, one will gain one day.
So, in this way, we can say that this is the line which decides whether a day should be added to the calendar or subtracted.
- D.**
- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. 23.5° | 2. Equator | 3. Tropical |
| 4. Greenwich Meridian | | 5. Longitude |
- E.**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. F | 5. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|
- F.**
- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| 1. (iv) | 2. (i) | 3. (v) | 4. (iii) | 5. (ii) |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
- G.**
- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|



Rotation and Revolution

Exercises

- A. 1. Mean solar day :** The movement of the Earth on its axis is

known as rotation. it takes 24 hours or one day. One rotation of the Earth is also called a mean solar day.

2. **Equinox** : The date when day and night are of same length. For example on 21st march the Sun is directly overhead on the equator. There fore, every place on the Earth has 12 hours of day light and 12 hours of night. This position of sun is called equinox.
 3. **Solstice** : The day when the Sun is overhead either on the Tropic of cancer or the tropic of capricorn.
 4. **Twilight** : When the sun has gone below the horizon, but we can still see its light, it is twilight or sunset.
- B.**
1. When the Earth rotates on its axis, at any point of time. One half of it has day while the other half has night. The Earth completes one rotation in 24 hours. This daily movement of the Earth is called its diurnal motion.
 2. When the Earth rotates on its axis, at any point of time, one half of it has day while the other half has night. This is because one part faces the Sun and has daylight, while the opposite side, which is away from the Sun, is in darkness and experience night.
 3. We do not feel the motion of the Earth as it rotates, because the speed of motion is constant and we are moving along with it at the same speed. Hence we do not fall down when Earth rotates.
 4. On 23 September, the overhead sun reaches south on to the Equator. On this day, the northern hemisphere has autumn equinox.
- C.**
1. Tides are formed because of the Earth's rotation. The water level rises and fall at different times of the day. When the Moon is directly overhead, its gravitational force pulls the water in the oceans and cause the water to rise. This is called high tide. When the Moon is at its greatest distance from the Earth, the water level recedes. This is called low tide.
 2. The movement of the Earth on its axis is known as rotation. It takes 24 hours or one day for the Earth to complete one rotation. Along with rotation, the Earth also revolves around the Sun at the same time. This movement of the Earth around the Sun is called revolution. The period that the Earth takes to complete one revolution is called a year.
 3. The effect of revolution of the Earth is change in seasons. There are four seasons, based on where we are located on the Earth. These are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

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|-----------|-------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| D. | 1. Axis | | 2. 22nd December | |
| | 3. Aphelion | | 4. illumination | |
| E. | 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T |
| F. | 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) |



Reading Map

Exercises

- A.**
- Scale :** The Scale represents distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground.
 - Atlas :** An Atlas is a book of collection of maps. It contains as well as variety of thematic maps including political maps.
 - Cardinal Direction :** If we have a look at a map. On the top is North, to the bottom is south, to your left is west and to your right is East. These four directions are also called cardinal directions.
 - Plan :** Sometimes when we are required to show a small place in great details, we draw a plan. A plan of a park, showing its location, direction, arrangement of various features inside. It is a example of a plan. In the case of plan, few meters are reduced in one centimeter.
- B.**
- The maps have some common basic features or components. These are the following.
(1) Scale (2) Direction (3) Conventional Symbols.
 - Thematic maps are those ones which deal with certain theme or a particular aspect. Different type of thematic maps are maps, population maps etc.
 - Sometimes a map has a similar scale. It expresses the same statements with the help of a line and is therefore called linear scale.
 - There are four intermediate directions. They are North-East (NE) South-East (SE) South-West (SW) and North-West (NW) These intermediate directions help to locate places or information on maps with greater accuracy.
- C.**
- A globe is a model of the Earth on a miniature scale. While a map of the whole Earth showing continents, oceans, countries etc. A globe has some drawbacks. Globes are usually small and can be used only to present basic information about sizeable portions

of the Earth's surface. They cannot be used to convey detailed information, such as about roads, towns and villages etc. While maps are more useful for representing detailed information. They can be used to show a smaller area such as a city or a village in greater detail. This is not possible in a globe.

2. Symbols are signs, shapes or objects that are used on maps to represent features like mountains, rivers, forests, railway tracks, bridges, temples, airports etc. These symbols save space also make it convenient and easy for persons, who may not be conversant with the language used in the maps, to understand them.

There is an agreement among different countries of the world to use common symbols. So these symbols are also known as 'conventional symbols' or symbols adopted by convention.

3. A political map shows countries, their capitals, important cities, a political boundaries. A political map of a country generally shows the boundaries with neighbouring countries. It also shows the division of country into states and union territories. While topographic map are large scale maps showing surface features such as landforms, vegetation, height, wells and roads.

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|-----------|----------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| D. | 1. Map | 2. Globe | | | |
| | 3. North | 4. Conventional | | | |
| E. | 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |
| F. | 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |



Realms of the Earth

Exercises

- A.
 1. **Fjords** : A long, narrow, deep inlet of the sea between high cliffs.
 2. **Stratosphere** : This is region with the ozone layer, which absorbs the harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun and prevent them from reaching us. Temperature increase with height in this layer.
 3. **Deforestation** : Cutting down the trees on a large scale for human purposes is called deforestation.
 4. **Soil Erosion** : Removal of the top layer of the soil is called soil erosion.
- B.
 1. Four domains of Earth are lithosphere (land), hydrosphere (water), atmosphere (air) and biosphere (life).

2. (i) Pacific Ocean (ii) Atlantic Ocean (iii) Indian Ocean (iv) Arctic Ocean.
 3. All forms of water on our Earth form the hydrosphere. So, The oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, streams, waterfalls, water vapour in the air, glaciers, are all part of hydrosphere. All life depends on water. Nearly 97% of all water is in the oceans and seas, and is salty. Only 3% is available as fresh water.
 4. Ozone layer absorbs the harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun and prevents them from reaching us.
- C.**
1. Africa is the second largest continents in the world, covering about one-fifth of the Earth's land surface. The continent is surrounded by the Atlantic ocean in the west and India ocean in the east. It has the world's largest hot desert the 'Sahara Desert'. Kalahari and Namib are the other deserts in Africa. Africa has the longest river in the world, the 'Nile'.
 2. The atmosphere can be divided into five layers. There is a thin buffer zone between each layer. Troposphere is the lowest layer, with clouds and all the weather occurrences, such as storms. Here, the temperature decreases with height. Stratosphere is the region with the ozone layer, which absorbs the harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun and prevents them from reaching us. Mesosphere, the third layer, sees a decrease in temperature with an increase in altitude. Ice crystal clouds are found here. Thermosphere is a very hot layer where the temperatures of the gases are extremely high. Exosphere is the outermost limit of our atmosphere. Here, the atmosphere merges into space.
- D.**
1. Nile
 2. North America
 3. Pacific
 4. Extinct
- E.**
1. T
 2. F
 3. F
 4. F
 5. F
- F.**
1. (iv)
 2. (v)
 3. (i)
 4. (ii)
 5. (iii)
- G.**
1. (a)
 2. (c)
 3. (b)
 4. (b)
 5. (a)



Landforms of the Earth

Exercises

- A.**
1. **Erosion** : The gradual destruction of something by natural forces (Such as water, wind, or ice is known as erosion.)
 2. **Syncline** : A fold in rocks in which the rock layers dip inward

from both sides toward a central line. It is also called a valley.

3. **Erosional plains :** Erosional plains are formed when the action of rivers, glaciers and wind erode higher levels of land for years to form flat plains. The interior plains of Canada have been downcut by erosion.
- B.**
1. The landforms on the Earth's surface are mainly classified into three types—Mountains, Plateaus and plains.
 2. There are three types of mountains based on how they were formed. (1) Fold mountains (2) Block mountains (3) Volcanic mountains.
 3. Crystal Plateaus are formed when the magma below the lithosphere pushes the crust on top but is unable to break through. As a result, the entire flat land surface above it is uplifted.
 4. When two plates push against each other, one plate may be forced under the other. In such case, part of the forced plate may melt, creating magma. When two plates pull away from each other, they may also provide a vent for the molten magma to come out.
- C.**
1. The mountains are the most striking of all land forms. A mountain should have steep slopes, sharp edges and a peak or peaks. They form 20% of the land surface. While a plateau is a broad and levelled stretch of land which rises abruptly from the adjoining areas. They are also called tablelands because plateaus are flat and without any relief. Nearly 45% of land surface is covered by plateaus.
 2. The Himalayas are useful to India for many reasons.
 - (i) The Himalayas are a centre of biodiversity where various kinds of plants and animals live together.
 - (ii) The Himalayas act as a barrier and prevent the icy cold winds of the north from entering our country. So this affects our climate and makes it warm.
 - (iii) Many rivers like the Ganga originate in the mountains and feed the mountain glaciers. So they provide water around the year.
 - (iv) The Himalayas are also a source of minerals.
 - (v) The forests in the mountains provide timber and wood products for daily use.
 - (vi) Mountains attract tourists and, thus, provide jobs for lots of

3. Among all landforms, plains are most valuable to humans. That is why, they have become densely populated and are the centers of industry, transportation and business. River plains have also been the centers of ancient civilisations. This is because :

- D.** 1. Erosion 2. Kashmir
3. Intermontane 4. Volcanic Mountain

- E.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F
F. 1. (iv) 2. (i) 3. (v) 4. (ii) 5. (iii)
G. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)



Exercise

- A.**
1. **India subcontinent :** Along with the Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and Bangladesh, India forms a separate geographic unit known as Indian subcontinent.
 2. **Gorge :** A deep, narrow valley with steep sides, usually formed by a river or stream.
 3. **Tributary :** Smaller river flowing into a large river.
 4. **Barren Island :** India's only volcano the Barren Island is located in the Andaman and Nicobar Island.
- B.**
1. India has a wide range of land forms. The diverse relief features of India are grouped into five main physical divisions.
 - (i) The Northern Mountains.
 - (ii) The Northern plains.
 - (iii) The Peninsular plateau.
 - (iv) The coastal plains and Island.
 - (v) The Great Indian Desert.
 2. India's neighbours are Pakistan in north-west, Nepal in the north, Bhutan in the North-East and Bangladesh in the east, China in the north and Sri Lanka and Maldives in the Indian ocean in the South. India also shares small corridor with Afghanistan.
 3. Kavaratti
 4. New Delhi

- C.** 1. India's central location gives it several advantages. It was cradle of one of the four earliest civilisations, known as the Indus Valley civilisation. From ancient times, it enjoyed closed trade and cultural contacts with the rest of the world. Being at the head of the Indian ocean, its climate is shaped by winds blowing over the ocean, which pick up moisture in summer and cause rainfall. Below the Himalaya is a vast plain. The climate and fertile soil help to sustain more than one billion people who lived in India. India has 16% of world's total population. They give it many political advantage.
2. Coastal Plains are narrow plains along with the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east and border the peninsular plateau. The eastern coastal plains are wider than the western coastal plains and contain the river deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri. The eastern coastal plains are known as the Northern circars in the north and the caromondal coast in the south.
- India's island lies in two groups to the south-west and south-east of the mainland. The Andaman Island in Bay of Bengal consist of 204 Island with hills and narrow valleys, while the Nicobar islands consist 19 island. The Lakshadweep Island are coral island. Only few islands are inhabited by people.
3. The Himalayan range separate India and its neighbours from rest of Asia. Thus, along with Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and Bangladesh, India forms a reparatee geographic unit known as Indian subcontinents.
4. The great river Ganga starts at the Gangotri glacier in the Greater Himalayas, and then runs through the lesser Himalayas before entering the plains, where it flows slowly. The northern plains is watered by Ganga, Yamuna, Gandak, Gomti Kosi and son, Ravi, Beas and Satluj.

On the other hand Peninsular Plateau area is watered by big rivers, like the Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna Kaveri, Narmada and Tapi.

- D.** 1. China 2. Himadri 3. Great
4. Ganga 5. Kochi
- E.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
- F.** 1. (iv) 2. (v) 3. (iii) 4. (ii) 5. (i)
- G.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)



Exercises

- A. 1. **Weather :** Weather is the current condition of the atmosphere in any one place over a short period of time.
2. **Extrem type of Climate :** The central and northern part of India experience an extreme type of climate. In these regions the summers are very hot and winters are very cold.
3. **Jet Streams :** These are air currents blowing in a narrow zone over the northern plains in winter. The jet streams a low pressure zone in Northern India. We know that air moves from high pressure to low pressure areas.
The winds blowing over the Indian ocean rush towards the northern plains in summer and known as north west monsoon winds.
4. **Cyclone :** A violent tropical storm in which strong winds move in a circle.
- B. 1. Winter, summer, rainy seasons and retreating monsoon season are the four main seasons of India.
2. The Himalayas are situated in North direction of India.
3. The places on the sea coast such as Karnataka have equitable climate. Equitable climate is characterised by mild summer and mild winter.
4. The winter season begins in mid November in India. It becomes well established in December and lasts till February.
- C. 1. Weather is the current condition of the atmosphere in any one place over a short period of time. While climate is the average weather condition of a given area over a long period of time over bigger area.
2. India has four major seasons that follow a set of sequence to form an annual cycle. They are winter, summer, rainy season and retreating monsoon season. These season are repeated year after year and are hence called the cycle of seasons.
3. In the hot weather reason sun rays more or less directly fall in this region. Temperature becomes very high. Hot and dry, dust laden winds called 'loo', blow during the day.

The hot dry, dust laden day, winds blow in the afternoons in the north-west Delhi, western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. They often continue up to midnight or even beyond.

4. The amount of rainfall varies from season to season and from place to place. The distribution of rainfall is controlled by the direction of the rain-bearing winds and the relief of the land. We get bulk of the rainfall due to the south-west Monsoons.

In the north, the rainfall decreases from east to west. The western parts of western ghats receive heavy rains. At the same time, the eastern parts fall in the rain shadow region. In the same way, the shillong plateau and the Bhahmaputra valley get heavy rainfall from the Bay of Bengal branch of the south-west monsoon.

The monsoons can sometimes be erratic in behaviour. There are breaks caused by the time taken for developing pressure on the land. Sometimes they fail to bring adequate rainfall. This causes drought. At times, more than normal rainfall for a prolonged period may cause floods. Thus, the distribution of rainfall is highly uneven.

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|-----------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| D. | 1. Weather | 2. Jet Streams | 3. Triangular |
| | 4. Equitable | 5. Kerala | |
| F. | 1. T | 2. T | 3. F |
| E. | 1. (ii) | 2. (I) | 3. (iv) |
| G. | 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) |

Natural Vegetation and Wildlife of India

9

Exercises

- A. 1. **National park** : An area of special scenic, historical, or scientific importance set aside and maintained by national government.
2. **Photosynthesis** : It is the complex process by which carbon dioxide, water and certain inorganic salts are converted into carbohydrates by green plants using energy from the sun and chlorophyll.
3. **Migratory birds** : Many birds migrate in flocks in winter to India to escape the harsh weather condition in their country of

origin. These are called migratory birds.

4. **Humus** : The organic compound of soil, formed by the decomposition of leaves and other plant material by soil micro-organisms.

- B.**
1. Natural Vegetation is the forest cover that grows naturally without human interference. The vegetation in the forests depends on the quality of rainfall.
 2. These forests are covered by mangrove trees. They are called sunderbans in West Bengal. This name is derived from the sundari trees that are found in abundance in these forests.
 3. These forest are found on the rainy slopes of Western Ghats, the plains of West Bengal and Odisha, the north-eastern states as well as Andaman and Nicobar Island.

- C.**
1. **Tropical Rainforests** : These forests are found in the areas which get heavy rainfall (more than 200 cm). These forests are so dense that sunlight does not reach the ground. These forests are found on the rainy slopes of western Ghats, the plains of west Bengal and Odisha, the north-eastern states as well as Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Tidal forests : These forests are covered by mangrove trees. They are called sunderbans in West Bengal. Tidal forests can survive in both fresh and salt water. Besides west Bengal, these forests are also found in the delta regions of Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.

2. Forest are very useful for us due to following reasons :
 - (i) Forest yield hundreds of economically useful forest products like timber, herbs, varnish etc.
 - (ii) Forest not only remove excess carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the air, they also release oxygen into the atmosphere. This oxygen keep us alive. Plants and animals in forest are the largest single contribution of humus a vital constituent of soil on which all agriculture is dependent.
They are otherwise important to man in hundreds of other ways.
3. Due to cutting of forests and hunting, several species of wildlife of India are declining rapidly. Many species have already become extinct. Some species Chiru antelope, one-horned rhinoceros, sparrow are in danger of extinction.
4. Conservation is defined as the work of preserving and protecting

our environment. Our environment comprises mountains, forests, lakes, rivers, wild animals and many other natural features. Land forms, climate, vegetation and wildlife, all need to co-exist in harmony with each other.

All natural features are interdependent. When even one species becomes extinct, our own chances of survival as a species are that much reduced. co-existence of flora and fauna is very vital for our survival.

- D.** 1. Tropical Rainforests 2. Monsoon
3. Tidal 4. Mountain
5. Extinct
- E.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- F.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a)

Unit II. History-Our Past



History and Its Sources

Exercises

- A.** 1. **History** : History is a systematic record of the past events. It is the story of the people who lived in the past. The written records and many other things of that period enable us to know about the early time.
2. **Archaeological Sources** : These sources include monuments, coins sculptures, paintings, weapons, pottery, ornaments and all other objects or artefacts which were created in the past.
3. **Secular Literature** : Texts that are focused on subject of social, political and economic importance and had little link with religion are called secular literature.
4. **Inscriptions** : Inscriptions were another important means of recording information during the past. Usually, they are writing found engraved on stone tablets, pillars, metal plates, walls of caves etc. The inscriptions were written in different languages at different places.
- B. Write short answer for the following questions :**
1. We can know about the events of past from many sources. These are divided into literary and archaeological sources. Literary sources include written records of the past-On the other hand

archaeological sources include monuments, coins, sculptures, paintings, weapons, pottery, ornaments, etc.

2. Rice was first grown in the north of the Vindhya.
 3. Our country is known by different names, such as Hindustan, India and Bharat. The word 'India' came from the word 'Indus'. In course of time, the country came to be known as 'India' in Greek and 'Hind' in Persian. Later on the word 'Hind' became 'Hindustan'. The name 'Bharat' or 'Bharatvarsha' was given to the country after the name of ancient clan (tribe), the Bharatars.
 4. Inscriptions were another important means of recording information during the past. These were written on stone tables, pillars, metal plates, walls of caves etc. The study of inscription is called epigraphy.
- C.**
1. Pre-history is the period for which there are no written records. Pre-historic people did not know how to read and write. Our knowledge about them based on unwritten sources. While History is a systematic record of the past events. The written records and many other things of that period enable us to know about the early time.
 2. Our past helps us to know how early men gradually grappled with all difficulties. From the early men, we can learn that we can get rid of many problems by researching and inventing and inventing the means of solutions. History helps us to understand people and societies of the past.
 3. Through the study of history a student builds experience in dealing with the assessing various kinds of evidence—the kinds of evidence historians use in shaping the most accurate pictures of the past. He learns where did the people live and how were they able to protect themselves.
- D.**
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. History | 2. Manuscript |
| 3. Mavryan period | 4. epigraphy |
- E.**
- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T |
|------|------|------|------|
- F.**
- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|
| 1. (iii) | 2. (i) | 3. (v) |
| 4. (ii) | 5. (iv) | |
- G.**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. a. indigenous literature | 2. c. Vindhya |
| 3. a. History | 4. d. Papers |

Exercises

- A.
 1. **Flint** : Flint was a special type of stone that was used by early man for making tools for hunting animals.
 2. **Neolithic Age** : Neolithic Age is the name given to the phase when humans started leading a settled life. They started producing their own food and domesticated animals. The tools become more sophisticated.
 3. **New stone Age** : The period from about 10,000 years ago to 4,000 BC is known as New stone age.
 4. **Chalcolithic Age** : The period when metal was used along with stone is called Chalcolithic Age. The first metal discovered was copper. This period was short but important as human progressed from the stone age to the age of metals.
- B.
 1. The early human were lived in rock shelters, caves and on river banks. The early human wore animal's skin.
 2. The early human were great artists. As they took shelter in the caves, they painted on its walls. They made running animals and birds. By painting hunting scenes they expressed their feelings. Some fascinating paintings have been discovered in Bhimbetka in India.
 3. The early human used stone for making tools and weapons. These stone tools were used for hunting the animals for food. So the early history of man is called the stone age.
 4. Early man used flint for making tools. They made axes, scrapers and knives with blates sharp stones to remove flesh from animal skins.
- C.
 1. The wheel was invented in the new stone Age. This was indeed a great invention by man. The wheel had many uses. People could now make wheeled carts to transport goods and people. The wheel helped to make better pots. Later, people made the spinning wheel to spin thread. So invention of wheel helped early human in many ways.
 2. A major event happened in this period was the discovery of agriculture. It was a great landmark in the history of man. The discovery affected human life in many ways. They gave up their

nomadic life and became food producers. They did not have to depend on hunting only. They now domesticated animals for a variety of purposes.

3. Sometimes during Paleolithic age people discovered fire. They might have enjoyed the cooked meat of the dead animals. So probably they looked for a way to make fire. Fire also kept them warm during the winter months. It gave light at night to them. So, discovery of fire proved useful to the early people in many ways.
4. In Neolithic age people depended upon agriculture. Their life was settled while in Paleolithic age people depended upon hunting the animals only for food. They moved place to place in search of food. In Neolithic age people domesticated animals for a variety of purpose.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------|
| D. | 1. Flint | 2. Chalcolithic Age | | |
| | 3. Spain | 4. donkey | 5. copper | |
| E. | 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F 5. F |
| F. | 1. (iii) | 2. (iv) | 3. (i) | 4. (ii) |
| G. | 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) 5. (d) |



12

Harappan Civilisation

Exercises

- A.**
 1. **Barter system** : It is a system where thing is exchanged for another. In this system no currency or money is used.
 2. **Great Bath** : Great Bath is the most remarkable discovery at Mohenjodaro. The Great Bath was meant for ritual bathing. It was quite big and rectangular in shape. There were steps from both sides to enter the bath. Fresh water was brought in from a well nearby. It had as outlet for draining the water.
 3. **Terracotta** : Terracotta as found in Harppan culture is a type of fired clay, typically of a brownish red color and unglazed, used as an ornamental building materials and in modeling.
 4. **Pictograph** : It is a kind of script in which pictorial symbols are used in place of alphabets or letters.
- B.**
 1. Agriculture led to a food surplus and made society more complex. This allowed people to do other things than merely hunt for food. Those who were engaged in various crafts exchanged their goods and services for food grown by others.

This was the beginning of the barter system.

2. Harappa was first excavated Indus Valley site in 1921 by D.R. Sahnii.
 3. The first two sites Mohenjodaro and Harappa were situated in Indus Valley. Therefore, this civilisation came to be known as the Indus Valley civilisation.
 4. Every house had a narrow drain to carry water outside. The drains of the houses were connected with the street drain. Which ran along the sides of the street. Street drains were lined with bricks so they could be clean. They kept their street drain covered with stone slabs.
- C. 1. Indus Valley people had simple food habits. They used to eat wheat, barley, rice and vegetables. They also used to eat meat and fish. They were very fond of fruits.
- They used cotton for their dress. The women wore short skirts and used a sort belt around their waists. The men wrapped a long piece of cloth around themselves. Besides cotton some wool was also used. Both men and women were fond of wearing ornaments.
2. The people of Indus Valley were great builders. The cities of the Indus Valley were well planned, like modern cities. Strong, high walls were built around the cities to safeguard them. There were long, broad and straight streets. All the streets ran in straight lines from east to west and from north to south. They bisected each other at right angles. This knowledge of planning and building cities show that the Indus Valley people were an urban civilisation.
 3. No inscription has been left by the peoples of the Indus Valley Civilisation regarding religion. So we can only guess about their religion. No temple has been discovered from the ruins of Harappa. From the clay figures and seals which we have found, we get some idea about the religious life of the people. Small female figures shows that the Indus Valley people worshipped mother Goddess. The figure of a male God believe as Shiva Pashupati. Pipal tree and the bull were also treated as sacred. Some of the Harappan people buried their dead while others cremated them. Household pottery, ornaments and mirrors have been found in graves. In this way, we can guess that the Indus Valley people believed in life after death.

4. There are many suggestions about the decline of Harappan Civilisation. Some historians believe that floods occurring on the banks of river Indus wiped out their civilisation. A few historians think that the Aryans invaded this civilisation, defeated the Indus people and destroyed them. Earthquakes are also thought to be a reason for the disappearance of this civilisation. It is also believed that famines and epidemics brought its end.
5. Agriculture was the major occupation of the Indus people. They raised crops like wheat, barley, bananas, melons and peas. They produced cotton, perhaps much earlier than other people of the world. They also domesticated animals like oxen, buffaloes, sheep and goats, Dogs were kept as pets. They were also good in arts and crafts. They stitched clothes from cotton and woollen cloth. Pottery was in great demand. Beautiful pottery was produced.
- D.** 1. Craftsmen 2. The Great Bath
3. Citadel 4. Iraq
5. Mohenjodaro
- E.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- F.** 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iv) 4. (i) 5. (v)
- G.** 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

E. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
F. 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iv) 4. (i) 5. (v)
G. 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)



The Vedic Culture

- A.**
1. **Upanishad :** The Upanishad or the Vedanta contains the views of great saints. These are 108 (one Hundred and Eight) Upanishad.
 2. **Indo-Aryans :** The Aryans spread to the different parts of the world from their original home in Central Asia. These who came to India are called 'Indo-Aryans'. They came to India sometime between 2000 BCE and 1500 BCE.
 3. **Aryavarta :** The landmass between the Himalayas and the Vindhyas, and from western Sea to the east, was named Aryavarta.
 4. **Kshatriyas :** The early Vedic Society was based on a well organised social system with the passage of time, three groups emerged in Aryan society. Kings and their warriors were the most powerful groups. They were called Kshatriyas.

