



## Our Society and Culture-VI (Solution)

### HISTORY

#### CHAPTER 1 : An Introduction to History

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (a)      4. (a)      5. (a)      6. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. pre–history      2. birth of jesus christ      3. tree leaves      4. Jesus christ  
5. decipherment

**(C) Say whether the following statements are ‘True and False’ :**

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

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (d)      2. (e)      3. (b)      4. (a)      5. (c)

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. The period before the birth of Christ is known as BC (before Christ).
2. The period after the birth of Christ is known as AD (Anno Domini) which means in the ‘year of our Lord’.
3. Prehistory is the study of events that happened before humans learn to write and History, on the other hand, refers to that period about which written documents are available.
4. The two sources of history are Manuscripts and Inscriptions.
5. Manuscripts is a scripts written by hand.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. We should study history because it provides us knowledge and information about the past. History is said to be the mother of Social Science.
2. Bharat and India are the two different names of our country.  
The word ‘India’ comes from River Indus which was called Sindhu in Sanskrit. According to the Vishnu Purana, “The country lying to the north of the ocean and to the south of the Himalayas is called Bharatvarsha.”
- 3.

| Manuscripts   | Inscriptions  |
|---|---|
| 1. The word ‘manuscript’ comes from the Latin word ‘manu’, meaning ‘hand’ and from the Latin word ‘scriptum’ which means ‘writing’. Manuscripts thus means scripts written by hand. | 1. Inscriptions are words written or engraved on rocks, pillars and on the walls of temples, palaces, forts, etc. They tell us about the victories of rulers in battle, or donations made by people or rulers to temples and other places of worship. |

4. Archaeology is the study of cultures of the past and periods of history by excavating or examining the remains of buildings and objects after dig out the ground. It also tells us about the life and other habits of people who lived on the earth before the recorded history.
5. Coins are an extremely valuable source of information. They help us known about their Kings, the extent of their empires, dates, languages in use, religion, art, trade and literacy skills of a particular time.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. We study history because of the following reasons :
  - (a) To Know Our Past : We can learn about many things related to past. History gives information about the people—their lifestyle, their clothing, where they lived—in which they lived and their food habitats.
  - (b) To Know about the kings and the Ordinary people : History helps us to know about many kings, like Ashoka, Vikramaditya and Akbar who have shaped the page of history. It tells us about the life and deeds of great men.
  - (c) Origin and Evolution of Languages : History helps us to know about how languages have developed, which are spoken today. It also provides us a clue to the food, dress and ornament of the past.
  - (d) To know the past so that present can be understood : We cannot understand our present life without the knowledge of the past.
  - (e) To know about human culture and civilization : With the help of history, we come to know why Indians have varied customs, clothes and food habits.
  - (f) To know about various social discriminations : With the help of history we come to know about various social evils, like racial discrimination, poverty, illiteracy, hunger, slavery and imperialism.
  - (g) An Exciting World : History is an exciting world. It is a journey across time and space. It takes us into another world and age in which people lived in a different way.

**2. The various archaeological sources can be categorized as follows :**

**Monuments :** Old buildings such as caves, stupas, palaces and temples are called monuments. The stupas at Bharhut and Sanchi, the caves at Ellora and Ajanta, Red Fort in Delhi and Taj Mahal at Agra give us information about the religion and art of ancient India.

**Coins :** As paper came to be used in India much later, coins were issued by the rulers of ancient times. The study of coins is called numismatics. These coins were made of copper, silver, gold or lead.

**Artefacts :** When archaeologists carefully excavate the places where ancient people lived. They collect and examine human made objects like paintings, sculptures, pottery, ornaments, weapons, toys and pottery.

3. A list of all the objects of archaeologists that may get from the excavating or examining the remains of buildings and objects after dig out the ground. It also tells us about the life and other habits of people who lived on the earth before the recorded history.

**The list are :** Monuments : Above explained, Coins : Above Explained, Artefacts : Above Explained.

4. Coins are considered a valuable source of information about ancient India because coins are an extremely valuable source of information. They help us known about their

Kings, the extent of their empires, dates, languages in use, religion, art, trade and literacy skills of a particular time.