- B.** 1. Before the arrival of the Aryans, the Dasys were the natives of India. They spoke a language different from Vedic Sanskrit. They worshipped different gods. The Aryans called these people 'Dasas and were very hostile to them.'
- Aryans made them slaves. The Dasas, whom the Aryans had made slaves, had to do the most difficult and lowest type of work.
2. Sabha and Samiti were the two institutions in Vedic culture, to check the power of king. Samiti was the national committee of the whole tribe. All important issues were discussed in it. And the Sabha appears to have been a small assembly. Selected people took part in its meetings.
3. The Aryans wore dresses almost similar to those of the Harappans. Their dress consisted of two clothes. They covered their heads with a turban. Another garment that touched their ankles was also in use. Women wore ornaments. These were made of gold or other metals. Women also wore beads.
4. During the Vedic period the work of teaching was carried out by the priests. Education was only for the higher class. Student lived with their gurus in separated schools. These schools were called gurukuls. They had to memorise and recite the Vedic hymn.
- C.** 1. The word 'Arya' as implied by in the Sanskrit language means 'noble' and 'free born'. The Aryan people were men of noble character and high ideals. From the 'Saptasindhu', where the Aryans settled first, they moved eastward into the river valleys of the Ganga and Yamuna. There after, they moved eastwards into the Gang Valley. The Aryans continued their eastward march, till they reached the Bay of Bengal and moved up to the north-eastern region.
2. More and more Aryans tribes were pouring into the country. These tribes fought with each other over grasslands. Each tribe had its king, also called 'Rajan' or chief who would lead the tribe in these fights. Only a strong and brave man selected as a king. The king ruled with the help of a number of people as Senani, purohit, gramanis.
3. Aryans ate rice, fish, and fruits. Their favourite drinks were madhu, Sura and Soma. Sura was an intoxicating drink. In totality, the food of the Aryans was simple but nourishing. The Aryans wore dresses almost similar to those of the Harappans. Their dress consisted of two clothes. They covered

4. Megalith literally means ‘a huge stone’. This culture is called megalithic culture. Large stones were specially placed to mark burial sites. Burial practices were similar in different parts of India. The dead were buried with distinctive pots, which are known as Black and Red ware. Sometimes a body was buried with ornaments, tools and pet animals like hares. Sometimes there was more than one skeleton in a grave. They had complex ideas about life and death, and had elaborated burial rituals.

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Exercises

- 22 Social-6

goods for goods was called barter system.

3. The Shakyas and Lichchhavis were republics whereas all other Mahajanapadas were monarchies.
4. Apart from the major four caste groups, there was also a fifth group. It consisted of people who were looked down upon by upper castes just because they were performing lower, but essential jobs. These people were called untouchables.

- C.**
1. Monarchical and Republic were two kinds of rule in practice in ancient India. A monarchical system was one in which there was a ruler, monarch, who was the king, no matter what is actual title was. On the other hand Republic did not have an absolute ruler such as a king. It was governed by a group of people.
 2. Bimbisara ruled his kingdom wisely. He always keeping goodness of his subjects in his mind, he was always keen to know what his people wanted. He travelled a lot personally to inspect how his kingdom was doing. He built roads and bridges. This network further increased trade. Bimbisara's relation with some of neighbouring states were very friendly. He was a tolerant and generous ruler. So by the all above policies Bimbisara played a good role to make Magadha powerful.
 3. Many factors contributed to rise of Magadha. The kings strengthened their position by matrimonial alliance. There were rich deposits of iron ore close to Rajgriha. This was a valuable metal for making both weapons and implements. Magadha control over the river added to the power and wealth of kingdom. Rajgriha was surrounded by a group of five hills. It was not easy for an enemy to overpower it. The province of Magadha also benefitted from the rise of towns and use of the coins. This encouraged trade and commerce in the kingdom. So, all above factors made Magadha a powerful kingdom.
 4. The people were ruled by the king with the help of paid officers. But, to make these payments, he needed taxes. Thus, all the produces of goods paid a tax to the king. In the beginning, they paid taxes in the form of goods they produced. Peasant paid the part of their production. Metal worker made implements, carpenters made chariot, and weavers wove a certain amount of cloth free for the king. All above collected tax distributed as salary to his officers.

- D.**
- | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1. Iron | 2. Rajgriha | 3. Vajsi |
|---------|-------------|----------|

4. The king 5. Nishka
- E. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
- F. 1. (iv) 2. (i) 3. (v) 4. (ii) 5. (iii)
- G. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)
- G. Encircle the names of eight Mahajanapadas in the following word grid.

V	P	A	N	C	H	A	L	A	K	R
A	T	S	M	A	L	L	A	U	M	A
A	H	A	A	S	M	A	K	A	A	H
V	A	N	G	A	A	I	R	C	P	U
I	S	H	A	E	T	K	V	H	A	L
R	A	T	O	H	S	O	D	E	R	D
K	A	S	H	I	Y	H	S	D	E	K
S	I	D	A	V	A	N	T	I	U	M



Upanishads, Jainism and Buddhism

Exercises

- A. 1. The word 'Upanishad' means to set at the feet of the Guru to receive the teaching. It contains the views of great saints. These are 108 in numbers. These are the philosophical treatise.
2. **Vaishya** : Vaishya was the third 'varna' of the society. The 'Vaishya' 'varna' consists of craftsmen, traders, cultivators, etc.
3. **Moksha** : 'Moksha' means salvation or transmigrating of the soul. When soul is from worldly bonds and would not be born again this condition is called 'Moksha'.
4. **Madhyam Marg** : Madhyam Marg or the Middle Path is the way of living simple life. It means neither to indulge in worldly pleasures wholeheartedly nor to suffer by doing extreme penance. It just means to follow noble ideas to make our lives fruitful.
- B. 1. The customs and traditions were criticised by the Upanishads and laid stress on right belief and knowledge. They insisted that the knowledge of the self (the soul) should be acquired. According to the Upanishads, salvation comes from knowledge rather than from mere faith or works.

2. Satyakam Jabala was the son of a slave woman named Jabali. Satyakam was disciple of Gautama a brahmin. Satyakam was a great thinker and contributed much to the Upanishads.
3. There are three ways to attain 'Nirvana'. These ways are called 'three Jewels' or 'Triratnas'.

The Triratnas are :

- (1) Right Faith
- (2) Right Knowledge
- (3) Right Action

A man should do his deeds according to these triratnas.

4. The two sects of Buddhism were—

(i) Hinayana (ii) Mahayana

- C. 1. Jainism and Buddhism emerged as a reaction to the rigid Vedic religion. The Vedic religion was a religion of many rites and sacrifices. Some people wanted what they felt to be more moral, pure and dedicated way of living. Therefore, they wished for a religion which was easy to follow.

Mahavira and Gautama, two great men protested against the corruptions which had crept into the Vedic religion. They preached their ideas in a simple manner. Their ideas became new religions. What Mahavira preached came to be called Jainism. The ideas of Gautama took the shape of Buddhism.

2. Most of the craftsmen, traders and peasants adopted Buddhism. Most of the town-folk adopted this religion grew in popularity. The main causes responsible for its growth in India and abroad were:

- (i) Buddhism became more popular than Jainism because of the many reasons. Buddhism was a simple religion as compared to Jainism. It advocated the middle path that can easily be followed by other people. It does not involve self-torture as in Jainism.
- (ii) Buddhism attracted many kings to its fold. This set a personal example for their subjects to follow. Among them were kings like Ashoka, Kanishka and Harsha, all of whom took steps to popularise Buddhism. They built monasteries and stupas, helped Buddhist monks with money and sent missionaries abroad to spread the religion. Thus, Buddhist monks (among them Ashoka's own son and daughter—Mahendra and Sanghamitra) from India took Indian culture to Sri Lanka, Central Asia, China, Tibet and South-East Asia, thereby extending the frontiers of this religion.

3. **Principles of Eight-Fold Path are :**

(1) Right knowledge (2) Right Aspiration (3) Right Speech (4) Right Action (5) Right living (6) Right Efforts (7) Right Mindfulness (8) Right Meditation or contemplation.

4. Mahavira preached that the aim of every human being should be to attain what he called 'Nirvana'. There were three ways to attain it: Right faith, Right knowledge and Right Action. He preached his followers that performing the Vedic ceremonies was no use. Instead, one should try to lead a good and pure life and not do wrong. He taught his followers the lessons of "Ahimsa" or "non-violence". One of the most important aspects of Jainism is the protection of all forms of life. Infact, Ahimsa is the foremost principle of this religion. The main objection of Mahavira's teaching was liberation from worldly bonds. He called it "Moksha". He said that after a man attained Moksha, he would not be born again. This was a simple practice which any one could follow.

- D. 1. Upanishads 2. Brahman
3. Satyameva Jayate 4. Mahavira
5. Hinayana

- E. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
F. 1. (v) 2. (iv) 3. (i) 4. (iii) 5. (ii)
G. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)



16

The Mauryan Empire

Exercises

- A. 1. **Indica** : It is a book written by Megasthenes who was the ambassador of Seleucus in Chandragupta's court. Indica gives us information about Maurya period in many ways.
2. **Dhamma** : 'Dhamma' is a Prakrit term for the Sanskrit word 'Dharma' meaning religious duty. Ashoka made great efforts to propagate the principles of 'Dhamma'.
3. **Rock Edicts** : Ashoka issued many edicts which were engraved on rocks, pillars and cave-walls. It is called rock edicts. These are important sources for modern understanding of ancient Indian political and religious history.

4. **Nagarkas :** In Murya's administration town were under officials called 'Nagarkas'.
- B.**
1. The main sources of information about the Mouryan period are :
 - (1) Indica written by Megasthenes
 - (2) Arthashastra written by Kautilya
 - (3) Rock edicts of Ashoka.
 - (4) Coins of Mauryan period.
 2. Magadha was a powerful kingdom ruled by Dhananand. He was not popular. Chanakya or Kautilya was a Brahmin minister of the Nanda court. He managed to gain support from Chandragupta. Both of them raised an army and attacked patliputra. Dhanananda was over thrown and killed. Chandragupta Murya became new ruler of Magadha.
 3. This war was probably the most important event of Ashoka's life. His heart was moved when he saw the misery of men. He decided that he would not fight war any more. Instead, he would try and persuade people to live in peace. The war of kalinga changed Asoka completely.
 4. Ashoka instructed his state officials to constantly tour the land and attend to people's grievances. He constructed hospitals, roads with shady trees, got rest houses made for travellers and dug wells to provide drinking water. He restricted the slaughtering of animals in his kingdom and made hospitals that cared for side animals.
- C.**
1. After Chandragupta Mauryan, Bindusara became new ruler of Mauryan empire. He was also an efficient ruler. He extended the Mauryan Empire as far south as Mysore. Thus, he ruled over almost the whole of India. He maintained good relation with the Greeks and rulers of Syria and Egypt.
 2. The name of Ashoka is popular not only in Indian history but throughout the world. Buddhism became one of the most popular religions in the world. Ashoka set an example for the people by following the principles of 'Dhamma' in his own life. He gave up his early luxurious lifestyle, stopped hunting and renounced the policy of warfare. For the propagation of Dhamma, Ashoka embarked on tours. He periodically toured all the important places related to Buddhism. Ashoka also sent missionaries to countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma, Syria and Egypt. He sent his daughter Sanghamitra and son Mahendra

to spread Buddhism in Sri Lanka. Thus Buddhism spread far and wide.

3. Mauryan Administration was very remarkable at that time. Mauryan rulers were good administrators. The king was the head of the government. He ruled from the capital city of the Pataliputra (Modern Patna). There was a council of ministers (mantri parishad) to help and advise him. Besides there, the king appointed a number of officers who carried out his orders.

The empire was divided into four big provinces. Each province was ruled by a viceroy who was directly under the king. The provinces were further divided into districts ruled by 'Pradesikas'.

The Panchayats commended over the village administration.

Besides it, capital Patliputra was ruled by a council of thirty members, which was divided into six committee of five members.

4. The Mauryan empire began to decline after the death of Asoka. There were several reasons for the fall of the Mauryan empire :

- (i) The successors of Ashoka were weak.
- (ii) The governors of various provinces took advantage of the weakness of Ashoka's successors and declared their independence.
- (iii) The various regions of the empire were cut off from one another by great distances.
- (iv) The later Mauryan kings could not collect enough taxes to maintain a large army.

- D.** 1. Chandragupta Maurya
 3. Mauryan
 5. Dhamma Mahamatras

2. Chanakya or Kautilya
 4. Megasthenes

- E.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
F. 1. (iii) 2. (iv) 3. (v) 4. (i) 5. (ii)
G. 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)



17

Life in Towns and Villages

Exercises

- A.** 1. **Yavanpriya** : In western Europe, Indian pepper was in great demand and hence it was called Yavanpriya in Sanskrit, that

means appreciated by foreigners.

2. **Kadai siyar** : In south India (The Tamil region) Kadai siyar were the landless labourers.
 3. **Jataka** : Buddha probably has taken 500 previous births before he was finally born as Gautama. The story of each such birth is called Jataka, which is folktale. These stories give us a lot of information on the social and economic condition prevailing in the society in those days.
 4. **Shrenis** : During this period, almost all industries had their own association Guilds, known as shrenis. These were highly developed organisations. These associations were formed by those involved in particular commercial activity.
- B.**
1. When the extra crops grown by the peasants in 6th century BCE, the rulers collected extra crops as tax to meet their military and administrative needs. The surplus could also be made available to the towns which had developed in 6th century BCE. By this surplus society gained advantage due to the increase in trade and commerce.
 2. The village headman was called a grama bhojaka in northern India. He served as a link between the king and the village. He was very powerful in village affairs. He had judicial power to settle village disputes. His main role was to collect taxes from the farmers on behalf of the king. He was responsible for maintaining law and order in the village.
 3. The Romans imported spices, muslin, pearls, jewels and precious stone. Silk was also exported to western Europe. Indian paper was in great demand and hence it was called 'yavanpriya' means appreciated by foreigners. Steel cutlery from India was another popular item imported by Roman Empire. The balance of trade was so much in favour of India that ultimately Rome had to ban trade with India in pepper and steel goods.
 4. Significantly our country got gold and silver coins from the Romans in turn of our goods. The out flow from Rome was so great, so balance of trade was so much in favour of India. Roman commentators such as Pliny were worried about the heavy outflow of gold to India.
- C.**
1. The widespread use of iron implements in eastern Uttar Pradesh and western Bihar led to substantial growth of agriculture in 6th century BCE. The new iron tools and equipments allowed

peasants to produce more food grains than they needed for their own consumption. In addition to new tools, better agricultural techniques such as transplantation and large-scale irrigation also served to increase population.

2. There was a significant achievement in the field of industry in this period. We have numerous references of various arts, crafts and professions that flourished during this period. The textile, jewellery making, ivory working, pottery, painting, furniture and leather based industries were quite advanced. Gold, silver, copper and iron mines were in full production. Ship building, stone cutting and weapon making were other important industrial activities.
3. Roman proved to be very important for our trade because there was flourishing trade in luxury goods with the Roman empire. The Roman imported spices, Muslin, pearls, jewels and precious stones. Silk also exported from India. Significantly our country got gold and Silver coins from the Romans in turn of our goods.
4. The most important town was Mathura of this time, Since it was situated on the crossroads of two important trade routes—one from the northwest to the east and the other from north to south. Mathura also prospered because of central location and as a centre of sculpture, craft and religion. Most Kushana towns existed on the Uttarapatha route from Mathura to Taxila.

D. 1. Kushana 2. Grama bhojaka 3. Shrenis

4. Yavanpriya 5. hereditary

E. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

F. 1. VAISHALI 2. MATHURA

3. KAUSHABI 4. BANARAS

G. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d)



18

Contact with Distant Lands

Exercises

- A.** 1. **Sangam** : Assemblies of Tamil poets, where the deeds of outstanding kings and commoners were sung or recited.
2. **Kural** : A collection of verses is called Kural.
3. **Swarandwipa** : The south-east Asian region was famous as swaranadwipa, the land of gold. It was also known for its rich

spices, metals and minerals.

4. **Yavana** : The word “Yavana” has been used both in North and South Indian classical texts. It means the people of Greco-Roman origin. It indicates that there was the cultural exchange between these two great civilisation.
- B.**
1. There were three main factors which led to the expansion of Indian contacts abroad : (a) trading activities (b) desire for new markets (c) missionary efforts to spread Indian religions and culture.
 2. In Ancient period India had relations with south east Asian countries, Egypt, Rome, Greece, Iran, Arabia, China Tibet, Afghanistan etc.
 3. In Kamboja (Cambodia), a Brahmin laid the foundations of the Kaudiyana dynasty in the 1st century CE.
- C.**
1. Indians establish contacts with foreign countries in ancient times because of many reasons. The primary reason was to establish trade relations. Indians wanted to see their wares to far off countries in order to gain wealth. The rulers encouraged such trade voyages. Indians were filled with the desire to find new markets and gain maximum profit. Apart from this they wanted to spread their religion to other countries as well.
 2. The Indian traders and religious preachers took Indian culture and civilisation to different parts of the world especially central Asia, China and south east Asia. There was vigorous economic activity throughout the ancient India. During this period many trade routes over land as well as sea were explored by traders. The South-east Asian region was famous as swarnadwipa ‘the land of gold’. From the earliest times, Indians had travelled to this region for trade and adventure. These traders also indirectly conveyed glimpses of India's rich culture and civilisation. Many features of Indian culture were adopted by the people of south-east Asian countries. In Champa (Vietnam), the first Indian kingdom was founded in 2nd century CE. Many Hindu temples were built there. In Kamboja (Cambodia) a Brahmin laid the foundations of Kaudiyana dynasty.
 3. Sangam literature is the most important sources of information for reconstruction the history of the Deccan from 200 BCE 300 CE. Sangam literature is an important source of the history of Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas and other rulers of south India. The

The Pandya kings gave patronage to these Sangams. 'Sangams' were assemblies of leading poets and scholars. Literature produced by 'Sangam Scholars' is our main source of information about the activities of the common people and the establishment of the colonies in South-east Asia.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| D. | 1. Pepper | 2. Tamil | 3. Brahmin |
| | 4. Yavana | | |
| E. | 1. T | 2. F | 3. T |
| F. | 1. (iii) | 2. (i) | 3. (v) |
| | 4. (ii) | 5. (iv) | |
| G. | 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) |
| | | | 4. (a) |

Exercises

- A.
 1. **Deccan :** Dakshin, a Sanskrit word, meaning 'South' distorted by the British become 'Deccan'. It was that part of India which lie to the south of Vindhya and river Narmada.
 2. **Chaityas :** The Chaityas were the hall of Buddhist worship.
 3. **Andhras :** In the Deccan and central India, the Satavahanas were the most important native successors of the Mauryas. They are also known as the 'Andhras'.
 4. **Silk route :** Silk route was a trade started from China and passed through Kushanas's empire in central Asia and Afghanistan to Iran and western Asia. This trade route was a great source of income to Kushanas. As silk was the main trading item, the route was called the Silk Route.
- B.
 1. In Deccan and Central India, the Satavahanas were the most important native successors of Mauryas. They are also known as the Andhras. They encouraged trade and commerce. The most famous of the Satavahana kings was Gautamiputra Satavahana.
 2. The Romans were the chief customers of South Indian goods such as spices, textiles, Precious stones, birds (usually peacocks) and animals (such as bear and monkeys). The markets of Rome were full of Indian luxury goods.

- C. 1. The chaityas were halls of Buddhist worship, while the stupa were large semicircular mounds in which the relics of Buddha or Buddhist monks were enshrined. Thus stupas were the most important of all Buddhist monuments. There are two famous stupas—one at Sanchi, near Bhopal and the other at Amaravati in Maharashtra.
2. Kaniska was the most famous Kushana ruler. His real fame rests upon the wholehearted patronage he gave to Buddhism. He organised a Buddhist council in Kashmir where the doctrines of Mahayana form of Buddhism were finalised. He gave monetary support for building Buddhist monasteries. So we can say Kanishka played a significant role in spreading Buddhism.
3. Buddhism attracted a large number of followers because of its simplicity. The Buddhist monks did selfless service to spread Buddhism, and many kings became followers of Buddhism. Eventually Buddhism, born in Magadha, spread to many parts of the world. Kings like Ashoka and Kanishka took vigorous steps to spread this religion, not only in India but also in foreign countries. Kanishka and Ashoka sent missionaries to South-East Asia.
- Today Buddhism is world religion. As it is casteless, it attracts those wishing to sidestep the caste system. Today countries like China, Thailand, Japan, Myanmar and Sri Lanka are known as Buddhist countries. Today, Buddhism has even become popular in Europe.

- D. 1. (v) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (iii)
- E. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c)



20

New Empires and Kingdoms

Exercises

- A. 1. **Maharajadhiraja** : Maharajadhisaja was a title of king of Gupta Age. Chandragupta (I) was the first Gupta king who assumed the title of Maharajadhirja.
2. **Sakari** : Chandragupta (II) assumed the title of 'Sakari' after defeating the Saka chief. It means the enemy of 'Sakas'.
3. **Prashasti** : Words of praise or admiration for a king written by a

poet in his court in the form of inscription.

4. **Samantas** : Samantas were vassals of a king or feudal lords. They were assigned to collect revenues, to maintain soldiers and horses, and to provide equipment for warfare.

B. 1. It is believed that Harsha adopted Buddhism and made a great efforts to popularise it. But he still respected other faiths. Harsha used to hold a religious assembly every fifth year at 'Prayag', where he liberally distributed grants and alms to saints of all religions.

2. Samantas, a class of landlords, were the result of increasing land grants. They acted as intermediaries between the king and the peasants. They were assigned to collect revenues to maintain soldiers and horses, and to provide equipments for warfare. Samantas also provided the king with troops whenever he needed.

3. Samudragupta was not only a great conqueror, he was also a great scholar, a poet and a lover of music. Samudragupta had keen interest in art and learning. He himself was a good poet and musician. In one of his coins, he is shown playing a Veena. He was also a patron of learning.

4. Fa-Hien gave a lot of information about the social condition of the people during the Gupta Age. Society was divided on the basis of the four Varnas. The Brahmins were highly respected. Slavery was prevalent in the Gupta Age, but not in rigid form. The practice of sati was becoming a practice among the royal family. Untouchability continued to be practised rigidly. The Joint family continued to be the backbone of Hindu Society.

C. 1. The Gupta Age is considered the Golden Age of ancient Indian history. During the Guptas, people progressed in every field trade, commerce, manufacture, science, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, art and architecture, language and literature. In international contact and diplomacy, India's name and fame spread in all directions.

The Guptas issued gold coins. This shows that economic prosperity of this period. Trade and commerce, both internal and external, flourished. There was a network of good roads that connected the major cities. India was prosperous and political stable. So, from above reasons we can say Gupta Age was a Golden Age.

2. Samudragupta was one of greatest rulers of the Gupta dynasty. As soon as he became king, he proceeded on a long campaign which brought him many victories. He defeated many territories of India and added them to his kingdom. First he defeated the rulers of northern India. He fought against a number of kings in the Deccan and Southern India such as those of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Samudragupta defeated many kings in eastern India. He set out against the forest tribals of the south. The Saka and Kushana kings also agreed to pay tribute. The power of Samudragupta extended beyond India. The king of Sri Lanka and South-East Asia, regularly paid tribute to the Gupta emperor. Therefore, he is known as the “Indian Napoleon”.

3. Chandragupta II is known as Chandragupta Vikramaditya. He extended the boundaries of his empire by matrimonial alliance and other conquests. He was a patron of literature and arts, Kalidasa was the greatest literary figure of this age. There were nine gems in his court. He developed trade relations with China as well as Rome and Egypt. He issued a large number of coins which speak about the prosperity of the Gupta Empire.
4. Fa-Hien, the Chinese pilgrim, has written about the efficient administration of the Gupta Empire. The Gupta dynasty produced a number of able rulers. They established an efficient administration system.

The king carried titles like Maharajadhiraj. For the help of king the ministers were selected on the basis of their personal qualities. The central administration was taken care of by king and ministers.

For provincial administration there was a governor known as uparika Maharaja. And for the districts there was vishyapati for handling administration.

The village continued to be the basic unit of administration. Each village was under a village headman known as Gramika. His duty was to enforce the law and to keep the peace. Samantas were assigned to collect revenues, to maintain soldiers and horses, and to provide equipment for warfare. They also provided king with troops whenever he needed.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| D. | 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | |
| E. | 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) |

Exercises

- A.
 1. **Pradakshina** : A stupa is sacred and devotees visit it to show their reverence. Often devotees move around the stupa in clockwise direction called the Pradakshina. The path is surrounded by a fence made of stone.
 2. **Chaityas** : Most Viharas had a hall for prayers surrounded by a running Verandah on three sides. Prayer or Meditation halls known as chaityas. They were built near the Viharas.
 3. **Garbhagriha** : The innermost chamber of temple with the idol or icon of the primary deity.
 4. **Panchatantra** : 'Panchatantra' is the collection of stories written by Vishnu Sharma.
- B.
 1. Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Soma Veda and Atharva Veda.
 2. Kalidasa wrote his world-famous works 'Abhijanasa Kuntalam' 'Raghuvansam', Meghadutam etc. during Gupta Age.
 3. There are number of secular literature in Sanskrit in this period. Kautilya's 'Arthashastra', Megasthenes' 'Indika', Kalidasa's 'Raghuvansam,' 'Meghadutam' and Vishnu Sharma's 'Panchatantra' etc. are some secular literature of this time.
- C.
 1. During Ashoka's period, a number of stupa were constructed. These are dome-shaped Buddhist monuments. The inner chamber of a stupa contains the relics such as teeth, bones, ashes, or any other holy objects of the Buddha or his disciples. The Stupa or mound over the inner chamber, was made of bricks and clay and plastered on the outer surface. Often devotees move around the stupa in clockwise direction called the 'Pradakshina'. The path is surrounded by a fence made of stone. The Sanchi Stupa in Madhya Pradesh is one of the most famous monuments of ancient India. It was also built by Ashoka.
 2. India made tremendous improvement in the fields of knowledge, such as Science, Mathematics, medicine, and surgery. Aryabhata, a great mathematician and astronomer in 5th century CE, introduced the principle of zero. Also he was the first Indian to claim that the Earth rotates on its axis. He calculated the positions of the planets and explained the movements of stars. In

addition, he explained the causes of solar and lunar eclipses. Varahmihira (6th century CE), who wrote 'Panch Siddhantika' was another great astronomer of Gupta Age. He stated that the moon revolves round the Earth, as does the Earth around the sun. Brahmagupta was a great astronomer and mathematician who clarified the laws of gravitation even before Newton. Bhaskaracharya propounded the theory that Earth is round, not flat. The power of gravitation was also described by him. Charak and Sushruta made important contribution in the field of medicine. Sushruta Samhita is the oldest text of Surgery. Charaka Samhita tells us about the methods of curing diseases.

- D.** 1. Iron Pillar 2. Viharas 3. Kushanas
4. Shilappadikarm 5. Aryabhata
- E.** 1. (v) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)
- F.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F
- G.** 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)



Diversity, Interdependence and Conflict

Exercises

- A.** 1. **Diversity** : The condition of having or being composed of differing elements is called diversity. India has incredible diversity. The people of our country speak different languages, eat different types of food, celebrate different festivals.
2. **Unity in Diversity** : In spite of diversities, we are bound together by one common identity that we are Indians. There is one main current of national life, which we call Indian culture. India is known for unity in diversity. A beautiful example of unity in diversity can be found in our struggle for freedom.
- B.** 1. Indian constitution
2. When people of a same country follow different religions it is called religious diversity. Such as in India, people follow different religions such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism.
3. Hindus celebrate the festivals of Holi, Ram Navmi, Dussehra, Diwali etc.



Prejudice, Discrimination and Infecundity

Exercises

- A. 1. **Prejudice** : A preconceived notion or opinion formed without adequate knowledge of facts.
2. **Discrimination** : The unfair treatment of people on the basis of prejudice is called discrimination.
3. **Untouchability** : A form of discrimination where people belonging to lower castes are considered untouchables.
4. **Inequality** : Discrimination on the basis of sex, caste or religion is called inequality.
- B. 1. Physical and mental challenged people are called people with special needs.
2. Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar are some social reformers.
3. Being a democratic country, the constitution of India guarantees certain basic rights to all its citizens. These are called fundamental rights. These rights cannot be taken away by state or its functionaries.
4. There are provisions in our constitution against discrimination and inequality. These are facilitated by Fundamental Rights, Directive principles of state policy and the Fundamental duties.
- C. 1. Our society still suffers from the ills of narrow casteism, regionalism, gender inequality etc. The stigma of untouchability persists even today. Though women are fighting for their rights without much achievement, it is unfortunate that they are yet to be brought at par with their male counterparts. Discrimination, which still persists in various forms in our society, is being practiced in the name of caste, religion, language, economic status, etc.
2. The modern way of life has also contributed significantly in eradicating untouchability. The growth of modern industries, railways, buses and other means of transport has brought people belonging to different castes closer to one another. The growth of cities and towns has also made the people of all castes to live together and develop closer social contacts. Development of

trade and commerce and large-scale industries has opened the door of economic progress to people of all classes.

- D. 1. Second 2. Discrimination 3. Rights
 4. Unity 5. Marriages
- E. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T



The Government

Exercises

- A. 1. **Government** : An organisation or agency through which a political system exercises its authority, regulates public policy and administers its subjects.
 2. **Monarchy** : The form of government in which the ultimate authority rests with the king or the queen.
 3. **Dictatorship** : A form of government where absolute authority rests with one individual.
 4. **Authoritarian** : An authoritarian government is one which is based on force and not on people's choice.
- B. 1. There are two categories of government 'centralised' and 'decentralised'. Centralised government keep tight control over government power. These types of government include monarchy,, dictatorship, authoritarian rule, democratic etc.
 2. There are three tier arrangements have been made at which the government works. These levels are local level (at village), state level, and at the national level.
 3. Prime Minister is the real head of the central government.
 4. Sometimes, when no single political party is in the majority, one or more of the contesting political parties join hands to form the government. This alliance is called a 'coalition government.'
- C. 1. An organisation through which a political system exercises its authority, regulator public and administration its subjects, called government.

The government performs various functions. It makes laws and ensures that they are followed. The government always makes laws keeping the best interest of the people in view. Government is organised into many public offices, all of which have many legal powers. it is through these various agencies that the government discharge its functions. The judiciary is an

2. Each citizen cannot individually participate in decision making, for such larger areas as the country's defense, economic measures or education policy etc. The government does these things on behalf of the people by providing leadership to the country, making decisions and implementing them in the best interests of the all citizens. Hence all above reasons we need a government.
3. A democratic government means a government of the people, by the people and for the people. A democratic government is that form of government in which the people rule themselves through their representatives.

4. The judiciary is an important organ of the government. Its main duty is to defend the laws made by the government. If people or public offices violates a law, this can be punished by the judiciary. So for the sake of constitutional laws and law and order judiciary is and important organ of the government.

- D.** 1. Government 2. Democratic
3. Representatives 4. authoritarian
5. Minority
- E.** 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (v) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)
- F.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- G.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)

25

25 Indian Democracy and its Features

Exercises

- A. 1. **Media** : Means of communication such as radio, television, newspapers and magazines, which influence people widely.
2. **Public opinion** : In simple words, public opinion means the will of the people, or the opinion of the people at large on questions of public welfare.

3. **Regionalism** : Most people think only in their regional interests. Their narrow outlook is also a hindrance in the formulation of sound public opinion. It is called Regionalism.
- B.**
1. The opposition parties criticise the wrong policies of the government and do not allow it to become despotic.
 2. Adult Franchise means that all citizens above 18 years of age can vote.
 3. For the success of democracy, the public must be enlightened and well informed. There are some agencies which help in the formulation and expression of true public opinion. (1) Press (2) Public meetings (3) Radio and Television (4) Social and economic association and pressure groups.
 4. Press plays most significant role in the formulation of public opinion. Press includes newspapers, journals and magazines. The newspapers publish news and also express their views in their editorials on important matters. The people read these views which mould their opinion.
- C.**
1. In a democratic country, people are responsible to run a government. No government in a democratic country can stay in power for long if it ignores public opinion. In simple words public opinion means the will of the people, or the opinion of people at large on questions of public welfare. Even despots and military dictators cannot continue to rule for a long time ignoring public opinion.
 2. There are many obstacles in the formation of healthy and sound public opinion in India.
 - (i) Poverty
 - (ii) Illiteracy and ignorance
 - (iii) Press not impartial
 - (iv) Defects in party system
 - (v) People are indifferent to political activities
 - (vi) Conservative outlook of the people
 - (vii) Regionalism

Healthy and sound public opinion is only possible if the government and society take effective measures to remove these obstacles.
 3. There are many problems related to election in India. Firstly, it is very costly affair. Secondly, the ruling party often misuses government machinery to win elections. Thirdly, the voter list is not revised from time to time. Fourthly, there are frequent cases

of violence and booth capturing during the elections. Fifthly, the political parties appeal to religion, caste, race and language considerations to secure votes. Thus, elections are fought on narrow considerations which are against the norms of a democracy.

4. In a democratic country, the government is changed by the people if they wish so. Regular, periodic elections are yet another essential features of democracies. The people can change it by peaceful methods i.e. by voting for another party or set of politicians. The main features of Indian democracy are the principles of Universal Adult Franchise, Elections, public opinion, existence of political parties and special interest groups.

- D.** 1. Government 2. Partner
3. active and meaningful 4. Constitutional Act
5. Democracy
- E.** 1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)
- F.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- G.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a)



Rural Local Self-Government

Exercises

- A.** 1. **Sarpanch** : The head of the gram panchayat is called sarpanch.
2. **Nyaya Panchayat** : Mini court in the villages are called Nyaya Panchayat.
3. **Block Samiti** : Local government at the Block level is called Block samiti.
4. **Zila Parishad** : Local government at the district level is called Zila parishad.
- B.** 1. In almost every village there is a Gram Sabha, a Gam Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat. These formed a Panchayat.
2. In a number of states, there are Gram Sabhas or Village Assemblies. A Gram Sabha comprises all men and women of the village who have attained the age of 18 years.
3. Panchayat Sevak is government employee. He maintains all the records and registers. He also prepares panchayat accounts.
4. The topmost level of the panchayat Raj is the Zila Parishad at the

district level. It examines and coordinates the activities of a block samiti in district. It also serves as a link between the State government and the Block Samiti within a district. The Zila Parishad also advises the state government in carrying out the development schemes in a district.

- C. 1. The following works are performed by a village panchayat :
- (i) Construction and maintenance of village roads, pathways, bridges etc.
 - (ii) Planting trees
 - (iii) Construction and maintenance of village tanks and wells.
 - (iv) Supply of clean drinking water.
 - (v) Making arrangements for street lights and public places.
2. The panchayat has a judicial wing called the Nyaya Panchayat. Generally, there is one Nyaya Panchayat for a number of Villages. Each panchayat elects a member to the Nyaya Panchayat.
- The Nyaya Panchayat resolves minor disputes of the villages, such as petty theft and trespassing. They can impose fine upto ₹ 100. They cannot send a person to jail. They can try civil and revenue cases of minor nature.
3. The main sources of income of a panchayat is through government. Nevertheless, they have been given some powers to levy taxes. The sources of income are:
- (i) Taxes on houses and land.
 - (ii) Taxes on fair.
 - (iii) Tax on sale and purchase of cattle.
 - (iv) Income from sale of public property.
 - (v) A share in some taxes and fees collected by the government.
 - (vi) Government grants.
4. The achievements of Panchayat Raj are as under:
- (i) The Panchayat system has brought political and social awakening among the village people.
 - (ii) It has encouraged the village people to take interest in government affairs. They elect their representatives to the panchayats.
 - (iii) The panchayats have made efforts to remove illiteracy among the villagers by setting up literacy centres.
 - (iv) The panchayats have improved the quality of village life

D.	1. Sarpanch		2. Nyaya Panchayat		
	3. Block Panchayat		4. Information		
	5. Lekhpal				
E.	1. T	2. T	3. F	4. F	5. T
F.	1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (d)	



Exercises

- A.**
1. **Municipal Committee :** These are set up in smaller cities and towns. These have to deal with the government through the district administration.
 2. **Municipal Corporation :** These are set up in big cities with large population. These enjoy more power and higher status than Municipal Committee. These are independent of Government interference in terms of administration. Municipal Corporations generally deal with the state government directly.
 3. **Mayor :** The head of Municipal Corporation is called mayor. He/She presides over all the meetings of the corporation and looks after the work of the corporation with the help of municipal commissioner.
 4. **Ward :** The municipal corporation area is divided into several wards for the purpose of elections.
- B.**
1. Municipal corporation are established in big cities with large population.
 2. Mayor is called head of Municipal Corporation. He looks after the work of co-operation with Municipal Commissioner, Chief Engineer, Chief Medical officer etc. There are many staffs to assist the above office bearers. These include Executive officer, the Secretary, Health officer, Sanitary Inspectors, Municipal Engineer etc.
 3. The elected members of corporation are called councilors. In some cities the councillors elect some more members who are known for their experience and integrity. These members are known as Aldermen.

C. 1. The major differences between Municipal committee and Municipal corporation are as follows :

- (i) Municipal Committees are set up in smaller cities and towns, whereas Municipal Corporations are established in big cities with large population.
- (ii) Municipal Corporations enjoy more powers and higher status than those of Municipal Committees.
- (iii) Municipal Corporations have better income and have more financial powers than the Municipal Committees.
- (iv) Municipal Corporations are more independent of Govt. interference in terms of administration.
- (v) Municipal Corporations generally deal with the state Government directly. Municipal Committees have to deal with the Government through the District Administration.

2. **Functions of Local Bodies in Towns and Cities :**

Health is essential if we are to live long and happy lives. It is essential duty of a local government body to take all necessary steps to preserve the good health of its residents. These are some health services done by the local bodies—

- (i) Ensuring the supply of clean drinking water.
- (ii) Providing proper drainage.
- (iii) Providing hospitals, dispensaries, child and maternity welfare centres.
- (iv) Keep the streets clean by removing garbage.
- (v) Ensuring proper sanitation in the city.
- (vi) Preventing the outbreak of epidemics.

There are some public utility services done by local bodies.

- (i) Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, latrines and drains.
 - (ii) Installing, maintaining and repairing street lights.
 - (iii) Planting trees along roadsides.
 - (iv) Maintaining public gardens, parks, recreation centres etc.
 - (v) Assigning suitable places for burying or cremating the dead.
 - (vi) Maintaining libraries and reading rooms.
 - (vii) Registering all human birth and death.
3. Municipal corporation and committees requires a large amount of money to discharge their duties. Their chief sources of income are :

- (i) Taxes on property and houses.
- (ii) Taxes on roads, flyovers, bridges and ferries.
- (iii) Terminal tax or Octroi duty levied on goods entering municipal limits.
- (iv) Auction of vehical parking lots at designated places.
- (v) Taxes on Vehicles.
- (vi) Rent from municipal properties, land, markets and rest houses.
- (vii) Taxes on water, lighting, drainage and sewerage.
- (viii) Grants-in-aid from the Governments.

- D.** 1. Wards 2. Municipal Corporation
3. Committee 4. Health
5. Councillors

- E.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
F. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)



District Administration

Exercises

- A.** 1. **Collector** : The officer-in-charge of a district is called the collector or District magistrate (D.M.) or Deputy commissioner. He is usually member of Indian Administrative Services (I.A.S).
2. **FIR** : First Information report (FIR) is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offence.
3. **Judicial Administration** : Judicial administration is the system of courts for awarding justice to the grieved people. It includes both lower and higher courts. The appeal against a lower court can be done in the higher court.
4. **Civil court** : The court of the District Judge is the highest civil court in a district. Civil Judges are of different grades.
- B.** 1. District is the basic units of administration, a district divided into sub divisions usually three to five. A sub division is further divided into Tehsils or Talukas. The sub-division is under a sub-divisional magistrate (S.D.M) and the Tehsil or Taluka is under a Tehsildar.

2. The collector is assisted in his work by sub-divisional officials. Tehsildars, naib Tehsildars, kanungos and patwaris. He is also assisted by superintendent of police, Deputy superintendent and Inspectors of police, District and sessions judges, munsif, chief medical officers, block development officer etc.
3. The superintendent of police (SP) is in charge of the police force in the district. He is usually an Indian Police Service (IPS) officer. The Superintendent of Police (SP) is expected to obey the orders of the collector and keep him informed about the law and order situation in the district.
4. The district is the most important unit of administration in India. All important offices of the government such as revenue, education, public health, police, civil, and criminal courts, irrigation, jails, excise, taxation; post and telegraphs etc. are located at the district headquarters. It is thus quite obvious that the district is a complete administrative unit.

- C. 1.** The Superintendent of police (SP) is in charge of the police force in district. He has under him police officers of different grades, such as deputy superintendents, Inspectors, sub-inspectors and station house officers (SHOs).

For better administration, the district is divided into five or six circles. Each circle is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of police (DSP). Every circle divided into 10 police station (Thanas).

Each Thana is under the charge of a Station House Officer (SHO) who runs it with few sub inspector, some head constables and about ten constables. A clerk in the thana maintains its records. He also records complaints about the crimes in his area. There is chowkidar in each village.

2. From time to time, the government comes up with programmes for the welfare of citizens, especially those living in rural areas or those who are from socially backward or disadvantage classes. The Collector is responsible for successfully implementing these programmes in his district. He directs and cooperates closely with a large number of agencies and experts on agriculture, irrigation, education, sanitation, etc.

They help him to carry out community projects in the district. These projects are meant to introduce new and better ways of

farming and irrigation in the rural areas. These projects also aim to bring to the people of the district all the benefits of good health, education, better housing and many other advantages. This approach is a departure from the old ways. Instead of ruling the people from above, it now means serving them from below.

Since the government is doing everything to improve the economic and social lives of the people, they are generally cooperative towards the government. But at times they are also highly critical of any official lapses, such as delay in implementing programmes or misuse of funds. There are several instances where District Collectors (IAS officers) have been convicted for misappropriating or diverting funds meant for relief work.

3. There is a jail in every district. The highest officer of the jail is known as a jailer or jail superintendent. The intention of the Government is not merely to punish the jailed convicts, but also to reform them and make them better citizens. The jail authorities are supposed to take steps for the welfare of the prisoners.
 - (i) The Government has established separate jails- (reform homes) for women and children, so that they do not develop bad habits in the company of hardened criminals.
 - (ii) Literacy classes are held in the jails to educate illiterate prisoners.
 - (iii) The prisoners are not treated harshly at least in theory. The reality may be very different. Many jails are said to be hotbeds of vice. Influential prisoners are said to enjoy every type of facility in jail, with the cooperation of jail staff. Cell phones have been confiscated from big criminals lodged in jails. While they are behind bars, they use these phones to control their gangs.
 - (iv) Criminals are trained in useful crafts like carpet weaving, tailoring, carpentry, basket making, blacksmith work, etc. They are also paid wages for their work.
4. The Block Development officers (BDO) work in coordination with the Deputy Commissioner in the work of educating the village people in teaching them new methods of agriculture, introducing them to the latest animal husbandry practices,

D.	1. Sub-divisions	2. Collector	
	3. Clerk	4. Thana	
	5. Jail superintendent		
E.	1. F	2. F	3. F
	4. T	5. T	
F.	1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (a) 4. (b)

Exercises

- A. 1. **Biological Environment** : It comprises all living organisms, including bacteria. All types of plants, animals and human being form the biological environment, also known as biotic environment.
2. **Hydrosphere** : The hydrosphere comprises oceans, seas, lakes rivers and other water bodies. It has great importance of its own. These water bodies are quite necessary for the existence of life on this Earth. Plants, animals, human beings cannot survive without water.
3. **Bio-diversity** : The variety of plants, animals and other living things on Earth is known as biodiversity.
4. **Species** : A group of organism having the greatest mutual resemblance, and which are able to reproduce, grow and adapt is called species. It is the basic indicator for knowing the condition of our biological environment.
- B. 1. Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere.
2. Physical environment includes abiotic factors like mountains, plains, soils, climate, sunshine, rainfall, thunderstroms, earthquakes etc.
3. The thin blanket of air around the Earth is called the atmosphere. It has several layers and is very dynamic in nature.
- C. 1. Physical environment includes abiotic factors like mountains, plains, soils, climate, sunshine, rainfall, thunderstroms, earthquakes etc. While biological environment comprises all living organisms, including bacteria. All type of plants, animals and human beings form the biological environment.
2. Atmosphere has temperature and weight. it is held in place close to the Earth's surface, by its own weight and also the force of gravity. It performs several functions such as :
- (a) It protects life on Earth from space debris and certain harmful rays (ultraviolet radiation) from the Sun. This

includes protection from bombardment by other types of radiation, such as gamma rays.

- (b) It moderates heat and cold on Earth.
- (c) It is responsible for causing precipitation (rainfall, snowfall etc.)
- (d) It enables us to hear sounds, because air also acts as a medium.
- (e) The movement of air is called atmospheric circulation. A large percentage of all weather and climatic conditions on Earth can be traced to this.

Many other functions are also performed by the atmosphere. Many changes take place in it constantly.

3. The variety of plants, animals and other living things on Earth interact and depend on each other for food, shelter, oxygen and soil enrichment. This biological diversity is described as biodiversity. It is believed that about 3 billion years ago, the first single-celled creature appeared in the primordial soup. Hence, life first appeared in the ancient seas. With the passage of time, more complex forms appeared in water till some better adapted, finally climbed out onto dry land.

This is gradual development, diversification and profitteration process that results in heritable changes in population spread over many generations is known as evolution.

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|-----------|----------------|------------|--------|
| D. | 1. Environment | 2. Natural | 3. Air |
| E. | 1. F | 2. F | 3. T |
| F. | 1. (iii) | 2. (iv) | 3. (i) |
| G. | 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) |



Interior of the Earth

Exercises

- A. 1. Seismic Wave :** A wave of energy that is generated by an earthquake or other earth vibration and that travels within the Earth or along its surface is known as seismic waves.
- 2. Moho discontinuity :** The boundary that separates the crust from the mantle is called Moho discontinuity. It was discovered by an Earth scientist named Andrija Mohorovic

3. **Metamorphic rocks** : Metamorphic rocks are actually igneous or sedimentary rocks which have been change due to excessive heat and pressure inside the Earth. Small crystals combine together and form large crystals. Various minerals combine to form new minerals. The rocks thus transformed are called Metaorphic rocks.
 4. **Rock Cycle** : It is an endless process by which rocks are formed, destroyed and formed again.
- B.**
1. On the basis of chemical properties, the interior of the Earth is divided into three main layers—crust, mantle, and core.
 2. These rocks are formed in layers or strata and therefore also called stratified rocks. These are also called sendimentry rocks. These rocks are found in various forms and are regarded as the Earth's outermost crust.
 3. The Taj Mahal is made of white marble.
- C.**
1. Solid outer shell of the Earth is called crust. It is a very thin layer. Its thickness varies from about 5 km. Under the oceans to about 40 km under the plains. Under high mountains, such as the Himalayas and the Alps, the crust may vary in thickness from 50 km to 80 km.
The crust can be broadly divided into continental landmass and ocean floor. The main mineral constituents of the continental landmass are silica and alumina, together called Sial (si-Silica, Al-Aluminium). The oceanic crust is called sima (Si-Silica, Ma-magnesium)
 2. The molten matter known as magma, during its movement, enters rock crevices and comes out on Earth's surface. It is then known as lava. The lava rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in such a way are known as extrusive igneous rocks.
Being thermal in origion, solidification may take place in the interior of Earth as well. Rocks so formed are called intrusive igneous rocks. Because of slow cooling and solidification, they have large grain. These rocks are also called plutonic rocks.
- D.**
1. Mantle
 2. Moho discontinuty
 3. Granite
- E.**
1. F
 2. F
 3. F
- F.**
1. (iii)
 2. (iv)
 3. (i)
 4. (ii)
- G.**
1. (a)
 2. (d)



Changing Surface of the Earth

Exercises

- A.
1. **Exogenic forces** : The external forces at work on the surface are called exogenic forces.
 2. **Epicentre** : The tectonic or horizontal movements of the Earth brings about disturbances in its interior portions as well. The point where there vibrations originate is called the focus of the earthquake. The point above the focus on the Earth's surface is called the epicenter of the earthquake.
 3. **Seismograph** : It is an instrument that measures and records details of earthquakes.
 4. **Distributaries** : During floods, when rivers overrun their banks, the silt gets deposited wherever the flow abates, creating fertile land over a wide area called a flood plain. This result in the main river getting divided into streams and small channels. These channels, which do not join the river again, are called it distributaries.
- B.
1. Before conversion into sea, many rivers discharge their deposits at their mouth and create a triangular piece of land, called a delta (Δ). Delta only form when the velocity of water is very sluggish. The delta at the mouth of Rivers, Ganga and Brahmaputra is the largest in the world.
 2. The earth's surface is divided into six large and several small plates. Several changes take place on the Earth's surface because of movement of these plates. The movements of these two plates is called tectonic activity.
(1) Asia (3) North America (4) South America
(2) Africa (5) Antarctica (6) Europe
(7) Australia
- C.
1. On account of internal and external processes, many changes take place on the Earth, which operate continuously in the form of an endless cycle. The internal forces are known as endogenic forces. The external forces at work on the surface are called exogenic forces. These forces act on the surface of Earth and are both erosional and depositional in nature.
 2. One of the cause of earthquake is the movement of the molten

rock inside the Earth's crust. Sometimes, this molten rock is thrown out and volcanoes are caused. This eruption also causes earthquakes. The tectonic or horizontal movements of the Earth brings about disturbances in its interior portions as well.

3. The tectonic or horizontal movements of the Earth brings about disturbances in its interior portions as well. The point where these vibrations originate is called the focus of the earthquake. The point above the focuses on the Earth's surface is called the epicenter of the earthquake.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| D. | 1. Mount Everest | 2. Richter scale | 3. Weathering |
| E. | 1. T | 2. F | 3. T |
| F. | 1. (iv) | 2. (i) | 3. (iii) 4. (ii) |
| G. | 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) |



Air Surrounding the Earth

Exercises

- A.**
 1. **Greenhouse** : An enclosed glass building used for cultivation or protection of tender plants or a glass building in which plants that need protection from cold weather are grown.
 2. **Smog** : Pollutants in air in combination with water vapour, form a kind of dense fog called smog. The word smog is derived by combining 'smoke' with fog.
 3. **Ionosphere** : The rarity of atmospheric gases in the thermosphere allows this layer to absorb heat from the Sun. This absorption produces electrically charged particles known as ions. Because of these ions, this sphere is also known as the ionosphere.
 4. **Condensation** : The process of conversion of a gaseous substance to liquid or solid form.
- B.**
 1. Air is a mixture of tiny molecules of gases. The composition of these gases in dry air are : Nitrogen 78%, oxygen 21%, other gases about 1% (argon, carbon dioxide, ozone, hydrogen, Helium etc.)
 2. The greenhouse gases allow sunlight to enter, but does not allow the internal heat to go out. Pollutants in the atmosphere create heat sinks and raise the average mean temperature of the Earth. This is known as Global warming. The melting of glacier in

Antarctica and on high mountains is the result of global warming.

3. Weather is a state of atmosphere at a given place or an area, over a short period of time. Weather is never static, it is dynamic. While climate is average weather condition prevailing at that place over a long period of time.
 4. Periodic winds blow in definite directions during particular reasons. That is why, they are also called seasonal winds.
- C.
1. Within the stratosphere, there exists another layer in which ozone is concentrated. This gas is densest at the altitudes of 21-26km. The ozone layer absorbs much of the harmful ultraviolet radiations of the Sun. It, therefore protects the Earth's surface and living things from these harmful solar rays. So stratosphere is very essential for human beings.
 2. The important factor that affect the temperature of a place are :
 - (i) **Latitude** : The inclination of the Sun's rays depends upon the latitude of that place. Place at or around the equator receive more heat than places towards the poles. Duration of days and nights also varies as we move from the equator towards the poles. The longer the day, the hotter it is.
 - (ii) **Altitude** : Temperature decreases with altitude. It is at the top of a mountain than at the bottom.
 - (iii) **Distance from the sea** : Land gets heated faster than water. Thus, the temperature of the air over land and water is not the same at a given time. Places near the sea have equitable climate, where-as places away from the sea have extreme climate.
 3. On account of unequal heating of land and water bodies, water vapour is added to the atmosphere. Evaporation is the process of transformation of liquid water into gaseous state. The process of conversion of vapour into raindrops is called condensation. Some tiny droplets float and drift in the air. The tiny droplets of water rise high into the atmosphere and form clouds. The bigger droplets fall to Earth in the form of rainfall. Falling droplets of water are jointly called precipitation. The forms of precipitation are rainfall.
- There are three types of rainfalls as follows :
- (i) Convective Rainfall
 - (ii) Relief Rainfall
 - (iii) Cyclonic Rainfall

D.	1. Ultraviolet radiation		2. Insolation		
	3. Altitude		4. Equable		
	5. Chinook				
E.	1. T	2. F	3. F	4. T	5. T
F.	1. (iii)	2. (i)	3. (ii)	4. (v)	5. (iv)
G.	1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)



Exercises

- A.**
1. **Transpiration :** The return of water vapours into atmosphere by plants is called transpiration.
 2. **Water budget :** In hydrology, a water balance equation can be used to describe the flow of water in and out of a system. A system can be one of several hydrological domains. Such as a column of soil or a drainage.
 3. **Amplitude :** The vertical height of the crest above the trough is called amplitude or height of the wave.
 4. **Oceans currents :** An ocean current is a continuous flow of ocean water in a particular direction. it is like a river flowing in the ocean, its water having different temperature salinity and density from the surrounding water.
- B.**
1. Water consists of two atoms of Hydrogen and one atom of oxygen (H_2O).
 2. A massive seismic wave caused by an earthquake or volcanic eruption on the ocean floor is called Tsunami.
 3. Undulations or rise and fall in the forward movements of surface water of oceans are called waves.
Waves are caused by the action of the wind against the wave tops the faster the wind, the higher the waves but rises and falls, comes to the same position after each waves.
- C.**
1. The total stock of water that flows in streams and rivers, or is

stored in fresh water lakes, ice caps and glaciers is fresh water. Some quantity of ground water is also fresh water.

Fresh water also includes the moisture in atmosphere. The total stock of fresh water is less than three percent (3%) of the total amount of water on the Earth. It means that the remaining water in sea, oceans and some other lakes is saline water. Water that contains dissolved salt is termed as saline. It has high boiling point than fresh water. It evaporates slowly. It is much more dense than fresh water.

2. The Pacific Ocean is the largest of the oceans. It separates Asia and Australia from North America. It is estimated that it covers an area of about 166, 884, 380 sq. km. It is greater than the area of all the continents put together. It is not only the largest but also the deepest of all the oceans. Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean (about 11,022 m deep) is the deepest place in the world.

3. Ocean currents are driven by wind and differences in temperature of ocean water.

Ocean currents influence the temperature of coastal areas. Warm currents raise and cold currents lower the temperature of the regions along which they flow.

Winds blowing over warm currents pick up moisture. When it condenses it causes heavy rains. On the other hand, winds blowing over cold currents become too cold to pick up moisture. Therefore they do not cause rains.

Thick fog is formed where a warm and a cold current meet. In this thick fog, plankton, the basis food of fish, flourish in abundances warm currents even prevent ports in polar regions from freezing over in winter.

4. The highest part of the wave is called the crest; the lowest, the trough. The distance from crest to crest, or from trough to trough, is called the length of wave or the wavelength.

The vertical height of the crest above the trough is called amplitude or height of the wave.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| D. | 1. Saline | | 2. The Atlantic ocean | |
| | 3. Moisture | | 4. Crest | |
| E. | 1. F | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T |
| | | | | 5. T |
| F. | 1. (iv) | 2. (i) | 3. (v) | 4. (ii) |
| | | | | 5. (iii) |
| G. | 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) |
| | | | | 5. (a) |



Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Exercises

- A. 1. **Habitat** : Natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism is called habitat.
2. **Temperate Evergreen Forest** : Temperate coniferous or evergreen forests exist in places that have warm summers and cool winters. Vegetation consists of evergreen trees that bear cones and needles with a variety of understory trees and shrubs.
3. **Taiga** : These are the swampy coniferous forest of high northern latitudes, especially that between the tundra and steppes of Siberia. These are also known as coniferous forests and are located in a broad belt between 50°N to 70°N latitudes.
4. **Cold desert** : Cold deserts are deserts that experience low temperatures and long winters. They occur in the Arctic, the Antarctic and Greenland, as well as above the tree lines of mountain ranges. Average temperatures range from 28 to 39 degrees.
- B. 1. All the plants life on the surface of the Earth, growing naturally and not due to the human activities is called natural vegetation. It is the most important component of the biosphere.
2. This region extends generally between 10°North and 10°South latitudes. The hot and humid climate in these areas help in the growth of thick vegetation with as many as 50 species of trees in one hectare. The commercial utilisation is not possible. These forests are also called selvas or equatorial forests.
3. The temperature decreases with increase in height in the mountainous areas. The climatic changes which occur in the higher altitudes are responsible for variation in the types of vegetation in the highlands. One can find a succession of the vegetation from the tropical to the alpine types in mountains.
4. There is harsh conditions in deserts, but yet they are not devoid of wild life. The animals in the hot deserts use different ways to survive in the hot and dry climate. Mostly there are small animals except the camel. They can live without water for sometimes.
- C. 1. The Mediterranean forests are found on the western margins of the continents, mostly in the temperate regions in both the

hemisphere. In these areas the summer season is dry. There is moderate rainfall, about 80 cm during winter season. Most of trees of these forests have broad leaves, long roots and thick barks. The main trees found in these forests are oaks, olives, figs, pines, firs, cedars, cypresses etc.

2. Tropical Deciduous forests are found in the monsoon region of Asia, parts of Central America, Brazil and northern Australia. These forests are also known as monsoon forests. The trees in this region are less luxuriant due to the distinct dry season. Sal, teak, palm, sandalwood, shisham, bamboo etc are some valuable trees found in these forests.
3. Deserts, found in the tropical and sub tropical areas are known for high temperatures and extremely low rainfall. The small trees have thorns, thick stems, long roots and wax-coated leaves. While Tundra vegetation is found around the north pole of Eurasia and North America. This is a treeless area with very harsh climatic conditions. The Tundra region is fairly dry. Most of plants are relatively small and grow close to the ground.
4. A forest is a suitable and natural habitat for the animals. Many type of animals, birds, insects and reptiles dwell in forests. Most of the animals living in tropical forests live on trees and move accordingly. Animals living in temperate forests are all most similar but their species are less.

Grasslands are the home of herbivores, such as Zebras, deer, elephants etc. All of them have long legs with which they move swiftly. Grasslands are also home to flightless birds such as the ostrich of Africa, the rhea of south America and the emu of Australia.

There are harsh condition in deserts, but yet they are not devoid of wildlife. The animals in the hot desert use different ways to survive in the hot and dry climate. They can live without water for some time.

Cold deserts also support some wild life.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|
| D. | 1. Habitats | 2. Coniferous forests |
| | 3. Tundra region | |
| E. | 1. T | 2. T |
| F. | 1. (iii) | 2. (iv) |
| G. | 1. (b) | 2. (d) |
- | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|
| 3. F | 4. T | |
| 3. (v) | 4. (ii) | 5. (i) |
| 3. (a) | 4. (c) | |



Human Environment

(Settlement, Transport and Communication)

Exercises

- A. 1. **Transhumance** : A type of pastoralism characterised by movement to higher reaches of a mountain during summer and lower reaches during winter.
2. **Wet point Settlement** : Such settlements, which grow around water courses like river banks or sea coasts, are called wet point settlements. In this type of settlement, people build houses as per their convenience.
3. **Expressways** : Such ways which have about six lanes, are meant for fast road transport, called expressways.
4. **Mono Rail** : Railway trains suspended in air by magnetic levitation, usually running on a single track, are called Mono Rails.
- B. 1. There are three categories of nomads :
(a) Hunter gatherers (b) Transhumance
(c) Gypsies
2. Introduction of farming and invention and inventions of tools helped man to chose permanent sites for settlements. Beside it availability of resources for living, such as clean air, water, fruits, vegetables or even animals to hunt for food influence human settlements.
3. Topography or surface features of the land influences construction of houses, roads etc. People prefer flat areas to build houses. They seldom like to live in the uneven terrain of mountains.
- C. 1. The following factors played significant role in the development of settlements.
- (a) Introduction of farming and invention of tools helped man to choose permanent sites for settlements.
- (b) Topography or surface features of the land. The terrain of a region influence construction of houses, roads etc.
- (c) Development of culture and surplus agricultural produce led to quest for higher standards of living.
- (d) Marriage, kinship, and the security of family and tribe were some of the major attraction of settled life.

- (e) Climate changes, which took place between 10,000 and 7,000 years ago, forced people to move to better locations.
2. The main features of transport and communication networks are the following :
- It facilitates movement of people and goods from one place to another.
 - It improves and influences social and economic interaction among people.
 - It leads to more economic activities which, in turn, lead to development and growth of Settlements.
 - Means of commutation such as radio and television enrich people's lives by providing facilities for entertainment.
 - They provide convenient services to people, for example, door to door services by the railways.
 - They play a crucial role in raising the living standards of people by providing employment and better services.
3. Roadways is the easiest mode of transport for short distances. It takes people right upto their doorsteps. Bus services are cheaper and popular. Roads can be built even in hilly and remote areas. They carry most people and goods overland. But In railway these services are not available.

D. 1. Dry

2. London

E. 1. F

2. T

3. F

F. 1. (iii)

2. (i)

3. (iv)

4. (ii)

G. 1. (b)

2. (b)

3. (b)



Human Environment Interaction (In tropical and Subtropical Regions)

Exercises

- A. 1. **Tropical Monsoon climate** : The climate of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is best described as Tropical Monsoon climate. It experiences three distinct seasons cool-dry, hot dry, and rainy season.
2. **Maloca** : Maloca are the multistoreyed appartments where most forest dwellers of Amazon River Basin live in.

3. **Sunderbans** : On the sheltered coastline of the Ganga Brahmaputra rivers are found huge tidal forest or mangroves known as Sunderbans, literally meaning 'beautiful forest'.
 4. **Subsistence Agriculture** : In subsistence agriculture, farmers produce barely enough for their own use.
- B.**
1. The Amazon Basin lies in the equatorial region between 10°N and 10°S.
 2. Case studies rely on comparison to focus both on accusative or negative factors and possessive or positive factors.
 3. In Amazon Basin region tribes practice shifting agriculture. The shifting agriculture in India is called 'Jhoming'. It is practised in some North-Eastern States. The formers clear a piece of land by cutting down trees and/or burning the standing grass and trees. This is also called 'Slash and burn method'.
- C.**
1. If we have to compare the way of life of people in two adjoining regions, we should select the following type of parameters for this comparison :
 - **Flora** : Every place has its unique flora. Two places can be compared in terms of their flora. The places with high rainfall have dense forests whereas places with low rainfall have dry areas.
 - **Fauna** : Wildlife differs from a place to place. Different places are known for their unique wildlife.
 - **Climatic Conditions** : Climatic conditions play a very important role in the topography of a place. A place having wet and humid conditions totally differs from a place having hot and dry conditions. Different climatic conditions encourage different ways of living.
 - **Economic activities of the people** : These are the foremost parameter used for comparing the two areas. If most of people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities, the place is considered to be in the advanced stage of development. Whereas in case, most of the people are engaged in primary activities of farming and mining, it is considered to be in the developing stage.
 2. A tropical climate is a non-arid climate in which all twelve months have mean temperatures of at least 18°C. In tropical climates there is often only two seasons, a wet season and a dry

season. Tropical climates are forest-free and changes in the solar angle are small. In tropical climates temperature remains relatively constant (hot) throughout the year.

Subtropical climates are often characterized by warm to hot summers and cool to mild winters with infrequent frost. Most sub tropical climates fall into two basic types : 1. Humid subtropical, where main full is often concentrated in the warmest months and 2. Dry summer (or mediterranean) where seasonal rainfall is concentrated in the cooler months.

3. The population density in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is one of highest in the world. The flat alluvial plain also has a very high concentration of road, rail, air transport links, as well as canal networks.

The mountains in the north are covered with deciduous type of vegetation. They also provide timber, fruits and other useful products. There are many hill-station, while many wildlife parks and sanctuaries are located in the sub-Himalayan foothills.

Many industries have come up in Ganga-Brahmaputra basin because of many favourable factors. So, Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin has favourable climate for settlement.

- D.** 1. 10°N and 10°S 2. Equatorial
 3. Tropical 4. Perennial
- E.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T
- F.** 1. (v) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (iii)
- G.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b)

Unit II. History-Our Parts

9

How was Our Past?

Exercises

- A. 1. **Hindos** : Freign explorers, conquerors and cultural leaders first came into contact with the people living on the Sindhu or the River Indus. The Iranians and the Greeks who came through the north-west, called it the 'Hindos' or the 'Indos'.
2. **Century** : A period of hundreds years is known as century.
3. **Hindustan** : A word used to identify 20th century India. The first Mughal ruler, Babur, used the term 'Hindustan' in the 16th

century while referring to the inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent.

4. **Mausoleum** : A building in which the bodies of dead people are buried. Such as the Taj Mahal.
- B.**
1. Foreign explorers, conquerors and cultural leaders first came into contact with the people living on the Sindhu or the River Indus. Therefore, they named the whole country after this river. The word 'India' originates from the Indus, called 'Sindhu' in Sanskrit. The Iranians and the Greeks who came through the north-west, called it the 'Hindos' or the Indos and the land to the east of the river was called India.
 2. The medieval period is closer to us in time, and the sources that have survived give a clear picture of the period.
This period saw the emergence of an Indian culture similar to what prevails today. It was a combination of Hindu and Islamic cultural traditions and customs. This composite culture, the common heritage of the people of India, is one that welds the country into a homogenous unit-the essential element in our 'unity in diversity.'
 3. Ziauddin Barani completed his chronicle in 1356 AD, but revised it two years later, possibly because he did not receive the expected favour of 'Firuz Shah Tughlaq.'
 4. Foreign travellers who visited during medieval period were Al-Beruni, Ibn Bathutah, Domingo Paes, Nicolo Conti, Francois Bernier and Jean-Baptiste Tavernier. The invaluable accounts they left behind have contributed significantly about the political, social and economic conditions of India in those days.
- C.**
1. The medieval history and ancient history of India differs in many ways. The changes were widespread-social, cultural administrative as well as political. Many of the languages, which we now speak in different parts of India, developed during medieval period. Few of the foods we eat and the clothes we wear became familiar to us during medieval period. So there are many administrative reforms, which were better than what had gone before. We are familiar with these things because we have much more information on medieval period rather than on ancient India. The medieval period is closer to us in time, and the sources that have survived give a clear picture of the period.
 2. People generally measure time in terms of century, year, month

day and hour. But historians chart the progress of man in terms of Ages that represent different stages of human development, e.g., Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, etc. These changes do not occur all of a sudden. They occur gradually. But over a period of time, these changes can be seen to be widespread enough to warrant a separate name. By this historians decide that a particular period has ended and other began.

3. Religious words and commentaries on classical text are the literary sources of this period. Manuscripts dating back to the early medieval period have been found. They are written on palm leaves, bark of birch trees and animal skins. They are written and compiled by Jain and Buddhist monks. The number and variety of textual records increased greatly in this period.
4. Buildings, palaces, forts and tombs built during the medieval period of India. They include (i) Temples such as Konark,, Bhubaneshwar, Khajuraho, Dilwara, RajaRajeshwara, Kailash, etc. (ii) Mosques such as Jama Masjid and Moti Masjid in Delhi, Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra Masjid at Ajmer, Moti Masjid in Agra Fort, (iii) Mausoleums such as the Taj Mahal at Agra, etc. (iv) Forts like Red Fort and Tughlaqabad Fort in Delhi, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri complex at Agra, Gwalior Fort, Ranthambhor Fort, Mandu Fort, Chittorgarh Fort etc. V Pillars like Qutab Minar, Kirti Stambha and (vi) Palaces such as those at jaisalmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Mandu etc.

D. 1. The Indus

2. Europe

3. Medieval

4. Two

E. 1. F

2. F

3. T

4. F

F. 1. (iii)

2. (v)

3. (i)

4. (ii) 5. (iv)

G. 1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (c)



10

New Kings and Kingdoms

Exercises

- A. 1. **Samantas** : Samantas or pretty chieftains were given land grants in return for which they had to pay taxes to the king or even maintain a small army, which the king could call upon in emergency.

2. **Maha-Mandaleshwar** : After harsha's death, Samantas soon became quite powerful and adopted pompous titles such as maha-Samanta or mahamandaleshwara, meaning the great lord of a circle of region.
 3. **Prashasti** : Prashasti was the written document on behalf of a king by a learned man. We receive information about the various activities of the king such as land grants, administration, wars victories, titles, etc. through a Prashasti.
 4. **Gurjara Pratiharas** : The Gurjara Pratiharas were the early Rajputs who began their rule from Gujarat and South Western Rajasthan.
- B.**
1. Like many rulers, Harsha had granted land to his senior officers in lieu of salary. After his death, these feudal nobles set themselves up as independent warlords. Samantas or petty chieftains were given land grants, in return for which they had to pay taxes to the king or even maintain a small army which the king could call upon in emergency. Samantas soon became quite powerful and they become rulers of that kingdom.
 2. Al-Beruni was a great Persian scholar. Al-Beruni lived for many years in India and even learnt the Sanskrit language. He wrote famous book 'Kitab-al-Hind' or 'Tahqiq-i-Hind.'
 3. The conquest of Bengal was the most important achievement of Rajendra Chola, whereafter he assumed the title of 'Gangai-konda Chola'.
 4. Mahmud of Ghazni learnt that the temples of India had immense amounts of gold, jewellery and precious stones. In his quest to annex his wealth, he destroyed many temples of northern India.
- C.**
1. The Pala kings ruled the eastern and northern regions of India till the middle of the 9th century. The Pratihara empire dominated western and northern parts of India till the middle of the 10th century, while the Rashtrakuta empire dominated the Deccan. The possession of Kanauj was supposed to be sovereignty over northern India and hence all of these rulers struggled to rule over Kanauj. The struggle among these three kingdoms is known as tripartite struggle.
 2. Prithviraj Chauhan was the greatest ruler of Chauhan Dynasty. Prithviraj Chauhan was a valiant warrior. In 1191 CE, the first Battle of Tarain was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori. In this battle, Ghori had to flee from the

sattlefield with bleeding wounds. The second battle of Tarain, fought in 1192 CE, In this battle Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated, taken captive and ultimately executed.

3. According to tradition, the four Rajput clans-Parmara, Pratihara, Chauhan and Chalukya-were born from fire altars. They are, therefore, known as agnikulas. A number of Rajput principality sprang up across northern and central India after the death of Harsha. They ruled over areas of the country for four long centuries, between 800 CE and 1200 CE.
4. The Chola administration was highly systematised 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 subdivided into Kottamas or Kurramas consisting of a number of villages. The king was the head of the whole administration. The king appointed persons belonging to the royal family as governors. In Chola administration all the power of administration in the village were given to village assembly, Ur or Sabha. The Chola kings had been interest in art. They developed and perfected the Dravidian style of art and architecture.

- D.** 1. Mayura Sharaman 2. Pratihara
 3. The Magnificent Kailash 4. Gopala
 5. Prithviraj Chauhan
- E.** 1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (iv) 4. (i) 5. (ii)
- F.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T
- G.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (b)



11

The Sultans of Delhi

Exercises

- A.** 1. **Mamluk** : Mamluk means a slave who was born of free parents.
 2. **Sijdah** : Prostration before the sultan.
 3. **The Forty** : A clique of forty Turkish nobles.
 4. **Iqta System** : The tem 'Iqta' means land or land revenue assigned to an individual on behalf of the ruler. The sultans divided the empire into a number of tracts called Iqtas, which

were assigned to the military leaders. So, this type of the system by which lands were granted to the military officers for their services is called 'Iqta system'.

- B.**
1. Razia Sultana was not accepted as a ruler by the nobles because Turkish nobles were not ready to accept a woman as their sultan. The nobles accused her of showing undue favours to an Abyssinian noble, Jalal-ud-din Yakut. All these factors provoked the nobles to revolt.
 2. Iltutmish was a great lover of building. He completed the construction of the Qutub Minar in Delhi which was started by Qutub-ud-din Aibak. He also built a magnificent mosque at Badayun, and his own mausoleum in red sandstone at Delhi.
 3. For being Sultan of Delhi, Ala-ud-din Khiliji murdered his uncle Jalal-ud-din Khiliji.

- C.**
1. After death of Muhammed Ghori, Ghori's possessions came under the rule of his general, Qutub-ud-din-Aibak. He ruled India for only four years.

He is known as the founder of the slave dynasty or Mamluk dynasty. He was very kind. His habit of distributing large sum of money in charity gained him the title of 'Lakshbaksh', i.e., the Giver of Lakhs. He built Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi and Adhai din ka Jhonpra in Ajmer. One day in 1210 CE., while playing Polo, Qutub-ud-din fell off his horse and died.

2. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was one of the most efficient rulers of his time. But he was hasty and impatient. Therefore, many of his experiments failed. He has been named an 'ill-starred idealist' by historians. The most controversial step he undertook was the transfer of the capital from Delhi to Devagiri. It appears that the Sultan wanted to make Devagiri a second capital because he felt he would be able to keep an eye over south India better from there. Devagiri (or Daulatabad) was more than 1500 km away from Delhi. Only half of the people who started the journey could reach Daulatabad safely.

After some years, he decided to leave Daulatabad mainly because he noticed that just as he could not check the south from Delhi, so also he could not control the north India from Daulatabad. Another bold step which turned out to be a great failure was the introduction of token currency. He decided to introduce a bronze coin (due to scarcity of silver) which was to have the same value

as the silver tanka. Thus, people amassed gold and silver coins and used only bronze or copper coins for trade. Hence, traders and common men did not accept it. People began forging the new coins, which thus became greatly devalued in the market. Finally, the Sultan had to withdraw the token currency. Baranni mentions that heaps of new coins remained lying outside the Tughlaqabad fort. Likewise, his attacks on Khurasan and Qarachil were huge failures.

3. The rulers of the Delhi Sultanate were autocrats and enjoyed enormous powers. The Sultan's word was law. He governed with the help of some advisers and ministers.

The Qazi and ulema had a great impact on the administration. But some sultans did not give much importance to them.

The most important ministers were 'Wazir' or the revenue minister and the 'Mir Bakshi' or the pay master of the Army. The minister in charge of the military organisation was called 'Diwan-i-Ariz'. The 'Diwan-i-Risalat' was the minister of religious affairs.

The empire was divided into provinces (subas). The 'Subas' were divided into 'Shiqs' and 'Shiqs' into parganas. These Parganas consisted of some Villages. The governor of a province was called wali, muqti or subedar.

The village was the primary unit of local administration. A group of village was called a Pargana. The chief officer of pargana was called Amil. Who was responsible for collection of land revenue. The village headman was called Muquaddam or chaudhari.

- D. 1. Muhammad Ghori 2. Nusrat Khan
3. Devagiri

- E. 1. T 2. F 3. F

- F. 1. (iv) 2. (v) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iii)

- G. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b)



12

The Mughal Empire

Exercises

- A. 1. **Second Battle of Panipat** : The second Battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between the Mughal Ruler Akbar (Bairam Khan represented him) and Hemu, the Hindu ruler of north India from

Delhi. The victory of the Mughals in this battle help them to regain Delhi and establish their rule.

2. **Khan-i-Saman** : The Khan-i-Saman was in charge of the royal household. His main duties were to control the emperor's personal servants and look after the food, stores etc. He also managed the 'Karkhanas'.
 3. **Mansab** : The word mansab means 'place' or 'rank'. The mansabdars were the holders of ranks in the emperor's service.
 4. **Navratnas of Akbar** : The Akbar's court was well known for the presence of nine illustrious men known as collectively as 'the nine gems'. They rendered great services to the Mughal empire.
- B.**
1. Daulat khan Lodhi was the Governor of Punjab at the time of sultan Ibrahim Lodhi. He declared his independence.
 2. Sher Shah's original name was Farid Khan. Farid was the son of a petty jagiradar of 'Sasaram', Bihar. Farid entered in the service of the governor of Bihar, who conferred on him the title of 'Sher Khan' for his valour in killing a tiger single-handedly.
 3. Akbar reorganised the whole machinery of civil and military services on the new lines known as the mansabdari system. The word mansab means 'place' or 'rank'. The Mansabdars were the holders of ranks in the emperor's service. The Mansabdars were paid according to their ranks, and had to furnish the number of men indicated in their grades.
- C.**
1. Political stability under the Mughals undoubtedly contributed to the growth of agriculture, trade and commerce. Peasants were not dispossessed from their land as long as they paid land revenue. A considerable section of the zamindars had the hereditary right of collecting land revenue from a number of villages. This is called his 'Talluqa' or 'Zamindari'. The Zamindar and the peasants had their own hereditary rights in land.
 2. Aurangzeb succeeded to the throne after winning the war of succession and eliminating his brothers. He ruled the Mughal empire from 1658 to 1707 CE.
- Aurangzeb's conquests in the North (1658-1689)**
- (I) **Assam's Invasion** : Mughal governor of Bengal, Mir Jumla invaded Assam and captured parts of it.
 - (II) **Invasion of Arakan** : Shaista khan the mughal governor of Bengal invaded Arakan in 1666 because its ruler was

helping the Portuguese pirates.

- (III) **Wars against the Afghans :** The Afghans of the North-West region were defeated and peace was restored.
 - (IV) **Rebellions of the Jats and the Satnamis :** The Jats of Mathura, mostly peasants, rose in revolt under their leader Gokul in 1669. The Jats continued their rebellion all through Aurangzeb's reign.
Satnamis were simple, religious minded people who lived near Delhi.
 - (V) **Sikh's Rebellion :** Meantime the power of Sikhs was increasing. In order to curb this power, Mughals executed the ninth Guru, Guru Teg Bahadur. The tenth Guru, Guru Govind Singh, then transformed the peace loving Sikh people into a militant community. The Sikhs, whose army was called the 'khalsa', continued their struggle till the death of their 'bete noire' Aurangzeb.
 - (VI) **Wars with the Rajputs :** The religious policy of Aurangzeb also made the Rajputs his enemies. Aurangzeb decided to annex the state of Marwar after the death of Raja Jaswant Singh. Mewar joined hands with Marwar and a long struggle ensued.
3. The emperor was the centre of the whole administration. He was an autocrat and had unlimited powers. Though a despot, Akbar was an enlightened ruler. He did not carry out the whole administration single-handedly. He had a number of ministers to assist and advise him. The vakil, Diwan, Bakshi and Khan-i-Saman were some important ministers of the central government. The vakil was the chief minister at the time of Akbar. But after the fall of Bairam Khan, the powers and importance of the vakil's office began to decline. The diwan was to control the department of finance and revenue. The Mir Bakshi was mainly concerned with the recruitment, maintenance, training and inspection of the army. He was the paymaster of the imperial army. The Khan-i-Saman was in charge of the royal household. His main duties were to control the emperor's personal servants and look after the food, stores, etc. He also managed the karkhanas. The Sadar-us-Sadur was to encourage Islamic learning. All the officials of the judicial department, such as Qazis and Muftis, were appointed by the

king on his recommendations.

- D. 1. Genghis khan 2. 1539 3. Sikandara (near Agra)
E. 1. F 2. T 3. T
F. 1. (iii) 2. (iv) 3. (v) 4. (i) 5. (ii)
G. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a)



13

Forts and Sacred Places

Exercises

- A. 1. **Trabeate** : In this style, roofs, doors and windows were constructed by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns or 'having horizontal beams or lintels rather than arches mosque.
2. **Dome** : The dome is a large area enclosed by hollow, semicircular roof.
3. **Pietra Dura** : The Style of decorative inlay work in stone is called pietra Dura, (in laying of precious stone of various colours)
- B. 1. In Trabeate style, roofs, doors and window were constructed by placing horizontal beam across two vertical columns. But in arcuate style it is a pointed arch which is not supported by a beam but by a stone placed obliquely to form the point. The entire weight of the huge structure above the door and window was borne by arches.
2. Sher Shah built Lal Darwaja, Rohtas Fort, Qila-i-kuhna Mosque, Purana Qila and Mausoleum at Sasaram.
3. Fatehpur Sikri has been described by Vincent Smith as a 'Romance in stone'.
- C. 1. Indian architecture entered a new phase during the medieval period with the advent of Muslims. The indigenous architectural styles fused with Arabian, Persian and Central Asian architectural ones, giving birth to a vigorous new hybrid with a distinct Character.
- The Muslim rulers were great patrons of architecture. They adapted the indigenous style by using dome and the true arch on large-scale.
2. The Great Mughals were great builders. The greatest of them was

undoubtedly Shah Jahan. He built many forts, imposing building, mosques, palaces and gardens. Some of the finest monuments of our country were built during his reign. He established a new city, Shahjahanabad as his capital, this imperial stronghold commanded the river front.

Shahjahan used white marble in constructing his buildings. The most famous is the Taj Mahal at Agra. This was built in memory of his queen.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| D. | 1. Trabeate | 2. Shah Jahan |
| E. | 1. F | 2. T |
| F. | 1. (iii) | 2. (iv) |
| G. | 1. (d) | 2. (b) |



Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

Exercises

- A.**
- Mandapa :** In the Hindu temple the mandapa is a porch-like structure through the (gopuram) (ornate gateway) and leading to the temple. It is used for religious dancing and music and is part of the basic temple compound.
 - Buyutat :** During medieval period the karkhanas (Factories) were the most important centres of production. These karkhanas were called 'Buyutat'.
 - Temple Towns :** The towns that developed around a temple were called temple towns. Temples served as the nodal point for these towns. The main temple towns were Bodha Gaya, Sanchi, Somnath Mathura, Kasi, Puri, Ajmer, Amisitsar in North India; Kanchipuram, Thanjavur and Tirupati in South India.
 - Chetti :** Chetti is a title used by various merchantile, agricultural and land owning castes in South India.
- B.**
- It was a place where rulers (central authority) resided. Mostly, it was also the capital. These towns were centres of royal activities as well as trade, temples, markets and crafts. Many court town such as Kanauj, Lahore, Delhi, Agra emerged during the medieval period.
 - The major centres of cotten manufacture were located throughout the country—Patan in Gujrat, Cambay, Ahmedabad

Burhanpur in Khandesh, Bengal, Kashmir and Lahore.

3. Towns grew faster during the Mughal period owing to two factors : (i) internal peace and security, and (ii) flourishing external and internal trade. There were 3,200 qasbahs (small towns) and 120 big towns during Akbar's reign.
 4. In the medieval period, the major rivers played a crucial role in transportation of goods. The trading communities in India were large in number and included some of the richest merchant of the world within their ranks. 'Vrijji Vohra', who dominated the Gujarat trade for several decades had a large fleet of ships.
- C.**
1. The growth of town and mercantile activities go in tandem. Trade and crafts flourish wherever people get congenial environment. The towns in medieval India grew as a result of development in trade and crafts, which in turn, rested on organised and efficient agricultural operations in the villages.
However, all urbanized centres were not centre of commercial activity. Many purely administrative centres, educational centres as well pilgrimage destinations also developed in different parts of the land.
 2. Temples have always played a significant role in the Hindu society. Therefore, great importance was attached to the temples. They were not only places of worship, but also commercial, administrative and academic centres. They became centres of social, political and economic activities because other forms of wealth were generously donated to temples.
 3. Hampi in Karnataka was the centre of political activity when sultanate extended in the southern direction. The Hoysalas ruled this territory in early 14th century. Later, it became the centre of political activity as well as conflict between Bahmani sultanate and Vijayanagar kingdom. Many foreign travellers visited Vijayannagar empire in the 16th century. In their travel accounts they mentioned about Vijayanagar city. The Portuguese visitor Domingo Paes also narrates the richness of the Hampi. He says that the city possessed every sort of thing there is on earth that you may wish to buy. Hampi had also played an important role in international trade. The Vijayanagar kings had built many temples, gateways, tanks, wells and other structures in the city.
- D.**
1. European countries
 2. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
 3. Southeastern or coromandel
 4. Chettis

5. Iltutmish
- | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| E. | 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. F |
| F. | 1. (e) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| G. | 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |



Social Change : Mobile and Settled Communities

Exercises

- A.**
- Tribe** : Tribe is a group of families living in one area as a community, ruled by a chief.
 - Rajput** : A class of warriors related to Kshatriyas.
 - Paiks** : These were the forced labourers who were called upon by the kingdom for various services. This system was prevalent in the Ahom kingdom.
 - Gond** : The name comes from the Telugu word Konda, which means a hill. This was a tribal community who had established its independent kingdom in central India.
- B.**
- There were some important tribes in India are Gonds, Cheros, Ahoms, Kolis, Bhils, Munda and Santhal etc.
 - In the country, there emerged a class of village elders and headmen called 'Mahattaras', who were supposed to be informed of land transfers. Later, they were also classified into a caste.
 - During the Vedic period, society was divided into four classes : Brahmins (learned and priestly class) Kshatriyas (ruling and warrior class), Vaishyas (agricultural and trading class) and Shudras (Servants, laborers, dasas etc.)
 - The Gond kingdom was divided into Garhs. Each Garh was controlled by a particular Gond clan. In turn, it was divided into Chaurasi (84 villages) and barhats (12 villages).
- C.**
- Indian Society was stratified into many castes, Varnas, clans etc, during the medieval period. Other than these, there were many societies in the subcontinent that did not follow the customary rules of Brahmins. They had their own rules and regulations. They had their own language, art, craft, religious beliefs and ideas. Such societies are usually called tribes. Tribal people had their own lifestyles. They were very much dependent on natural resources. They usually live in a remote

areas like forests, hills, deserts etc. and are, therefore, able to retain their cultural heritage.

2. The term 'Rajput' denotes a 'tribe' or 'clan', the kinsmen of which put forth the claim that they were Kshatriyas. Many of Rajput clans trace their genealogy to the lunar and solar families of Kshatriyas mentioned in 'Mahabharata'. According to some historians, the origin of Rajput is connected with that of Gujjars. Some other such as, the Chalukyas (Solankis), the Parmaras (Pawars), the Chahmanasa (Chauhans) and the Pratiharas (Pariharas) trace their ancestry back to a sacrificial fire said to have been organised at Mount Abu by the Sage Vasistha.

D. 1. Gujarat
3. 1740 CE

2. Sukapha

E. 1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. T

F. 1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (e)

4. (b)

5. (d)

G. 1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (d)

4. (c)

5. (b)



Popular Beliefs and Religious Debates

Exercise

- A.** 1. **Dohas** : Couplets which Kabir composed and taught to his followers.
2. **Adi Granth** : It literally means 'first book' also called Granth sahib, the sacred scripture of Sikhism a collection of nearly 6000 hymns of the Sikh gurus.
3. **Qawwali** : Qawwali is form of sufi devotional music in South Asia. It is popular in the Punjab and Sindh, regions of Pakistan.
4. **Silsilas** : A genealogy of Sufi teachers.
- B.** 1. Sufis were Muslim mystics. The Sufis had come to India from Persia much before the Islamic rule.
2. As a mark of his respect for the Sheikh Salim Chishti Akbar named his son after him.
- C.** 1. The Sufis believed that love and devotion are the means coming nearer to God. If one loved truly then one came closer to God and to one's fellow men. The sufi saints were against the outward

religions practices and ritualism and were tolerant of other religions. They laid great emphasis on the principles of 'tauba' (repentence) and 'tawakkul' (trust in God).

The following were the main teachings of Sufism.

- (i) God is one and all-powerful. All men are his children.
 - (ii) If one truly loves God, then he comes nearer to God and to his own fellowmen.
 - (iii) Paths to God can be many; so one should be tolerant of other religions and sects.
 - (iv) Respect of all human beings is necessary.
 - (v) Devotional music is one way of coming close to God.
2. Guru Nanak dev ji was a great saint from Punjab. Like Kabir, he believed in the oneness of God and the greatness of living a pure life. He did not believe in caste system. He laid stress on equality of all men. He insisted that his followers must be willing to eat in a common kitchen, langar, where any one could take a meal without caste consideration.
 3. Kabir preached that it was the duty and joy of every soul to with the divine reality. He was against rituals of any kind. He believed that a person should possers pure mind and soul, high moral character and be full of love and piety if he wished to realise God. According to him, the only difference between religions and god is that of nomenclature. God is one immutable and unchangeable.
 4. The Bhakti movement was not only a religious movement, but it also influenced social ideas. It created an atmosphere of tolerance in society. Guru Nanak Dev and Kabir preached how society should be organised. Both of them were against caste system. They disapproved of the secondary status given to women. Sufism and bhakti movement created a sprit of love and affection among the masses. Overall Hindus and Muslims came closer. Most of the reformers preached in common language of the masses, there by encouraging the development of regional languages.

D. 1. Silsilas

3. Devotional

E. 1. T

2. T

F. 1. (d)

2. (b)

G. 1. (a)

2. (a)

2. Pirs

4. Multan

3. T

3. (a)

3. (a)

4. F

4. (e)

5. (c)



17 The Flowering of Regional Cultures

Exercises

- A. 1. **Ratha Yatra** : A ceremonial procession centred around a chariot carrying a holy image specifically the procession of Jagannatha.
2. **Apabhramsha** : The different spoken languages that developed are called Apabhramshas. These languages, which flourished in different parts of India during the medieval period, are the base of all languages found in modern India.
3. **Kathak** : It is a type of northern Indian classical dance, with alternating passages of mime and dancing. The term 'Kathak' is derived from the Vedic Sanskrit word 'katha' meaning "story."
4. **Gharana** : These were music dialects and stylistic rendering originated by certain masters.
- B. 1. In India, many musical instruments have evolved over centuries. prominent among them are stringed instruments like Veena of different types, sitar, sarod, sarangi and santoor; percussion instruments like mridangam, Pakhawaj and Tabla; and wind instruments such as flute, nadaswaram and shehnai.
2. Miniatures are small-sized paintings, generally done in water colour on cloth or paper. The Jain monks of western India and the Buddhist monks of Nepal and eastern India were especially fond of illustrating their manuscripts with miniature paintings.
3. Gangaridai, Sasanka, Gopala, Sikandar Shah Nushrat Shah, Shri Krishna vijay etc.
- C. 1. The different spoken languages that developed are called Apabhramshas. These language, which flourished in different parts of India during the medieval period, are the base of all language found in Modern India.
- The Bhakti Saints encouraged the regional languages through their devotional songs. Many poets and scholars wrote numerous books in Hindi, Gujarati, Telugu and other regional languages.
- Many Muslim poets like Jayasi, Khushan, Manjhan and Rahim wrote excellent books in regional languages.
- The sultanate of Delhi also witnessed the remarkable growth of modern Indian languages and literature. Braj Bhasha and Khari

Boli were forms of Hindi that began to be used in literary works. Many devotional songs were composed in these language. So all these factors lead to rise of regional languages in India.

2. The Ajanta paintings stand out as the most vibrant and innovative. The beautiful wall paintings of Ajanta and Ellora caves in Maharashtra indicate that paintings had reached a sublime level.

The Ajanta paintings cover a variety of themes. some depict the pomp and splendour of the royal courts, romance, feasting, singing and dancing, and even luxurious products, buildings, textiles and Jewellery. Other wall paintings depict the world of nature vegetations flowers, animals and birds. Many depict Buddha's life and the Jataka stories.

3. The Rajasthani painting originated in the early 16th century. It is generally found in three forms (i) Court painting (ii) Literary painting (iii) Folk painting.

Depending on regional variations, it further divided into four distinct styles : (i) Mewar style (ii) Marwar style (iii) Kishan garh style (iv) Bundi Kota style.

4. Folk paintings included the Madhubani painting of Bihar, The worli school of Maharashtra and pata of Odisha. Floor painting such as Rangoli in Maharashtra, Rangavalli in Karnatka Kollam in Tamil Nadu Mandana in Madhya Pradesh, Alapana in West Bengal and Aipana in Uttarakhand are quite beautiful.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| D. | 1. Bhakti | 2. Kashmir | | | |
| | 3. Ragamala | 4. North India | | | |
| E. | 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |
| F. | 1. (iv) | 2. (iii) | 3. (v) | 4. (i) | 5. (ii) |
| G. | 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |

Unit III. Civics-Social and Political Life



Why Democracy? (Dimensions of Equality)

Exercises

- A. 1. **Electorate** : All the person who participate in voting or who have the right to vote. They wire known as electorate.

2. **Sovereignty** : In democracy, sovereignty rests with people, who are the ultimate source of power. Government gets all its power from people and is answerable to them for the use of these powers.
 3. **Rule of majority** : Present day democracy is also known as the rule of majority. In general elections, the party which gets clear majority, forms the government.
 4. **Political inequality** : Political inequality is considered necessary to enable citizens to develop themselves and participate in the affairs of state.
- B.**
1. Democracy is the most power type of government in the modern world. In other words democracy is the most ideal form of government. Democracy described as 'government of the people, by the people, for the people.'
 2. The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age or sex. A lady Rosa park (an African American) faced discrimination because she was Black. She raised her voice against this type of discrimination in America.
 3. In a democracy, the government is set up by the people through a process called voting. In India, every citizen above 18 years has a right to vote and contest in elections. Therefore, we are free to exercise our right to try and choose our government. This is called 'Universal Adult Franchise.' It is an essential element of all democracies.
 4. Equity or economic equality is the concept or idea of fairness in economics, particularly in regard to taxation or welfare economics.
- C.**
1. Following are the three characteristics of democracy :
 - (a) **Liberty** : This is essential characteristic of democracy. In a democratic setup, every body is free to express his opinion, to form associations, to follow any religion and to criticise the government. Liberty enables every body to strive for personal betterment.
 - (b) **State and Government are just means to an end** : In a democratic government, the state and government are considered as mere means for fulfilling the interests of the individual. Therefore the State and government always try to promote the interests of the people.

- (c) **Rule of Law :** In democracy, the administration functions according to some fixed laws, which are supreme. Every individual, whosoever he may be, is bound to obey them.
2. Even after independence, people have their misgivings about democracy in India because of the following hindrance in its ways :
- (a) Illiteracy (b) Economic inequality
(c) Social inequality (d) Political inequality
(e) Communalism (f) Lack of political stability
- D.** 1. Bhutan 2. 1964 3. Election
4. Power 5. Public
- E.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
- F.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (a)
- G.** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (c)

Institutional Representation of Democracy

Exercises

Adult Franchise.

3. When a single political party fails to form its own government then it has to seek the help and cooperation of other like minded political parties. The government thus formed are called coalition government.
- C.**
1. In democracy, citizen have the right to express their opinions. Everyone should be allowed to express his opinion. Even the views of an opponent should be heard patiently. Citizen have the right to criticise the bad palicies and actions of the government. In fact it is their fundamental role. It helps to keep the power of the ruling party in check and exposes their failures and inefficiency.
 2. Every citizen of India who is 18 years old or more can vote. But all voters do not go to the polling booth. Some are lazy, some think What do I gain out of this? Such voters do not know the value of their vote. The foundation of democracy is the people's participation in election. The people exercise their sovereignty through their votes. If you fail to exercise the power of your 'sovereignty, selfish and incompetent persons may get elected.
 3. In democratic countries, the opposition is the 'watch dog' of the people's interests. Opposition parties make the government accountable, and force it to adopt responsible course of action, provide an alternative team to form the government, and also promote political awakening among the people. The importance and role of the opposition can be grouped under the following :
 - (a) Check on the misuse of powers.
 - (b) Formation of public opinion.
 - (c) Spread of political consciousness.
 - (d) Protection of rights and liberties.
 - (e) Ventilating the grievances of the people.
- D.**
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. People | 2. Opposition parties |
| 3. Political parties | 4. 326 |
| | 5. good |
- E.**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|
- F.**
- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (v) | 2. (iii) | 3. (i) | 4. (ii) | 5. (ii) |
|--------|----------|--------|---------|---------|
- G.**
- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

Exercises

- A. 1. **Unicameral Legislature** : A unicameral legislature is a legislature which consists of one chamber or house, known as legislative assembly.
2. **Quorum** : The number of members who must be present, to allow the Legislative Assembly to proceed with its functions.
3. **Ordinance** : Ordinances are temporary laws that are promulgated by the President of India in the absence of legislature.
4. **Advocate General** : Each state has an official called the advocate General who advises the executive on legal matters and performs other legal functions assigned by the governor.
- B. 1. Today, only six states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka have Legislative councils in their states.
2. The authority granted by the law to the head of the governor to act his own discretion under certain condition, for instance, in an emergency situation.
3. Under Article 164 (2) of the constitution, the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. The Lower House of the Legislature can bring a non-confidence motion against it.
4. The objective of land reforms is to give ownership of land rights to the landless and security of land holding to marginal and small formers.
- C. 1. The functions and power of the Governor may be discussed as follows :
 - (a) **Executive powers** : He is the executive head of the state government. All executive action of the state are taken in his name. He appointed chief minister and on his advice, other Council of Minister are appointed.
He appoints Advocate General, Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission.
 - (b) **Legislative Powers** : He can dissolve the state Vidhan

Sabha.

The bill passed by the State Legislature are subject to his assent.

In case the Legislature is not in session, he may promulgate an ordinance to meet the requirement of the situation.

He has the power to address the state legislature and to send written messages to it.

- (c) **Judicial Power** : He possesses the power of granting pardon to persons convicted by the courts of law or remitting or commuting their sentences, provided the offence falls within the executive competence of the State Government.
2. The legislative council also called the 'Vidhan Prishad'. Members of legislative council are elected from various bodies.
- (a) Electorates formed out of local self-governing bodies elect one-third of the members.
 - (b) Member of legislative Assembly elect one-third of the members.
 - (c) A constituency of graduates elect one-twelfth of the members.
 - (d) Teachers of secondary schools, colleges and universities elect one-twelfth of the members.
 - (e) One-sixth are nominated by the Governor of the state from eminent people in the field of music, art, science, social services etc.
3. The real control of the state government rests with the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers. He is the head of Government. The following powers of the Chief Minister make this point clear :
- (a) Formation of the Council of Minister : The ministers are appointed by the state Governor on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.
 - (b) Distribution of Portfolios He distributes portfolios among the ministers and supervises their work. He has the right to reshuffle their portfolios as well.
 - (c) Removal of ministers : The Chief Minister can remove any minister if he is not satisfied with his work.
 - (d) He is the main link between the Council and the Governor.
 - (e) He is the chief spokesman of the government.

- (f) He is the chief adviser of the governor on matter of state administration.
- (g) All those major appointments which are technically made by the Governor, in reality, made on the recommendation of the chief Minister.
4. The central Government has taken the following steps related to land reforms :
- (a) The right of property has been deleted from the list of fundamental rights.
- (b) The constitution has been amended many times to remove legal hurdles to land reforms.
- (c) Each five-years plan has emphasised the need for land reforms and laid down policy guidelines to ensure the same.
- (d) Three major types of land reform have been enacted after independence in India :
- (i) The abolition of intermediaries.
- (ii) Regulation of the size of holding through the imposition of ceilings on landholdings and redistribution, or through land consolidation.
- (iii) Settlement and regulation of tenancy.
- D.** 1. Governor 2. Chief minister
3. Lower house 4. Governor
5. Money bill
- E.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- F.** 1. (v) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (iii)
- G.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)

E. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
F. 1. (v) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (iii)
G. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)



Understanding Media

- A. 1. **Communication** : It is defined as “the passing the ideas, information, and attitudes from person to person.”
2. **Parivartan** : Parivartan founded by Arvind Kejriwal, is a Delhi based citizens movement trying to ensure a just, transparent and accountable governance. This movement stressed on the

accountability of the governing bodies.

3. **Press publicity** : It is the cheapest and most common form of publicity. It has become very effective due to the growth of literacy and spread of printing technology. The different forms of indoor advertising are new paper, magazines, journals and bussiness publications.
 4. **Display Advertising** : It is also known as point of purchase or promotional advertising. Its main objective is to impact the customers at the point of purchase itself, allowing them to see and examine the articles.
- B.**
1. Mass Media means technology that is intended to reach a Mass audience. The most common platforms for mass media are newspapers, magazines, radio, television and the internet.
 2. A person or a company that pays for a radio or television programme, or for a concert or sporting event, usually in return for advertising, called sponsor.
 3. Advertising benefits for equality in democracy consider as follows :
 - (a) It opens new vistas of knowledge : Advertising can be a great educator. Every advertiser has something unique to share with the society at large. it can also be a great facilitator.
 - (b) It should relate to the culture of a nation : culture reflects our values of life. Advertising within the limits set by a culture has the potential to create new expectations an aspiration in the minds of consumers. Thus and advertisement uses personal emotion to promote its own ends.
- C.**
1. Democracy seeks people's opinion on different issues. It derives its authority from the people. So, to a great extent, it depends on public opinion. In a representative democracy, a government can not ignore people's reaction to its policies.

Strong public opinion plays a significant role in the formation of government. Public opinion helps in creating such a condition where the government cannot afford to misrule or neglect the country.

Through media we come to know about the working of the

government. The print media gives information to citizens in a free society as is typical of true democracy. The media decides what is of great importance and thus sets the agenda of news such as social, political, economic, cultural etc.

2. The Right to information (RTI) Act (2005) is meant to empower the public to seek performance-related information from the government, and to collect data to help them prove the administration's incompetence, cupidity or apathy. The movement has been gradually gathering momentum in different parts of the country. The movement is not for or against particular individuals. It simply aims at making the system more efficient. Moreover, exemplary punishment have been awarded to officials who failed to furnish the information asked for within the stipulated time.

RTI Act has proved to be a boon across communities, professions and issues in bringing to light a host of social ills or bureaucratic lapses, while also exposing several unhealthy practices in governance.

From above reasons we can say that RTI is a powerful weapon in the hands of the citizens in a democracy.

3. The right of consumers are guaranteed under the laws of the country. The consumers are protected against malpractices and all other forms of consumer exploitation. Under the consumer protection Act (1986) special consumer courts at the district, state and national levels protect the interest of the consumers.

Consumer protection laws cover :

- (i) Right to be informed. (ii) Right of safety
- (iii) Right to be heard (iv) Right to choose
- (v) Right to consumer education
- (vi) Right to seek redressal

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| D. | 1. Press | 2. Censorship | 3. Newspaper | |
| E. | 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T |
| F. | 1. Commercial | 2. Commercial | | |
| | 3. Social | 4. Social | | |
| G. | 1. (iii) | 2. (i) | 3. (ii) | 4. (v) 5. (iv) |
| H. | 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | |

Exercises

- A.**
1. **Sex Ratio** : The number of girls per thousand boys is known as sex Ratio.
 2. **Women empowerment** : The concept of encouraging and giving women the necessary means to take the initiative to uplift their status, called Women empowerment.
 3. **National Movement** : A movement relating to or noting a political group advocating or fighting for national independence, a strong national government, etc.
 4. **Sharda Sadan** : Pandita Ramabai started a School for widows known as Sharda Sadan in Bombay. She was the architect of female education in India.
- B.**
1. Unjust discrimination against girls is called gender inequality.
 2. Social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Keshab Chandra Sen, D.K. Karve, Jyotib Phule etc contributed in the emancipation of women in India.
 3. While everything is spent on the education of boys, every attempt is made to save that money as far as girls are concerned. While every attempt is made to make the male child proficient in one occupation or the other, the girl is basically trained for housework.
 4. The worth of humanity cannot be calculated in terms of money but women's worth is measured and valued every day. There is an elaborate structure of wages and salaries that tell them how much they are worth in the market company.
- C.**
1. 'Sex' refers to the biological difference between women and men, while 'gender' means socially constructed difference between them.
 2. The roots of gender inequality go back to the time when separate roles emerged for men and women based on survival realities. Men would go forth to hunt, and women would stay at home and look after domestic front. However, gender inequalities persisted in all societies across the centuries, and survive to this day.
- Inequality in the family** : Gender inequality manifests itself

even before the birth of a girl because in most of the cases parents prefer a boy rather than a girl. The girl child discriminated in many ways. While everything is spent on the education of a boys, every attempt is made to save the money as for as girls are concerned. While every attempt is made to make the male child proficient in one occupation or the other, the girl is basically trained for house work. Such attitudes and behaviors reflect gender bias.

Gender inequalities in School : The education system plays an important role in creating and maintaining gender differences. For instance, text books often represent the gender biased ideology present within the society. Teaching style also perpetuates gender difference. Various studies reveal that teachers tend to focus more attention on boys, directing more encouragement to them, while girls are often overlooked.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| D. | 1. Sex | 2. Marriage | 3. Sex ratio |
| | 4. Pandita | 5. Pre-natal | |
| E. | 1. F | 2. F | 3. T 4. T 5. T |
| F. | 1. (v) | 2. (i) | 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (iii) |
| G. | 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a) |

Exercises

- A.
1. **Non-renewable Resources** : These are the resources that get exhausted after use. The resources cannot be replenished.
 2. **Industrialisation** : Industrialisation means the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale.
 3. **Biotic Resources** : Biotic describes a living or once living component of a community; eg forests, crops, animals, birds marine life are all biotic resources.
 4. **Raw materials** : Raw materials are materials or substances used in the primary production or manufacturing of good.
 5. **Conservation** : Conservation is the preservation or efficient use of resources or the conservation of various quantities under physical laws.
- B.
1. Four types of values are associated with resources : economic, legal, aesthetic and ethical.
 2. Many areas on the earth are still inaccessible in terms of transport and communication to cover the areas. For example, Siberia in Russia has resources in plenty but due to the lack of transport and communication, the resources cannot be exploited. It is only after the development of transport and communication that we are able to use the resources found there.
 3. The development of resources proceeds in stages. Even when the location of resources is identified, exploitation does not start and end all of a sudden. Some important stages in the development of resources are :
 - (i) Potential Resources
 - (ii) Actual Resources
 - (iii) Reserve
 4. The main principle of 'Sustainable Development' are :
 - Respect and care for all forms of life to achieve a dynamic equilibrium.
 - Improve and raise the quality of human life to remove present imbalances.

- Natural ecosystems have enormous ability to withstand shocks and it is important to conserve the Earth's vitality and diversities.
 - Change such attitudes and practices towards environment as they are detrimental to its health and vitality.
 - Local communities must be enabled to play participatory roles and take care of their environment.
- C. 1. Biotic Resources are living resources like forests and forest product, crops, animals, birds, marine life etc. While Abiotic resources are material resources or non-living things. Minerals and power resources are abiotic resources. These can be exhausted by excessive use.
2. Sustainable development
- (i) It refer to change in amount, composition.
 - (ii) It is governed by demand and supply.
 - (iii) It only refers to human progress.
- Economic development
- (i) It refers to exploitation of natural resources at a rate not above that of their.
 - (ii) It is governed by concern for protection and preservation of environment.
 - (iii) It is based on respect and care for all forms of life.
3. Conservation does not prohibit human beings from making use of resources. The main aim of conservation is to ensure survival of life in all its forms and variety. Therefore conservation of natural resources is necessary and meant to preserve resources for future generation. As there exists close relationship between plants, animals and the environment in which they live, the concern for the health of the environment is also a goal of conservation. Exploitation of resources is a major threat to the earth's life support system. It may result in the disturbance and depreciation of natural ecosystem. Over exploitation may result in extinct of a resource that may prove harmful for the living beings.
4. Factors that contribute to higher productivity and economic growth are as follows :
- (i) Human resource
 - (ii) Technology
 - (iii) Self-governing Institution
 - (iv) Stability and peace
 - (v) Free Market Economy

- D. 1. Renewable 2. Waste 3. Fossil
4. Manganese 5. Utilization
- E. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F
- F. 1. (iv) 2. (i) 3. (v) 4. (iii) 5. (ii)
- G. 1. Anything that we can use to meet and satisfy our needs is a resource.
2. Clean Air Act is an example of legal value attached to air nature's free gift.
3. The value of resources also change with time.
4. Petroleum, gas and coal are non-renewable resources.
5. National resources are owned by Government.
6. Workers feel free to move around in a peaceful environment.
- H. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)



Land, Soil and Water Resources

Exercises

- A. 1. **Pasture Land** : An area covered with grass or other plants used or suitable for the grazing of livestock, grassland.
2. **Co-operative ownership** : Co-operative ownership is an autonomous association of people united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled business.
3. **Humus** : The organic content in soil is called humus.
4. **Horizon** : Soil is formed in layers from parent rock upward, this layering arrangement is called soil profile. The layers of soil are also called 'Horizon'.
5. **Salination** : The process of increasing the salt content in the soil is known as salination.
- B. 1. The major land use patterns of the world are :
(i) Forest (ii) Arable land (iii) pastureland/Grass lands
2. Soil is regarded as an important resource because it sustains the living world. It is the top covering of the Earth's surface. It comprises of mineral particles and decayed organic material which together help plant growth.
3. The Hydrological cycle begins with the evaporation of water from the surface of the ocean. As moist air is lifted, it cools and

water vapor condenses to form clouds, Moisture is transported around the globe until it returns to the surface as Precipitation.

4. The Earth is about 4.6 billions years old. It is believed that for about a billion years in the beginning, there was no water on the Earth's surface. It was only when the Earth's surface was covered with water that atmosphere formed. After the formation of all three domains of the Earth, life was formed in primitive oceans about 3.5 billion years ago. In the Earth's history, the area under oceans has expanded and sunk several times depending on sea level. The ocean water is saline or salty. It is not fit for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes. The lithosphere receives water from precipitation through hydrological cycle. The ocean water cycles through atmosphere and land and back again. The water that falls on the ground is freshwater and accounts for about 2.7% of all water resources on the Earth. Nearly 70% of this freshwater is found in the form of frozen ice sheets over Antarctica and glaciers on high mountains.

- C. 1. Land covers about 29% of the total surface area of the Earth. Entire human population of more than 7 billion people today live on land. Out of these, 90% people live on 30% of the land area. The remaining 10% also live on land but in hostile terrain like deserts, mountains, grasslands and in extremely cold areas. These areas are thinly populated.

Major land use patterns of the world are: (i) Forests, (ii) Arable land, (iii) Pasture land/Grasslands, (iv) Rough grazing, (v) Wasteland, (vi) Savanna, (vii) Mining, Fishing and Industrial centres.

2. Conservation is a human practice that has to be promoted rather than allowed to run on its own. Some methods adopted for soil conservation are :

- (i) Check land degradation
- (ii) Mulching
- (iii) Contour ploughing
- (iv) Terrace farming
- (v) Agro-forestry and other Measures
- (vi) Shelterbelts

Water in its pure form, is odourless and colourless liquid. It easily gets contaminated with different types of waste that affect its quality. It becomes saline but does not decompose easily. Therefore, these wastes infuse disease causing pathogens in water and make it dangerous for human or even animal

consumption. The common water borne diseases are cholera, dysentery, typhoid and amoebic infections.

Water pollution is a major pollution today. It is responsible for water scarcity. Besides, there are also problems of taking piped water to far-flung and scattered rural areas. In India, only 29% of homes in rural areas get water. Even in urban areas, only 65% of homes get water. Worldwide, less than 20% people in developing countries have access to clean drinking water.

4. Water can be conserved and its quality improved at less expense than any other resources. Some of the important purification and quality improvement techniques are :

- (i) **Removing impurities** : Depending on the type of impurity these can be removed by filtration, distillation, boiling, treatment and recycling. Some of the common water contaminants are lead, salt, iron and hydrocarbons.
- (ii) Recharge of under ground water :
- (iii) **Other Methods** : Some of the important conservation techniques are :
 - (a) Improving vegetation cover by planting trees, grass or even bushes to check surface water run-off.
 - (b) Preventing pollution by taking adequate steps to prevent contamination of water.
 - (c) Making legislation like banning pesticides in agriculture and using efficient means of irrigation like sprinkler irrigation.

- D. 1. Land 2. Common property
3. Time 4. Saltiness
5. Shelter Belts

- E. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b)



3

Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Exercises

- A. 1. **Biosphere** : It is the global ecological system integrating all living beings and their relationship, including their interaction with the elements of lithosphere, ecosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere.
2. **Biodiversity** : The variety of plant and animal life in the world or

in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.

3. **Coniferous Forests :** The coniferous forest area are located between 50° to 70° in North latitudes. This vegetation zone is called Taiga and is found in Siberia, northern Canada. This ecosystem is under threat because of climatic change.
 3. **Poaching :** Illegal hunting of animals for pleasure and trade is called poaching.
 4. **Afforestation :** Afforestation means planting of trees where they have been cut down, on vacant lands, wastelands, swamps, roadsides, parks etc.
- B.**
1. The region where trees grow close to each other are called forests.
 2. The life supporting system on the surface of the Earth is known as the ecosystem. The size of the ecosystem may vary from that of the pond to a whole ocean . In fact, the biosphere is itself treated as big ecosphere.
 3. Human activities pose the greatest threat to wildlife and its natural habitat. Great damage has been done to wildlife by cutting forests, constructing roads, railways, industrial complexes and cities. The damage done to their natural habitat has led to the extinction of many species of plants and animals.
- C.**
1. The two main sub-divisions of forests are: Evergreen and Deciduous. In the evergreen forests, the trees of different species shed their leaves at different times. Such forests always appear to be green. The trees in the deciduous forests shed their leaves during the particular dry season. It helps in conserving the moisture and reducing loss through transpiration. There is a great variation in species known as biodiversity in these vegetation zones. They are basic natural ecosystems.
 2. The following factors have caused depletion of forest resources :
 - (i) Deforestation (ii) Hunting and poaching
 - (iii) Pollution (vi) Economic Exploitation
 - (v) Agrifuels etc.
 3. Some methods of conservation are as follows :
 - (i) Institutional measures (ii) Afforestation
 - (iii) Legislation (iv) Prevention
 - (v) Community Initiative
- D.**
1. Biosphere
 2. 33%
 3. U.S.A.
 4. Cones
 5. Vulture

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| E. | 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
| F. | 1. (iv) | 2. (i) | 3. (v) | 4. (ii) | 5. (iii) |
| G. | 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |



Mineral and Power Resources

Exercises

- A.**
- Ore** : A naturally occurring solid material from which a metal or valuable mineral can be extracted profitably.
 - Ductility** : Ductility means ability of a material to be stretched without being weakened. Based on ductility, minerals are classified into metallic and non-metallic minerals.
 - Quarrying** : The process used near the surface of the earth to simply dig out or break rocks.
 - Magnetite** : A grey-black magnetic mineral which consists of an oxide of iron and is an important form of iron ore. It containing 50-70% iron by weight.
 - Fossil fuel** : A natural fuel such as coal, petrol, gas derived from rocks formed of remains of dead plants and animals who lived million of years ago.
- B.**
- Some of the characteristics of minerals are :
 - Location
 - Quantity and Quality of Minerals
 - Place Deposits
 - Ores
 - Uneven distribution
 - Minerals are the naturally occurring substances that have definite chemical composition. Therefore various stages of humans development have been named after minerals, such as stone Age, copper Age, Bronze Age, iron Age. Different kinds of products like the household utensils and fuel, in our daily life, mineral resources have been exploited and used since pre-historic times. Copper was the first metal to be used. Later, the use of iron revolutionised the life of man.
 - The coal is found in three main grades on the basis of its formation viz. lignite, bituminous and anthracite.
 - Energy consumption is directly proportional to the standard of living. Higher the standard of living, greater is the energy

consumption. Countries like USA, Japan, France, UK use between 4,000 to 10,000 units of energy per head. While in India, energy consumption is only 225 units per head.

- C. 1. Metallic 2. Jamaica
3. Fossil Fuel 4. Anthracite
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T
- E. 1. **Iron ore** : Bihar, Jharkand, odisha.
2. **Gold** : Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka.
3. **Mica** : Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan.
4. **Salt** : Coastal Gujsat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
5. **Copper ore** : Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya pradesh.
- F. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b)



Natural Disasters : Earthquakes, Cyclone, Floods

Exercises

- A. 1. **Disaster** : Droughts, floods, earthquakes and cyclones are natural hazards or disaster, that can occur any where.
2. **Seismic zone** : A seismic zone is a region in which the rate of seismic activity remains jairly. Another form for seismic zone is 'earthquake prone area'.
3. **Drought** : A drought is a period of below-average precipitation in a given region, resulting in prolonged shortages in its water supply, weather atmospheric surface, water or ground water.
4. **Nuclear explosions** : A nuclear explosion is an explosion that occurs as a result of the rapid release of energy from a high-speed nuclear reaction.
- B. 1. **Natural disasters** : Earthquakes, Drought, Floods cyclones are Natural disasters.
Man-made disasters : Air-crash, Nuclear explosion, leakage of phothyliso-cynata gas are man-made disastrous.
2. Drought — Odisha
Floods — Bihar
Cyclone — coastal area of Odisha.
3. The large plates of land, float over the oceans of molten rocks at times collide. The earth is composed of these plates. These have been moving and shifting for many thousand years. Earthquake

take place when plates of land collide.

4. House collapse during rainy season be prevented by taking necessary steps. The roof of the house should be repaired before the onset of rains so that it can withstood heavy rains. Also all the drains should be cleared of any mud in order to let the rainwater flow out.

- C. 1. Although the natural forces cannot be controlled, yet it is possible to undertake preventive measures that would lessen human misery. The measures that are undertaken before the disaster occurs and also after the disaster comes under the Disaster Management. The better we prepare for facing the disaster, the lesser is the effect of the disaster. It can be said that key to Disaster Management is Disaster Preparedness.

Disaster Management is an important issue for a number of countries. India is prone to a number of natural hazards due to its geographical structure.

With the increase of population, the land that was once available to the rivers for flowing during the rainy season has become inhabited. This shrinking space for the river flow causes floods.

Rain and cyclones are determined by geographical factors. Human beings cannot do much to prevent a cyclone from moving over from the sea to the coastal areas. Disaster management, however, can help by warning people and shifting them to safer places well before the cyclone occurs.

2. We can prevent man-made disasters. If the buildings are built according to prescribed by laws there would be no collapses. Likewise, if fire fighting equipments are installed and safety measures are taken, even when fire breaks out, the damage to human beings would be minimum. Factories act prescribes safety conditions. If all manufacturers stick to those safety measures, there would be fewer industrial accidents.

If we are prepared for a disaster, there would be minimum suffering and damages floods and drought can be prevented. Blindly cutting of trees reduces annual rainfall leading to soil erosion and land slides.

3. In case of railway accidents the damage to life and property be minimized by the following methods.
 - All the tracks leading to the accident site should be clear from all types of obstructions. This would enable the relief train to reach

the site in minimum time.

- The entire machinery should be diverted for conducting relief measures.
 - Many people lose their lives due to lack of medical facilities. By providing medical facilities we can save life. For this doctors should be sent by helicopters.
 - People should be evacuated from the accident site as soon as possible.
4. Students should do following duties in community contingency plans :

First of all, potential danger is to be identified. The danger can be in the form of flood, a volcanic eruption, spread of an epidemic and earthquake.

After that come the preventive measures like erection of bunds to check inflow so that the gravity of the cyclonic waves is lessened.

Government should keep in readiness, places where camps could be set for putting up the persons evacuated from their original residences. Proper arrangements must be made for their toilets, food, cattle and medical care.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| D. | 1. Natural Hazards | 2. Preparedness | | | |
| | 3. Geographical factors | 4. Odisha | | | |
| E. | 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. F | |
| F. | 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |



Major Developments during 18th Century

Exercises

- A. 1. **Renaissance** : The Renaissance was a cultural movement, which inspired the people of Europe to challenge the old established system. It means 'Rebirth' or the period of revival of art and culture.
2. **Sale of indulgences** : A pardon for certain types of sin. The catholic church sold indulgences in the late medieval period, and their sale motivated Martin Luther to present his "95 Theses" .

3. **Nationalism** : Nationalism was a spirit that emerged when a homogenous population living a common territory, and sharing a common history and culture began to consider itself as a single, united entity.
 4. **Third Estate** : By the end of 18th century, French society comprised of three Estates-the nobility, the clergy and the commoners the group of commoners is known as third estate which forms a majority of the French population.
- B.**
1. In medieval Europe, the church restricted the freedom of thought of the individual. The kind of suppressed environment inspired many people in Europe to think for themselves and to boldly question the authority of established institutions or the renaissance. This upsurge of public sentiment to advance human knowledge was accelerated by Gutenberg's printing press, whose impact gradually eroded the church's strangle hold over literacy. Soon, the priests and the privileged aristocracy lost their monopoly over literacy and knowledge.
 2. The renaissance period also witnessed the great voyages of discovery and exploration. The inventions of mariner's compass, improvements in cartography and the innovations in shipbuilding made long voyages safe. These voyages led to the discovery of not only new routes but of new lands. With the discovery of new trade routes and lands. Europe witnessed tremendous expansion in trade.
 3. Renaissance played a direct role in sparking the Reformation. The Renaissance gave a huge fillip to the level of literacy and education while emphasizing the study of the ancient classics.
 4. While Europe was occupied with its inner conflicts, another major event was unfolding. The thirteen British colonies in North America revolted against the British rule over the issue of 'taxation against representation'. The colonies were taxed but they were not given representation in the British Parliament. Most of the people settled in these colonies had come from Europe, but they were deprived of rights of representation that people living in England enjoyed. The revolutionary era began in 1763 and on July 4, 1776 the colonists adopted the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, the United States adopted a republican constitution. Thus it started the practice of having written constitutions.

- C. 1. By the end of the 18th century, a revolution took place in France. It had far reaching effects on the world. At that time, French society comprised of three estates the nobility, the clergy and the commoners. The first and second estates lived in luxury. They did not have pay taxes. This caused great anger within the third estate, which formed the majority of the French population. The leaders of the third estate declared themselves a 'National Assembly' and the revolutionaries rose in rebellion against the king.
2. In the second half of the 18th century, the labour-based economy of England swithed over to machines and industrial progress. It began with the mechanisation of textile industry. Before this switch over, goods were all handmade. The merchants supplied the peasant families with raw material and collected the finished product. Thus, by the end of 18th century the rich merchants set up factories, installed machines and started making machine made goods. This shift from the manual system to the machine system is known as the 'Industrial Revolution'. It had many advantages. It increased the rate of production. As things were started to be made in huge quantities, the cost of production came down, this made things cheaper than before. It provide employment to a large number of people and also towns develop around industrial centres. The major disadvantage of this revolution was that it led to the destruction of handicraft and cottage industries.
3. Conflict between Britain and China arose in 1839. At this time the Chinese port officials prevented the British from distributing opium to Chinese port workers. Britain got agitated by the refusal of the Chinese empire to grant them the right of free trade. The emperor was against the opium being smuggled into China. Thus, a huge consignment of opium in a British warehouse in canton was destroyed in 1839. This provoked the British to declare war against China. This came to be known as the first opium war.
4. Diaries, accounts of pilgrims and travellers, newspapers, books, novels and leaflets reflect the feelings of the Indians under British rule. People wrote in English and in the regional languages. Dadabhai Naoroji wrote 'poverty' and "Un-British rule in India", to highlight the exploitative nature of the British

D.	1. Mughal Empire	2. Vasco da gama			
	3. Declaration of the right of man.				
	4. Czars	5. Chandar Nagar			
E.	1. F	2. F	3. T	4. T	5. F
F.	1. (iii)	2. (iv)	2. (v)	3. (i)	4. (ii)
G.	1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (b)	5. (c)



Exercises

- A. 1. First Battle of Panipat :** In the 16th century, Babur invaded India. He was lured to India by Daulat Khan Lodhi, a disgruntled general of Ibrahim Lodhi. Crossing the Khyber Pass, Babur defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi in the first Battle of Panipat in 1526. He thus laid the foundation of the great Mughal Empire. This battle is called the First Battle of Panipat.
- 2. Later Mughals :** The successor of Aurangzeb are called 'The Later Mughals.' The Mughal Empire started to decline after the death of Aurangzeb.
- 3. Guerilla warfare :** 'Chhatrapati Shivaji' had developed a powerful army known for its unique brand of strike-and-retreat warfare, which we today call guerilla warfare.
- 4. 'Chhatrapati'**—It is an Indian royal title equivalent to a king used by the Marathas. The word 'Chhatrapati' is formed from Sanskrit chhatra (roof or umbrella) and Pati (Master/owner/ruler); Chhatrapati thus, indicates a person who gives shelter to his followers and protects them.
- 5. Sardeshmukhi :** A tax collected by the Marathas equal to one-tenth of the land revenue.
- B. 1. Nadir Shah** was the ruler of Persia. He conquered Kandhar before shifting his attention to India. He defeated Mughal army in the Battle of Karnal in February 1739. Muhammed Shah was taken prison and Delhi came under the control of Nadir Shah. He

plundered Delhi's enormous wealth. The Persian troops left Delhi in May 1739 with wealth worth ₹ 70 crores, the fabulous kohinoor diamond and the priceless peacock throne, which thereafter served as a symbol of Persian might.

2. Soon after the decline of the central authority of Delhi, the provinces of 'Awadh', 'Bengal' and Hyderabad also came into existence as a result of revolts of their governors.
 3. Mysore was the part of the Vijayanagar Empire. In the 18th century Mysore got involved in a number of wars with neighbouring states under commander Hyder Ali. In 1761 he established his authority over the kingdom and became the sultan. This led to the emergence of Mysore.
 4. Cotton textiles, spices, raw silk and opium were the main items of growth in 18th century.
- C. 1. The Mughal Empire started to decline during the last phase of Aurangzeb's reign. His prolonged absence from the capital was a major reason for the disintegration of the Mughal political structure. While he was busy capturing the Jagris of the Deccan, his Jagirdar in the north were unable to collect their dues from the villages. The local nobles of the regions who experienced economic growth in the 17th century felt increasingly confident of standing on their own. The abundant commissioning of mansabdars made them very strong.

In the beginning Aurangzeb introduced many administrative changes and moral reforms. Subsequently he enforced many religious laws and suppressed many ill practices. Over all one can conclude that his policy was a gradual departure from Akber's policy of tolerance and coexistence. This resulted in the revolts of the Jats, the Satnamis, the Sikhs, the Rajputs etc.

2. The Mughal Empire, famous for uniting the entire country by means of an efficient administration, reached at peak during the era of Great Mughals and declined in 1707 with Aurangzeb death. The first-six Mughal emperors ruled over 200 years, whereas the 58 years following Aurangzeb's death witnessed eight emperors four of whom were murdered and one deposed.

The chaotic situation had a disastrous effect on the Mughal Empire. The new rulers lost their credibility and there were many revolts against the administration. The country soon broke up

into smaller estates ruled by petty nawab, feudal overlords who had risen to prominence in the vacuum left by the crumbling imperial edifice.

The successors of Aurangzeb, known as 'the Later Mughals' were mere puppets in the hand of their nobles. The result of such factions being formed was that each group vied with each other for supremacy, while consolidating its own power. Gradually, several provinces seceded from the empire, Chin Qilich Khan, founded the state of Hyderabad in the Deccan in 1724, in the east. The governor Murshid Kuli Khan Bengal and Odisha. In the centre of the empire the governor of Awadh and Punjab became practically independent. Meanwhile, the Marathas also started their northward expansion, capturing Malwa,, Gujarat and Bundelkhand.

3. The death of Shivaji, family conflict and lack of good leadership compelled the Peshwas of the Maratha Empire to take control of the power of the state. The Peshwas ruled from 1721 to 1818. The third battle of Panipat was fought between the Marathas and Aghans under Ahmad Shah Abdali. The Maratha lost the war and it greatly weakened the power of the Marathas.
4. Agriculture was the main source of livelihood for the majority of the population, while land revenue was the main source of income of the state.

In the absence of a uniform taxation system, the peasants were forced to pay heavy taxes. Even in a natural calamity, they did not get any relief or clemency from the state. The methods of cultivation remained the same as they had been for centuries. Neither the state nor the peasants took any initiative to introduce agriculture innovations. In some states like Bengal and Awadh, progressive rulers introduced some measures to improve the condition of peasantry.

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| D. | 1. Daulat Khan Lodhi | 2. Nadir Quli |
| | 3. Sardeshmukhi | 4. Hyder Ali |
| | 5. Agriculture | |

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| E. | 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |
| F. | 1. (ii) | 2. (v) | 3. (i) | 4. (iv) | 5. (iii) |
| G. | 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |



Establishment of British Rule in India

Exercises

- A. 1. **First Carnatic War** : In 1740, Austrian war of succession broke out in Europe. In this war, England and France took opposite sides. This naturally resulted in war between their trading companies in India. This war is known as first Carnatic War.
2. **Farman** : An imperial order from Jahangir in 1613 is called Farman, which allowed the company to set up permanent factory at Surat.
3. **Seven year's War** : The seven year's war was a war that took place between 1754 to 1763 between the British and the French with the main conflict being on the period between 1756-1763.
4. **Battle of Plassey** : The Battle of Plassey (1757) is an important landmark in the history of India. It marked the first step in the transformation of a small trading company into supreme power. In this war Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated by the British under the command of Robert Clive. Mir Jafar and his troops did not participate in the war. After the war, Mir Jafar was made the Nawab while the British became the real masters.
5. **Diwani** : Right to collect revenue from a particular area is called Diwani.
- B. 1. The Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route between India and Europe in 1498. The Portuguese were followed by the Dutch, French and English merchants who came to India to trade especially in spices and textiles. That is how the European traders reached India.
2. Started by a group of merchants in 1600, Queen Elizabeth I gave it a charter which granted the Company the exclusive right to trade with the east. The company began its trading activities at the port of Surat.
- In 1740, Austrian War of Succession broke out in Europe. In this war, England and France took opposite sides. This naturally resulted in war between their trading companies in India. This war is known as First Carnatic War. In the events that followed, Dupleix, the French Governor of Pondicherry, captured Fort St. George in Madras in 1746. The British tried to recapture it but

failed. Meanwhile, the Austrian war of succession ended in 1748 with the signing of the Treaty of Aix-la Chappell, and so did the First Carnatic War. Under the terms of the treaty, Madras was returned to the English East India Company.

- C. 1. After the invasion of Nadir Shah, the British and the French both sought political power, as the weakness of the Mughal empire was exposed. These countries were traditional rivals and thus there was intense competition between the two companies. This resulted in a war which lasted for about twenty years. It was fought in the carnatic region in south India.

Ali Wardi Khan, ruler of Bengal, was a wise and able administrator. He was succeeded by his grandson Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1756. The young Nawab protested the unlawful activities of the Company. These activities mainly included unauthorized fortifications of Fort William, illegal private trade and abuse of royal farman, and shelter given to the enemies of Nawab. The Nawab sent many reminders to Calcutta for amicable settlement of the dispute but the English paid no heed to them. This infuriated the Nawab and he ordered his forces to occupy Qasimbazar factory. After the surrender of factory chief, the Nawab marched upon Calcutta and captured it.

Robert Clive, who started his career in the Company as a clerk, was a clever man. Recognising the weakness of the political structure in Bengal, he conspired with some of the corrupt members of the Nawab's Court such as Mir Jafar, the commander; Jagat Seth, the banker of Bengal; and Amichand, the treasurer. Mir Jafar was assured by the British that he would be the next Nawab of Bengal after Siraj-ud-Daula was deposed.

The war was inevitable due to fast changing circumstances. The British accused Siraj-ud-Daula of conspiring with the French against them and Robert Clive with a small army of 8,000 European soldiers marched towards Murshidabad. In the Battle of Plassey, Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated, imprisoned and later killed. Mir Jafar and his troop did not participate in the war.

3. Mir Jafar was a traitor in true sense. He betrayed his nawab Sirja-ud-daulah for his own benefit. Before the battle of plassey he entered into an alliance with the British. The British offered him the post of Nawab after the battle on the condition that he will not take part in the battle to be fought later on. Mir Jafar agreed to

their terms and when the Britishers declared war on Siraj-ud-Daulah, the nawab of Benjar, Mir Jafar remained inactive along with his troops. This led to the defeat of Siraj-ud-daulah. After the battle, he was made the Nawab. After becoming nawab he granted jagirs to the British and gave them a hefty sum of money. Thus, in this way his deeds led to the establishment of the British rule in India.

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|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| D. | 1. Alfonso | 2. Hindu | 3. Bengal | |
| E. | 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. F |
| F. | 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) |



Consolidation and Expansion of British Rule

Exercises

- A.**
- Treaty of Mangalore :** The Governor of Madras offered peace and signed the treaty of Mangalore in 1784, according to it, the two parties exchanged their territories and prisoners of war. It is known as 'Treaty of Mangalore'.
 - Subsidiary Alliance :** Lord Wellesley became Governor General in 1793. He introduced the system of subsidiary alliances. According to this alliance the Indian rulers were not supposed to keep their independent armed force as they were protected by the company. However, they had to pay for the armed forces.
 - PITT's India Act, 1784 :** Pitt's India Act replaced the Regulating Act, to bring order in the company's administration. It introduced some important administrative changes.
 - Warren Hastings, the Governor General, attempted to restore the prestige of the Company and sent a strong force which captured Surat in 1779 and Gwalior in 1780. The Treaty of Salbai (1782) brought an end to the War. The treaty resulted in a relative peace between the Marathas and the Company until outbreak of the second Anglo-Maratha war.
- B.**
- Mysore had maintained its independence ever since the end of the Vijaynager Empire. Later on it accepted the authority of the Mughals. At the time of Nadir Shah's invasion, Mysore tried to assert its independence.

During the period of Hyder Ali, The Marathas, the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad jealous. The British made an alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad to crush the power of Hyder Ali. A series of wars was fought between Mysore and the company, over a span of thirty two years. It led to the annexation of Mysore by the British.

2. As a result of the battle of Plassey and Buxar, the British became the masters of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. But the act reduced the power of company. The main feature of this Act as follows :
 - The Governor General of Bengal was made the Governor General of all territories in India.
 - He was helped by a four-member council.
 - The act proposed to set-up a supreme court at Calcutta in order to check the corrupt practices of the company officials.
 - All officials were asked to surrender details of their properties earned. They were asked to place all documents of civil, military and revenue affairs of the company before the British Government.

However, the act failed because the powers of Governors General and the council was not clearly mentioned hence it led to frequent dispute between them. The supreme court did not know whether it had to follow the British or Indian laws. The Governor of Bombay and Madras did not accept the control of the Governor General.

3. William Pitt, the Prime Minister of Britain introduced the Pitts Act in 1784 in order to overcome the shortcomings of Regulatory Act. A Board of control was set-up in Britain to control the Company's military, civil and revenue affairs in India.

The Board of control was to consist of six members appointed by the king.

The Governor General was given the power to over rule his council and have control over Bombay and Madras presidency. The Governor General was also made the Supreme Commander of the British forces in India. The Company had the monopoly over Indian trade and the right to appoint and dismiss officials.

- C. 1. Lord Dalhousie was the Governor General of India from 1848 to 1856. He believed in direct British administration of region of province rather than by proxy, by supporting the Indian rulers.

He annexed a large number of native states to the British Empire and introduced many useful reforms. He is, therefore, called the maker of Modern India. His policy was known as the 'Doctrine of Lapse'. Lord Dalhousie introduced Doctrine of Lapse as a means of extending their empire. According to this policy, if any ruler did not have a natural heir to the throne, he had to take permission from the British to adopt a heir. The territory of the ruler without a male heir was annexed if the adoption was refused as the British had the right to sanction or refuse such an adoption. Jhansi, Nagpur, Satara, Udaipur, Jaitpur and Sambhalpur were annexed under this policy.

Another method of annexation used by Lord Dalhousie was 'abolition of titles and pensions' of childless rulers upon their death. Their territories were then annexed. Thus Arcot and Tanjore were annexed to the British Empire.

The adopted son of the Peshwa, Nana Sahib was refused the pension by the British. Similarly, after the death of the Nawab of Carnatic, the British did not pay pension to his relative.

'Maladministration of States' by Indian rulers was another excuse of subjugation. The Nawab of Awadh had become totally dependent on the British government. They neglected their administration and the welfare of their subjects. Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856 under this policy. He also captured Sikkim in 1850 because its ruler had ill-treated the company's men. Thus, Dalhousie annexed different regions of India to expand the British Empire, but he also introduced many useful reforms.

2. The British needed a large army to :

- Conquer more territories.
- Protect British territories from their rivals.
- Protect the trading interest of the company and.
- Suppress internal revolt against the British.

The army consisted of Indian soldiers, who were called 'sepoys'. It is the anglicized version of the Hindi word 'sipahi'. Many of them were originally farmers. They were keen to join the Company's army as it was considered a prestigious occupation. Most sepoys were recruited from areas at present included in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand. British officers commanded the sepoys.

The Highest position held by an Indian was that of Subedar. The

D. 1. Regulating, 1773 2. Dalhousie
3. Maharaja Ranjit Singh 4. Lord Cornwallis

E. 1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (v) 4. (iii) 5. (iv)

F. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)



The Impact of British Rule on Rural India

Exercises

- A.**
1. **Board of Revenue :** Warren Hasting, the first Governor General of India, abolished the Dual System and formed a Board of Revenue to supervise the whole machinery of revenue collection. The board was formed to help the Company's government in the detailed work of revenue and administration.
 2. **Absentee landlords :** It is an economic term for a person who owns and rents out a profit-earning property, but does not live within the property's local economic region.
 3. **Decennial Settlement :** Lord Cornwallis announced the settlement of land revenue for ten years. This was known as the Decennial settlement.
 4. **Mahalwari Settlement :** In 1830, the mahalwari system introduced in parts of north-Western provinces, central province and Punjab. Mahal means a group of villages. A system of common ownership of lands prevailed in these mahals, hence the system was called mahalwari system.
The taluqdar or head of the mahal was responsible for collecting the revenue from the village and handing it over to the British collectors.
 5. **Neel Darpan :** 'Neel Darpan' was a drama written by Dinbandhu Mitra in 1860. It is a well depicted theme as exploitation of labourers.
- B.**
1. When the British came to India, villages were self-sufficient units. They needed very little from the outside world except items like salt and clothes. Each village was a well-knit society.

While peasants tilled the land, many supporting occupations like carpenter, potter, weaver, priest, etc performed all the services needed by the village. The farmer owned the land the cultivated and he could not be evicted. He paid a small part of his produce to the king.

2. The Mughal rulers had imposed heavy taxes, but they had never tried to siphon off the country's wealth. Instead, they spent their earnings in enriching the country by constructing roads, gardens, lakes, cities, palaces etc. But the British used all means to acquire more and more wealth. The systematic policy of transferring the economic resources of India to Britain impoverished the country, called Drain of wealth.
3. The nineteenth century witnessed an increase in the cultivation of commercial or cash crops such as indigo, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, tea, coffee, and cotton. These crops were widely used in the British manufacturing industries and hence the Company encouraged their cultivation. The officials of the Company forced the peasants to sow cash crops in their fields. In course of time, however, this practice resulted in a decline in the production of food grains and an acute shortage of food supply.
4. The Indigo movements was a peasant agitation against indigo planters who compelled the cultivators to produce indigo for the world market. Indigo was almost entirely export sector. But for political reasons they were not allowed to hold agriculture land. They were permitted to purchase and hold landed estates under Act IV of 1837. Before this act, indigo cultivation was carried on under ryotwari system. In the new Indigo estates of the planters, the ryots turned into bonded labour.

Also indigo was not a lucrative crop as it was planted at the same time as food crops, and the soil lost fertility because of indigo. Hence, the peasants refused to sow indigo on their land. But the planters pressurized the indigo producing ryots to continue its production. These were the Main reasons of revolt.

- C. 1. A new system of collection of tax known as ryotwari settlement was introduced in Madras and Bombay. In this system, the revenue was fixed for a period of thirty years after which it could be revised. It was based on quality of soil and nature of the crop. The rate of revenue was high-one half of the produce and mode of collection as rigid, without any remissions.

On the other hand in 1830, the Mahalwari system introduced in parts of North-Western provinces, central provinces and Punjab. Mahal means a group of villages. A system of common ownership of lands prevailed in these Mahals, hence the system was called Mahalwari system. The taluqdar or the head of the Mahal was responsible for collecting the revenue from the village and handing it over to the British collectors. But instead of protecting the peasants, the system increased the social inequalities and proved economically disastrous.

2. British agrarian policies disturbed the economy of the Indian villages. Now land became a saleable commodity. It created several classes of 'social parasites like the landlords and labour. This led to peasant indebtedness, and the system of bonded labour became prevalent in Indian rural society.

These land revenue settlements impoverished the peasants. The method of cultivation remained backward. The British or the zamindars took no initiative to improve agricultural methods or launch irrigation projects. As the productivity of the land fell, famines became a regular phenomenon. But the Company remained insensitive to the travails of the peasants.

To pay high revenue, many landlords shifted from producing food crops to commercial crops such as jute, groundnut, sugarcane etc. to increase their income. But this did not benefit the peasants. The peasants and artisans were rendered jobless due to penetration of foreign goods and were forced to become labourers.

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|-----------|---------------|---------|-------------|
| D. | 1. Plassey | 2. 30 | 3. Taluqdar |
| | 4. Suez Canal | 5. 1839 | |
| E. | 1. T | 2. T | 3. F |
| F. | 1. (ii) | 2. (iv) | 3. (i) |
| G. | 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) |



11

Colonialism and Tribal Societies

Exercises

- A. 1. **Adivasis** : This word is derived from 'Adi', means beginning or earliest time, and 'Vasi', means resident of i.e., the original inhabitants. These are tribal communities.

2. **Patriarchal Society** : A patriarchal society is the one where wealth and title passes from father to son. it is male-dominated form of social organisation.
 3. **Shifting Cultivation** : Most Indian tribal societies have a subsistence type of existence. They practised a special type of cultivation called shifting cultivation. The tribals selected a patch of land and cleared it by cutting down the trees and burning them. Then they cultivated that type of land for some years. When the yield from the land decreased, they abandoned it and moved to a new area.
 4. **Mahajans** : Mahajan is an Indian surname or title, found among serval castes and communities. As a term Mahajan is used to denote people involved in money lending.
 5. **The Rampa Rebellion** : Rampa rebellion of 1875 was an insurrection by the hill tribes in the Rampa region of Vizagapatam district against the British government of the Madras Presidency.
- B.**
1. The British came in contact with the tribes when they were trying to consolidate their empire in India. They were followed by traders, money-lenders and landlords who established themselves under the protection of the colonial authority and took advantage of the new judicial system to deprive the tribes of large tracts of their land. Thus, outsiders become their exploiters and masters. But this incursion was not acceptable to the tribal communities.
 2. A single unit of husband and wife, as in the Khasi, Santhal etc. is called Monogamous family and in Polygamous family a person lives with more than one spouse, as found in Nagas, Gonds, Baigas etc.
 3. In Jhum cultivation, the tribals selected a patch of land and cleared it by cutting down the trees and burning them. Then they cultivated that type of land for some years. When the yield from the land decreased, they abandoned it and moved to a new area.
- C.**
1. 'Indigenous people' term is commonly used to describe tribal people. The term 'tribal' refers to aboriginal or 'Adivasis' i.e., the original inhabitants. Tribes are different not only from the other Indian populations, but also from one another in dialect, race, social economic and cultural patterns. They never lived in complete isolation from the rest of the Indian society, though

their contact was limited.

Most of the tribes are completely ignorant of the world outside and are contented with their own customs, beliefs and culture. The tribals live in small clusters of huts and have a strong sense of community.

In most of them each tribal group has its separate unique community identity, as evidenced by its distinctive community dialects, dress, form of worship, etc.

2. The British came in contact with the tribes, they were followed by traders, money lenders and landlords. Thus outsiders became their exploiters and masters. But this incursion was not acceptable to the tribal communities. As soon as the British took over Eastern India, tribal revolts broke out to challenge outsiders' intrusion.
3. The civil records of 1888 of Andaman and Nicobar islands reveal that from 1866, a great deal of sickness and mortality was observed among the Andamanese. But the fact was that due to gradual clearance of forests, the tribals living near the settlement areas fell prey to malaria. With the passage of time, their mortality rate increased considerably. In fact the contact with civilisation proved disastrous for them. It gave way to between the tribals and the British.

D. 1. Jewellery

2. Patriarchal

3. Ho tribal

E. 1. T

2. T

3. T

4. F

F. 1. (b) Matriarchal

2. (c) Kol

3. (b) British Troops

4. (b) Munda



Indian Crafts and Industries In the 19th Century

Exercise

- A. 1. **Balance of Trade** : The difference in value between a country's imports and exports.
2. **Industrial Revolution** : The Industrial Revolution was a period of major industrialization that took place during the late 1700s and 1800s.
3. **De-Industrialization** : The reduction of industrial activity or

capacity in a region or economy is called de-Industrialization.

4. **Peasantisation** : The process of creating a peasant class involved in small-scale agrarian practices are called peasantisation.
 5. **Pit-loom** : A loom is a device used to weave cloth and tapestry. The basic purpose of any loom is to hold the warp threads under tension to facilitate the interweaving of the weft threads.
- B.**
1. The British colonisers were not interested in preserving and promoting Indian arts and crafts. There were three major factors that led to the decline of Indian arts and crafts (including weaving) :
 - (i) The ruthlessly exploitative colonial policies.
 - (ii) The downfall of princely states and their rulers, who had long patronised Indian handicrafts and created conditions conducive to their prosperity and growth.
 - (iii) The beginning of the industrial revolution. Its Mass market products defeated the high quality low production, class market goods which traditional Indian industries produced.
 2. The Industrial Revolution enabled the British manufactures to improve the quality as well as the output of British textile goods. As the machinery used was sophisticated, Britain was able to produce huge quantities of cotton clothes. This made them cheaper than clothes made in India.
 3. Indians slowly started organising themselves along modern lines. The initiative was actually taken by the British in their own interest, but later on, Indian businessmen and entrepreneurs also started investing in factories.

The machine age began in India when cotton textile, jute and coal-mining industries were started in the 1850. The first textile mill was setup in Bombay by Cowarjee Nanabhoy in 1853 and the first jute mill in 1855. By the end of the 19th century, such efforts made small but steady progress, but it was considered to be a good beginning.
 4. Very simple technologies were used to make textiles in ancient times. Since then various technologies have been developed to weave cloth. The word 'loom' stands for the frame or machine used for weaving. Weaving by hand on a wooden frame was referred to as handlooms. In modern times especially after the

industrial revolution, big machines driven by electricity replaced the handlooms and were referred to as power looms. The different types of looms used in India are :

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|-------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Vertical loom | (ii) Horizontal loom |
| (iii) Pit-loom | (iv) Power loom |

- C. 1. Despite the hostility of the British manufacturers the demand for Indian goods from other European countries persisted. Hence all the goods imported by the company to England used to be re-exported to these countries. But due to the mounting hostilities between England and other European countries, first during the American war of independence and later during the Napoleonic wars this re-export suffered a severe setback. As a result, there was a sharp decline in the import of cotton goods from Bengal.
2. The 18th century India was known for its manufacturing and agricultural outputs. But the commercial policy of the company and the British parliament destroyed Indian manufactures. In fact, all the colonial policies were made to subordinate the Indian economy to the British one.

The company forced Indian agriculturists to grow cash crops like cotton and indigo to provide cheap raw materials for the looms and factories of British company. The scarcity of indigenous capital caused by the drain of wealth and the disrupted conditions of the country because of the misrule of the company, made the revival of trade and industry impossible.

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| D. 1. Trade and industries | 2. Manchester |
| 3. 18th | 4. Plassey |
| E. 1. F | 2. F |
| F. 1. (b) | 2. (b) |
- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
| 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |



13

The Revolt of 1857

Exercises

- A. 1. **Subsidiary Alliance** : Lord Wellesley became Governor General in 1739. He introduced the system of Subridary Alliances. According to this alliance the Indian rulers were not supposed to keep their independent armed force as they were protected by the Company. However, they had to pay for the armed forces.

2. **Farman** : An imperial order is called 'farman'.
 3. **Cantonment** : It is a camp, usually of large size where men are trained for military service.
 4. **Residency** : The official residence of the Governor General's representative or other government agent, especially at the court of an Indian state.
 3. **Queen Victoria's proclamation**: A proclamation was issued by Queen Victoria when she assumed the responsibility for governing India.
- B.**
1.
 - (i) The sepoys were paid much less than the British soldiers. They were also treated unfairly by their British officers.
 - (ii) All high post were reserved for the British in the Army. Hence, the scope of promotion for a sepoy was very limited.
 - (iii) The sepoys were not allowed to wear caste and religious marks.
 2. The revolt of 1857 was the first big challenge to British rule. It failed due to many reasons:
 - (i) The revolt did not spread to all parts of the country.
 - (ii) The Sikh, Rajput and Gorkha battalions remained loyal and helped the British to suppress the revolt.
 - (iii) Different groups, states and chiefs who joined the revolt had their own motives. Selfishness of the leaders weakened the Revolt.
 - (iv) The revolutionaries were poorly organized. They had no common plan of action.
 - (v) The postal and telegraphic systems, and other means of communication were controlled by the English which helped them in suppressing the Revolt.
 - (vi) With the fall of Delhi, the focal point of the revolt disappeared.
 3. After 1857 some administrative changes took place.
 - (i) It ended the rule of East India company. The Indian Empire was placed directly under the British crown. Queen Victoria was proclaimed the Emperor of India.
 - (ii) Governor General was made the viceroy and he was subordinate to the Secretary of the State.
 - (iii) The army was re-organised to prevent further revolt. The

number of the Indian soldiers in the Indian army was reduced, whilst the number of the European soldiers was raised.

C. 1. There were some the political and economic causes of the revolt of 1857. The political causes were :

- (i) The British policy of annexing territories led to the displacement of the ruling classes. The dynasty of the Mughals was all but gone.
- (ii) The rulers who accepted the terms of the subsidiary Alliance lost their independence. Their armies were disbanded and they become dependent on the Company for all their needs.
- (iii) The strict enforcement of the policy of doctrine of lapse turned Rani Laxmi Bai against the British. She led the revolt in Jhansi.
- (iv) The annexation of Awadh was greatly resented since the Nawab of Awadh had always been loyal to the British.

The economic causes of the revolt of 1857 were :

- (i) As a result of Industrial Revolution, machine made English clothes flooded the Indian market at the expense of the Indigenous textile industry. The weavers employed in the textile industry lost their jobs and become strong opponents of the English.
- (ii) The commercial policy of the British was anti-Indian. Customs duty was imposed on Indian goods being exported to England. This led to rise in the prices of Indian goods in England.
- (iii) During the rule of the England, both agriculture as well as peasants suffered. Zamindars were accepted as the owners of the land. They deposited fixed amounts in the government treasury and collected as much land revenue as they could squeeze from the peasants.

As a result, the peasants wanted to rid themselves of this tyrannical system.

- (iv) Heavy taxes had been levied on the Indian people but people did not have the capacity to pay them. The British were only interested in maximum tax with minimum efforts.

2. To underplay the importance of the uprising, British historians refer to as a 'Sepoy Mutiny', that is one in which few sepoys of the English East Company revolted. The facts, however, suggest otherwise. The revolt was started by the sepoys but was joined in large numbers by the civilian population. The participation of peasants and artisans made the revolt a widespread and popular event. In some areas, the common people revolted even before the sepoys. All this shows that it was clearly a popular revolt. Seeing the spread of the revolt and the participation of people Indian historians like V.D. Savarkar, have termed it as the 'first war of Independence.'
3. Some reforms introduced by the British that aggravated the people and ruling classes are as follows :
 - (i) The Indian rulers were assured that their states would no longer be taken over. They were also given the authority to declare their adopted sons as their legal heirs.
 - (ii) The Indian masses were given assurance that they would not be forced to embrace Christianity. Indians were also promised high position according to their merit.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------------|----------|
| D. | 1. Sati | 2. Christianity | 3. Awadh |
| E. | 1. T | 2. T | 3. T |
| F. | 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) |
| | | | 4. (c) |



Women and Reforms

Exercises

- A. 1. **Superstition** : A belief or way of behaving that is based on fear of the unknown and faith in magic or luck.
2. **Sati System** : According to this practice, a widow, dressed like a bride, was forced to sit on the funeral pyre with the corpse of her dead husband.
3. **Age of consent** : It is the minimum age for a person to be eligible for marriage.
4. **Native Marriage Act of 1872** : An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of the marriages of Christians. Native Marriage Act of 1872 legalized inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage, prohibited child marriage.

5. **Sharda Sadan** : Pandita Ramabai inaugurated a school for widow in 1889, known as 'Sharda Shadan' in Bombay.
- B.**
1. There were many social evils in Indian society in the eighteenth century as follows.
 - (i) Sati (ii) Child marriage
 - (iii) Widow remarriage (iv) Age of consent
 - (v) Keep them in 'purdah'
 2. Some prominent social reformers of Bengal were as follower :
 - (i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (ii) Ishwar Chandra Vidhasagar
 - (iii) Swami Vivekananda (iv) Keshab Chandra seen
 3. The East India company initiated some useful social reforms in India including :
 - (1) Sati practice was declared illegal.
 - (2) Ban on female infanticide
 - (3) Suppression of human sacrifice
 - (4) Widow remarriage encouraged by them.
- C.**
1. Raja Rammohan Roy was a pioneer in introducing women reforms through Brahmo Samaj. He devoted most of his life to social welfare. He founded the 'Brahmo Samaj' in 1828. Many social evils of that period were the direct outcome of the prevailing superstitious beliefs. Its most glaring example was the practice of sati. To Rammohan Roy, Sati was a grave crime which needed to be abolished. Thus in 1829, moved by a public outcry against the practice, Lord William Bentinck abolished sati and made it punishable by law. Apart from Sati, Raja Ram Mohan Roy also raised his voice against the purdah system, polygamy and abuses of the caste system. He strongly advocated for the education of women, widow remarriage and abolition of unsociability.
 2. Among the educated young men who were attracted to the teachings of Sri Ramkrishna was a young man called Narendranath, who later came to be known as Swami Vivekanand. Swami Vivekanand founded the Ramkrishna Mission which helped in the reconstruction of society in many ways. The mission preaches harmony of all religions and upliftment of women. He urged people to respect women while himself working for women's education and upliftment.
 3. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded 'Arya Samaj' in 1875. The following reforms took place in society because of the efforts of the 'Arya Samaj'.

- (i) The Arya Samaj denounced Sati.
- (ii) It advocated widow remarriage.
- (iii) It greatly opposed the child marriage.
- (iv) It set up orphanages and widow-ashrams.
- (v) The Arya Samaj laid great emphasis on women's education. Swamiji believed that women equality entitled to study the vedas like men.

- D.** 1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 2. Lila Nag 3. Writer 4. Prathana
- E.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F
- F.** 1. (iv) 2. (iii) 3. (v) 4. (i) 5. (ii)
- G.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a)



Challenging the Caste System

Exercises

- A.** 1. **Devadasi** : A hereditary female dancer in a Hindu temple.
2. **SNDP** : Sri Narayana Guru founded an organisation in 1903 called SNDP the Shree Narayan Dharam paripalana Yogam. It is an educational organisation in the Indian state of Kirela.
3. **Vaikom movement** : Vaikom movement was a satyagraha in Travancore, India against untouchability in Hindu Society. E.V. Ramaswamy started it at the Shiva temple at Vaikom near Kottayam.
4. **Round Table Conferences** : Round table is a form of detailed discussion. Participants agree on a specific topic to discuss and debate. Each person is given equal right to participate, as illustrated by the idea of a circular layout referred to in the term round table. These were held thrice in London during the British rule to discuss Indian matters.
5. **Harijan Sevak Sangh** : Harijan Sevak Sangh is a non-profit organisation founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan or Dalit people and upliftment of scheduled caste of India.
- B.** 1. Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy started the Vaikom movement against untouchability. His philosophy was based on social justice and rational outlook. Many popular national leaders like Gandhiji, Rajagopalachari and Acharya Vinoba Bhave participated in this

movement. Finally, the 'Raja of Travancore' abolished this inhuman practice by an act.

2. Gandhiji felt that political independence had no signification without social independence. He founded Harijan Sevak Sangh at Sewagram (Wardha) as a part of his freedom movement. He fought the evils of untouchability and poverty. He insisted on the equal status of women and men. Gandhiji gave equal weightage to both means and work.
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar movement was quite different from those of other social reformers. He himself had to undergone a lot of injustice right from his childhood. It had developed a feeling of injustice in him. He wanted to abolish the caste system altogether in order to bring equality in the society.
4. Most of the social reformers did not wanted to disturb the basic structure of the Hindu Society because they believed that the caste system is the backbone of our society. They wanted to reform this system instead of doing away with it.

- C. 1. The Indian caste system is another name for the social stratification prevalent in the Indian sub-continent, where social classes are defined by thousands of hereditary groups often termed as jatis or castes.

The caste system has been prevalent in our society since the ancient period. According to Hindu scriptures, there are four varnas. Brahmins (teachers, scholars and priests), Kshatriyas (kings and warriors), Vaishyas (traders) and Sudras (agriculturists, artisan group).

2. Kandukuri Veerasalingam was a social reformer from 'Andhara Pradesh'. He is widely considered as the man who first brought about a renaissance in the Telangana region. Child marriage, polygamy, devadasis, dowry and superstition were prevalent evils in 19th century Andhara Pradesh. He realised that the prevailing customs and traditions were not rational. Reforms related to women were his first priority. He worked to eradicate child marriage, polygamy and sati projecting his arguments through a drama, 'Brahmvivahamic', serialised in his journal Hayasanjivani.
3. Sri Narayana Guru was the apostle of social equality. He was a great saint and social reformer. He belong to Ezhava community, which constituted the single largest community among the

downtrodden classes in Kerala. Sri Narayan Guru did not believe in the caste system. He was determined to eradicate the social disabilities imposed on lower castes. Narayana Guru realised the evils of casteism and pioneered the lower caste movement in Kerala. To change the mindset of the masses, he founded an organisation in 1903 called SNDP - the Shree Narayan Dharam Paripalana Yogam. He struggled to lift up the downtrodden and worked for their rightful place in society.

4. Jyotiba Phule struggled throughout his life to defy the caste system and serve the Shudras and women who were deprived of all their rights as human beings. He strongly attacked the stronghold of Brahmins, believing that they blocked others from gaining access to avenues of knowledge and influence.

In 1873, he founded Satya Shodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth). The main objectives of the organisation were to liberate the Shudras.

- D.** 1. Veerasalingam 2. Sri Narayana Guru
3. Mahar 4. Travancore
5. Jyotiba Phule

- E.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
F. 1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (i)

- G.** 1. According to the Hindu scriptures, there are **four** varnas.
2. Veerasalingam advocated for the spread of scientific education in **local** language.
3. Sri narayana Guru belong to **Ezhava community**.
4. **BR Ambodkar** started the Bahishkrit Hitakarni Sabha.
5. Gandhiji **did not want to** disturb the basic structure of Hindu society.

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



16

Colonialism and Urban Change

Exercises

- A.** 1. **Urbanisation** : Turning of countryside in a town having streets, factories etc.
2. **Budget** : The written document of Government income and expenditure for a whole year called Budget. In 1860, the system of Budget was introduced for the first time.
3. **Indian Penal Code** : The Indian Penal Code (IPC) is the criminal

code of India. It is a comprehensive code intended to cover all the substantive aspects of criminal law.

4. **Jahanpanah** : Jahapanah was the fourth medieval city of Delhi established in 1326-1327 by Muhammad bin Tughlaq, of the Delhi sultanate.

- B.**
 1. Banaras, Calcutta, Patna, Surat, Bombay and Delhi.
 2. During the British rule the administrative factor played an important role in the process of urbanisation. This was because of their changed perceptions as conquerors, rulers and administrators. Pre-occupation with their changed role shaped policy, that is why Military and revenue concerns became overriding factors in the course of further urbanization.
 3. A parliamentary statute authorised the governor-general to appoint a police force to maintain law and order in these towns. The police system established by the police Act of 1861 did not work well, because of the recruitment of untrained persons. There was no concept of an all-India organization. The police system was under the control of the local government.

- C.**
 1. India witnessed the first phase of urbanisation during the harappan civilisation. The urbanisation is closely linked with the rise and decline of kingdoms and dynasties in the medieval period.

The final and most important influence on Indian urbanisation came from the British. During the British rule the administrative factor played an important role in the process of urbanisation. This was because of their changed perceptions as conquerors, rulers and administrations pre-occupation with their changed role shaped policy, that is why military and revenue concerns became overriding factors in the course of further urbanization.

2. After the introduction of Indian railways, every railway station functioned as a trading point, where products were exchanged or stored.

The railways broke the isolation of the villages. It helped in the expansion of industries and industrial towns. As a result, many hitherto smaller towns and relatively new cities, such as Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur emerged as the new industrial centres.

- D.**
 1. Urbanisation
 2. Ala-ud-din Khilji
 3. Lord Macaulay's
 4. 1935
 5. Dal housie

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| E. | 1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |
| F. | 1. (iv) | 2. (v) | 3. (ii) | 4. (i) | 5. (iii) |
| G. | 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | |



Changes in Art : Painting, Literature Architecture

Exercises

- A.**
- Miniature painting** : The painting carried out on any perishable material, such as paper canvas, hard board etc.
 - Gharana** : It typically refers to the place where the musical ideology originated.
 - Gitanjali** : A poetry book written by Rabindranath Tagore. Tagore got the Nobel prize for literature for Gitanjali.
 - Dak bungalows** : A travellers rest house in the Indian subcontinent, originally on a dak route.
 - Victoria Terminus** : This monument is the best specimen of colonial architecture in India. It was built in 1888. It looks like a cathedral than a railway station. It is UNESCO world heritage site. Now It is called Shivaji Terminus.
- B.**
- In the late 19th century, the taste of the art loving public gradually shifted from the royal courts of the hill states to the folk paintings of the bazaar. Gradually, under the cultural impact of British, the native Indian tradition was slowly discarded due to the intellectual and technological superiority of the west.
 - The British government established art schools in certain Indian cities. This saw the emergence of an indo European genus of painting known as company style. These provincial schools of art patronised the new techniques in painting such as western Academic style etc. Art education in the western style began in India with the establishment of the mechanical institute of Art in calcutta in 1839.
 - Many Indians took keen interest in photography one of the famous Indian photographer was Lala Deen Dayal. Lala Deen Dayal was appointed as court photographer of Viceroy Curzon in 1884. Through photography, he portrayed notable events of the courts and the architecture of new palaces.
 - In the 19th century, presses owned by Indians began publishing newspapers, journals and magazines, in both vernacular

languages as well as English. Through press most of the reformers gave voice to the grievances of Indians, and their social economy and political demands. But on the other side newspapers owned by British were supporters of the British rule.

- C. 1. The revival of interest in the culture of ancient India arose through the work of Sir William Jones, who held a high post under the company. He founded 'Asiatic Society of Bengal' in 1784 with an aim to research India's past. Due to these efforts, the people of India began to overcome the demoralising effects of colonial hegemony. They began to realize that their ancestors had great achievement to their credit.

2. In 20th century, a spirit of nationalism, was arising in India because of works of social reformers. In the field of art, artistic nationalism focused on the common man i.e., life of the working class, poverty and manual labour. The Calcutta group was mainly associated with nationalism.

However, by the end of 19th century, the colonial setting in India formed the backdrop of nationalist movements in Indian Art. The movement led by Abanindranath Tagore.

Nationalist Art culminated in the works of three Tagores—Gagendranath Tagore, Abanindranath Tagore and Rabindranath Tagore. The Vishwa Bharti university set up at Shantiniketan by Rabindranath Tagore was one of the key centres of the Bengal School of Art. Meanwhile, Abanindranath Tagore produced a Master piece of nationalism in the form of Bharata mata (Mother India) painting. In this picture, he depicted her as a Hindu goddess, with four arms holding objects symbolic of national aspirations.

3. The 19th and 20th centuries saw the maturing of Indian literature. Now literature adopted secular and national themes. The individual became important and his day-to-day problems and struggles became the central theme of the literary works of this period. Since patriotism, nationalism and social reforms were the prevailing social pre-occupations, these reflected in the literature.

It is Munshi Premchand who is credited with introducing realism in Hindi prose by focusing on the social issues of the day. His works had a far reaching effect on the popular imagination.

Now Indian writers were influenced by the classical themes of western thoughts like humanism, freedom individualism etc.

However, nationalism was the main driving force for the 20th century Indian writers. They played an important role in arousing national consciousness.

Poetry also flourished during this period. Rabindra Nath Tagore composed the National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana'. The National Song 'Vande matram' was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, while 'Saare Jahan Se Achcha' was written by Muhammad Iqbal.

4. The English left a long lasting impression on Indian architecture. Now whereas elegant or grand as those of the Mughals, the building constructed by the British were generally utilitarian in concept, being basically civic, defensive or commemorative structures.

The first building constructed by the British were factories but later on, district administration offices, courts of justice, schools, municipal halls and dak bungalows came up. They were readily expandable, with large court wards, gardens etc.

This style owed its origin to geographical and climatic conditions prevalent in India. The British were not used to the extreme heat and humidity. So there were high ceilings, thick stone walls gardens, fountains etc. in British buildings.

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|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| D. | 1. James Princep | 2. Lahore | | | |
| | 3. Naturalistic | 4. Dada Saheb Phalke | | | |
| | 5. Victoria Terminus | | | | |
| E. | 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
| F. | 1. (v) | 2. (iii) | 3. (iv) | 4. (ii) | 5. (i) |
| G. | 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |



18

The Nationalist Movement

Exercises

- A. 1. **Anand a Math** : Anand a Math is a Bengali fiction, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterji. The novel was later adapted into a film, Anadamath in 1952, directed by Hemant Gupta.
2. **Rowlatt Act** : The Rowlatt Act was a legislative act passed by Imperial Legislative council in Delhi on March 18, 1919. The acts allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries and permitted imprisonment of suspects without trial.
3. **Revolutionary** : A revolutionary is a person who either actively

participates in, or advocates revolution.

4. **The Khilafat Movement** : The Khilafat Movement was an agitation by Indian Muslims, allied with Indian nationalists to pressure the British government to preserve the authority of the Ottoman sultan as Caliph of Islam after World War I. Two brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, along with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad organized it.
 5. **Civil Disobedience** : Civil Disobedience was a form of Non-cooperation to pressurise the government to concede demands. It was done by breaking laws and suffering the consequences, began with the salt satyagraha.
- B.**
1. The partition of Bengal in 1905, gave a new turn to the national movement. Lord Curzon divided the province of Bengal into two parts-East Bengal and West Bengal. The National movement in Bengal was very strong. The partition was a deliberate attempt to weaken it by sowing seeds of disunity between Hindus and Muslims. The people of Bengal strongly opposed the partition. Anti partition movement was organised by the national leaders. They started Swadeshi and Boycott movements. Due to this the government was forced to repeal the partition.
 2. There were no Indian leaders in Simon Commission, so Indians boycotted it every where. It is called an "All white commission."
 3. The British government had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. People had to buy salt from the government. Gandhiji marched to Dandi to violate salt law. By breaking the law, Gandhiji throw a challenge to the British government. It was a landmark in the history of Indian freedom movements.
 4. In 1940, the Muslim League under the leadership of Muhammed Ali Jinnah demanded "independent states" for Muslims. After the failure of Cabinet Mission, the Muslim League initiated mass agitation to get its demand for Pakistan fulfilled. It decided to observe August 16, 1946 as the Direct Action day. Communal riots broke out in the streets of Calcutta ultimately, Lord Mountbatten's proposal was accepted and India became independent on August 15, 1947 and Pakistan on August 14, 1947.
- C.**
1. The intellectuals of India, started forming political associations to raise their voices against the British policies. In 1870. MG Ranade, Chiplankar and Gopal Krishna Gokhale formed the

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. The Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded in 1884 and Bombay Presidency Association was founded in 1885.

2. The failure of the British government to accept any of the important demands of the moderates produced disillusionment among the politically conscious people. Thus, the split of Congress at Surat session in 1907 led to the establishment of extremist phase. It was led by Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal-Bal-Pal). These leaders argued that the aim of the Congress should be the attainment of Swaraj through all possible methods.

Moderates believed in constitutional methods and in methods of persuasion. They regularly sent petitions and resolutions to the government seeking their demands, But Extremists had no faith in British government. They felt that active opposition to British rule was the need of the hour.

3. On 1st August, 1920, Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation movement, challenging the government.

The Congress adopted the famous Resolution of Non-cooperation in Calcutta (Kolkata) session of 1920. It had two kinds of objectives—constructive and destructive. In the first place, Gandhiji launched a constructive programme by popularizing Khadi or hand-woven cloth to attain self-reliance. The Charkha became the symbol of Swadeshi.

A mass movement began and bonfire of foreign goods became a common sight. As the boycott movement spread, people began wearing only Indian dress. Hence, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms increased. Students and teachers also boycotted government schools and colleges.

The movement was proving to be a highly successful when the Chauri Chaura incident took place.

During the Non-cooperation movement, some protesters were carrying out a torchlight procession in a small village of Gorakhpur named Chauri Chaura. The non-violent procession was lathi-charged by the police, which made it violent. The protesters set the police station on fire killing twenty-two policemen. This incident forced Gandhiji to suspend the non-cooperation movement. The decision shocked the young Congress leaders, who were quite optimistic about the outcome of the movement. The British Government arrested Gandhiji and

sent him to Jail for six years. With his arrest, the non-cooperation movement came to an end.

4. The Congress leaders used this opportunity to strengthen and promote Hindu-Muslim unity. Gandhiji sympathised with the cause and, along with the Khilafat leaders, he travelled all over the country appealing people to observe 17th October, 1919 as Khilafat Day. The Muslim League gave full support to the Congress on the political front. There were widespread demonstrations and strikes all over the country. The Khilafat Movement cleared the air of suspicion between the Muslims and the Indian National Congress.

In 1946 provincial elections the League's success in the seats reserved for the Muslims was very good and the Congress also did well. However, the league continued to press for "Pakistan". In March 1946, British sent the Cabinet Mission—a three member team under Stafford Cripps, to examine the demands but their suggestions failed to satisfy them.

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|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|
| D. | 1. A.O. Hume | 2. Mahajan |
| | 3. Morley-Minto Reforms | 4. B.G. Tilak |
| E. | 1. T | 2. F |
| F. | 1. (iv) | 2. (i) |
| G. | 1. (d) | 2. (c) |
- | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|
| 3. F | 4. T | |
| 3. (v) | 4. (iii) | 5. (ii) |
| 3. (b) | 4. (b) | |



19

India After Independence

Exercises

- A. 1. **Princely States** : Till the partition of country, India was divided into two categories of states-princely states and British India. The princely states were under the Paramountcy of the British Crown. The main task after independence was the integration of Princely states.
2. **Directive Principles of State Policy** : A unique aspect of our constitution is the directive principles of state policy; which exhort the state to secure social, economic and political justice in society and to promote welfare of the people.
3. **Panchsheel** : India's determination to pursue the policy of non-alignment and consistent efforts for peace, converted into, the principle of peaceful co-existence in 1954. It later came to be known as 'Panchsheel'.

4. **Proxy war** : A war instigated by a major power which does not itself become involved. A proxy war is a conflict instigated by opposing powers who do not fight against each other directly.
- B.**
1. India faced many challenges after independence. There are two main challenges are :
 1. How should a government be formed and run?
 2. The main task after independence was the integration of princely states.
 2. The foreign policy of India is the reflection of age-old traditions of Indian thought and philosophy and idealism of our freedom fighters. Pluralistic approach and habit of tolerance are the gospels of our foreign policy. This tradition explains India's emphasis on non-alignment, anti-racialism, anti-colonisation and anti-facism.
 3. Cold war is a state of hostility between the two military blocks formed after the second world war.
 4. India is known for its 'unity in diversity'. Perhaps no other country has this much diversity as India probably no other country has managed to integrate so many different peoples, despite social disparities and yet brought the country at par with many so-called developed economy. Hence, the remarkable feature of our country has been its amazing unity in the midst of bewildering diversity.
- C.**
1. The Indian constitution can be described as a charter of freedom. It aimed at a democratic form of government. In keeping with the spirit of that pledge, the constitution enshrines supremacy of the will of the people and their resolve to secure for all citizens socio-economic and political justice, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and opportunity and promotes the principle of fraternity, thus assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation. The will of the people is exercised through universal adult franchise and parliamentary democracy. Equality before law and the protection of our basic rights are ensured by the fundamental rights. It laid stress on secularism. An independent judiciary maintains rule of law in the country, while the legislative and executive enact laws and execute them, respectively.
 2. Five principles of 'Panchsheel' are :
 - (i) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

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



Exercises

- A. 1. The constitution of a nation is a document which contains people's aspiration, values and ideals.
2. Dowry is a gift given by the parents of the bride at the time of the marriage of their daughter to the bridegroom and his family.

Harmful effects of dowry are as follows :

- (i) The marriage ceremony becomes an occasion for sale and purchase.
 - (ii) The parents of the daughter have to take debts to arrange for dowry.
 - (iii) Often parents of the groom use unfair means to get dowry.
 - (iv) Parents often resort to killing of baby daughters even before their birth.
3. In a republic, the head of the state is not a hereditary ruler. He/She is elected by the people for specific time period. With the introduction of our constitution, we have become a Republic and our elected representatives in the parliament and state legislatures have equal freedom.

B. 1. 26 January 1950 was the red letter day in Indian history. On this day, the constitution of India came into force. There is a historical reason for this date 26 January. On 26 January in the year of 1929 at its Lahore session, the Indian National Congress had adopted the attainment of 'Purna Swarajya' (complete independence) as its final objective.

2. No only government action alone can not eliminate social evils. The state of Bihar has achieved some success in enforcing the prohibition laws.

On the whole, it is to be said that the policy of prohibition has not been successful. It is a matter of serious concern, that some sections of society which boast of modernization consider consumption of liquor a 'status symbol'.

Genuine and consistent efforts required to get rid of social evils like dowry and use of intoxicants. In such issues, government efforts can yield fruitful results only when people are wide awake and cooperate with the government agencies.

3. Secularism denotes equal regard for the religious sentiments of all people. All people have the freedom to follow any religion in India. Secularism means that all are free to profess or preach the faith of their liking.

Dr B. R. Ambedkar, the principal architect of the Constitution, was of the view that, "Secular does not mean that the State shall not take into consideration the religious sentiments of the people. The Secular State means that the Parliament shall not impose any particular religion upon the people".

Secularism treats all religions on equal footing and accepts

freedom of religion.

Secularism believes in religious co-existence and people following different religions can live side by side.

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|----|----|------------------|----|--------------|----|------|
| C. | 1. | Lord Mountbatten | 2. | Set of rules | 3. | 2002 |
| D. | 1. | T | 2. | F | 3. | F |
| E. | 1. | (iv) | 2. | (iii) | 3. | (i) |
| F. | 1. | (b) | 2. | (c) | 3. | (a) |



21

Parliament System

Exercises

- A. 1. There are three reasons for choosing a parliamentary form of government.
- India is a vast country having a number of voters running into crore.
 - Indian leaders were already familiar with the functioning of the parliamentary form of government.
 - There is an apprehension that if due vigilance is not exercised, the president in the presidential form of government may assume the power of a dictator.
2. **Composition of parliament :** The parliament is made up of the president, the House of the people (Lok Sabha) and council of states (Rajya Sabha)
3. The major functions of parliament are as follows :
- (i) It makes law that are applicable to the entire country.
 - (ii) It exercise control over the expenditure and income of the central Government.
 - (iii) The parliament has vast powers. It can even impeach the president.
 - (iv) The parliament can amend the constitution.
 - (v) It is empowered to declare war against a foreign country.
4. The first hour of each day's sitting of the parliament is usually devoted to questions. Through questions members of parliament draw the attention of the government to subjects of public interest. It is called question hour.
5. The most important function of the parliament is to pass the Annual Budget. Budget is a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for a year. It includes all taxation proposal and also the ways in which the government

intends to utilize its income during the year.

B. 1. The basic characteristics of the parliamentary form of government.

(a) President is nominal head. He has very limited power. He is elected by the parliament and state assembly and councils.

(b) The prime minister is all powerful.

(c) The government is responsible to the parliament

(d) The cabinet enacts and executes laws.

2. In a parliamentary form of government, president is nominal head, the prime minister is all powerful. The government is responsible to the parliament. The cabinet enacts and executes laws. While in the president form of the government, the president is all powerful or he take the important decision. The president appoints secretaries who head the various departments of the government.

3. Every citizen of India who is more than 25 years of age can contest election to the Lok Sabha. The constitution has made special provisions ensuring a minimum number of members belonging to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes who get representation in Lok Sabha. So some constituencies have been 'reserved' for these clauses. From these 'reserved' constituencies, only candidates belonging to scheduled castes or scheduled Tribes can contest elections.

4. The candidates contesting elections to the Lok Sabha usually belong to a political party. Some times candidates also stand for election as 'independent' candidates. The various parties present their programmes before the voters in the form of 'Election Manifesto'. This help the voters in deciding and making their choice of candidates. From amongst the candidates from every constituency, the one who gets the highest number of votes is declared elected.

While the members of Rajya Sabha are not elected directly by the people. members of legislative assemblies elect members of Rajya Sabha.

The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha for their distinctive knowledge or practical experience in the field of art, literature, social service, science, etc. Members of the Rajya Sabha have to be citizens of India and not less than 30 years of age. The Rajya Sabha cannot have more than 250 members.

C. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)



Exercises

- A. 1. The President is the chief of the nation. He/She represents the country. All the functions of the central government are carried on under his name. He/She is the first citizen of the nation. The president is the supreme commander of the defense forces and protector of the constitution.
2. The powers of the president of India can be categorised as below:
- (a) The Administrative and Executive powers
 - (b) The Legislative powers
 - (c) The Judicial Powers
 - (d) The Financial and other powers
 - (e) The Emergency powers
3. The prime minister is appointed by president. Before appointing any person as the prime minister, the president ensures that the person enjoys the support of the majority of the members of Lok Sabha.
4. The council of Ministers consists of all the three categories of Ministers. These categories are cabinet ministers, minister of states, Deputy Ministers.
2. All significant decisions concerning the government at the centre are taken by the cabinet. These decisions are abided by all the three categories of ministers.
- B. 1. The President of India can declare an emergency under the following circumstances.
- Emergency arising out of war or an attack from other nations or internal anarchy.
 - Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery.
 - Financial emergency.
- For the above reasons the president of India has been given the vast powers to counter an emergency. In case of emergency, the president can suspend even the fundamental Rights guaranteed to every citizen under the constitution.
2. **Legislative powers of President :** A Bill passed by both the Houses of the Parliament are presented before the president for his approval.
- If he is not satisfied, he can return Bill after giving his suggestions to the parliament.
- If the parliament is not in session and need arises, the President

can, on his own make laws which become effective with immediate effect. Such laws are called ordinances.

The president has power to nominate 12 members to the Rajya Sabha.

3. The president is the chief of the nation. He represents the country. All the functions of the Central Government are carried on under his name. He is the protector of the constitution.

On the other hand the Prime Minister is the most powerful official under the constitution of India. He is the head of the council of Ministers at the centre. In fact he is the spokesman and the leader of the entire nation.

4. Child marriages in India have been one of the common evils. Such marriages prove very harmful to the health of the young children. Many social reformers have raised their voice against the social evil from time to time.

According to the Act, the minimum age of a male child for marriage is determined at 21 years and that of the female child at 18 years.

The Act recommends rigorous punishment for two years and a fine upto one lakh rupees to the person who directs, conducts or is connected in any manner with the child marriage.

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|----|---------------------|-------------------|
| C. | 1. President | 2. Vice-President |
| | 3. Deputy ministers | 4. Prime Minister |
| D. | 1. F | 2. F |
| | 3. F | 4. T |
| E. | 1. (a) | 2. (b) |
| | 3. (a) | 4. (c) |



The Judiciary

Exercises

- A. 1. The supreme court of India at New Delhi is the highest court of Justice in the country.
2. A judge of supreme court must be a citizen of India. He must have legal training and background. He must be either be a judge of the High Court or an Advocate of the High court of not less than 10 years standing.
3. The supreme court of India has directed that the police must register the complaint of the person who approached the police station for this purpose.

The complainant has the right to get a copy of the FIR written by

the concerned police officer at the police station.

On the basis of FIR, a person is arrested by the police. The friends relatives of the arrested person must be informed as early as possible.

The arrest person must be permitted to meet his lawyer.

4. The President of India can consult the Supreme Court in any matter of public importance for advice. He may also refer any bill passed by the parliament to the supreme court for advice. The President, however, is not bound to the advice of the Supreme Court.
- B.
 1. The work of police is to investigate all cases lodged with it. It places the facts of the case in the courts as found by it in its investigation. After examining the records placed by the police and the reply of the accused, court decided the case. The Police has no power to decide what is wrong or right in the case. It is the court that decides what is wrong or right.
 2. An FIR is a written document prepared by the police when it first receives information about a cognizable offence. It is a very crucial document as it puts the process of criminal justice in motion. After the registered of FIR police takes up investigation of the case.
 3. The accountability for proving a criminal case in the court lies upon the State. A prosecutor is a lawyer employed by the State to represent it in a criminal case in the court. He acts on behalf of the State and is expected to be impartial. The prosecutor is the legal expert representing the government and is responsible for presenting the case against an individual who is suspected of breaking the law.
 4. Consumer courts are courts that decide cases related to consumer grievances against the sellers of different product. A consumer can file a case before a consumer court when he comes to know that the product sold by a manufacture is not of the standard quality or the service rovided to him is deficient in any way.
- C.
 1. (c)
 2. (d)
 3. (a)



24

Social Justice—Steps of Government

Exercise

- A.
 1. Marginalized communities are those which have traditionally

2. Economic and Social justice includes almost everything which promotes the welfare of all the members of the society in general and in particular the welfare of the weaker or backward sections of the society.
3. Untouchability is a practice which forbids touching the lower caste of society by people of higher castes. These lower classes have been referred as 'Depressed classes'.

B. 1. The primary objective behind creating infrastructure is to raise the living standard of citizens. So government should use a large part of national income for welfare measures.

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2. An educated, skilled and healthy worker is no doubt more productive than one who is illiterate.

3. Generally they are very poor. They are engaged in 'cleaning' work. They are ill-fed and ill-clad. They are illiterate and live on outskirts of villages. They have very low social status.

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