5. In history, it is important to learn how to tell the dates of significant events. History means the complete story of man, his present, past and future. Historians have counted this extensive period of time with the concept of BC and AD. The birth of Jesus Christ is known as the focal point of the timeline. The period before the birth of Christ is known as BC (before Christ). The period after that is known as AD (Anno Domini) which means in the 'year of our Lord'.

## CHAPTER 2 : Early Humans–Hunters and Gatherers

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. 5      2. Mesolithic Period      3. Wall      4. Dog      5. Stone tools

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

### (D) Match the following :

1. (c)      2. (d)      3. (e)      4. (a)      5. (b)

### (E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. The early man always wandered from place to place in search of food and shelter.
2. The two uses of fire to early man is to cook food and it is also a source of light.
3. The stone age is divided into the Old Stone Age or the Palaeolithic Age, the Middle Stone Age or the Mesolithic Age and the New Stone Age or the Neolithic Age.
4. The Middle Stone Age or the Mesolithic Age is the period in which major environment changes took place.
5. Fire was the men's first major discovery.

### (F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Hunters and gathers are the people lived during the Palaeolithic Age, a man was a nomad. He did not know how to produce his own food. So he always wandered from here and there in search of food and shelter. Thus, the early man was hunter and food gatherer.
2. The sources of our knowledge of the Stone Age are the tools of stone used by early man in old stone age were crude, rough and unpolished.
3. Core tools were made by chipping off pieces from hand sized stones of a flint (a type of stone) till they got the desired shape.  
Flake tools were made by the flake method. A large flake was first cut off from a rock and then shaped into a tool.
4. The Middle Stone Age or the Mesolithic Period was a period of Change from the Old stone age to the Middle Stone Age. The development and change in this period are the environmental changes and the taming of animals, Growing crops, better tools made by the early man.
5. The three types of tools of the old stone age that were widely used are –
  - (i) **Pebbles Tools** : These tools were crude and rough and used as chopper. These were made of bones, horns, wood or stone.

(ii) **Core Tools** : These tools were made by chipping off pieces from hand sized stones of a flint till they got the desired shape. These were pear-shaped and they has no handles.

(iii) **Flake Tools** : These tools were made by the flake method. A large flake was first cut off from a rock and then shaped into a tool. Such tools were used as choppers for removing skins from dead animals and cutting meat into small pieces.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. The stone age or term 'Palaeolithic' has been derived from two Greek words, *palaeo* meaning old and *lithos* meaning stone. During this period man used and made stone tools and weapons but these were crude and rough in shape and size. This period extends from 2 million years ago to about 12,000 years ago. This period covers 99% of human history. **This period is derived into three stages** : the lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic.

2. The various uses of stone tools for the hunters and gatherers are Pebbles Tools, Core Tools and Flake Tools.

**Pebbles Tools** : The tools were crude and rough and used as chopper. Those were made of bones, horns, wood or stone and are called pebble tools.

**Core Tools** : Core tools were made by chipping off pieces from hand sized stones of a flint (a type of stone) till they got the desired shape. They were pear-shaped, that is they has no handles. With the help of these tools early man could easily kill animals, cut down trees and chop meat, and shape wood and stone.

**Flake Tools** : In archaeology a flake tool is a type of stone tool that was used during the Stone Age. Flake tools were made by the flake method. A large flake was first cut off from a rock and then shaped into a tool. Such tools were used as choppers for removing skins from dead animals and cutting meat into small pieces.

3. The early man had no specific religious beliefs but they were curious and afraid of the natural forces. The wonders of nature such as floods and lightning created fear in man's mind. In order to protect themselves from these dangers, they probably began to perform some religious rites. They also worshipped animals like lion, snake and tiger. They also worshipped their ancestors after their death because they thought that if the ancestors got angry, they would create a trouble for them.

4. The Middle stone age begins from about 12,000 years ago and ends about 10,000 years ago. And during this period many environmental changes taken place. Man made a number of inventions and discoveries during this period.

**The environmental changes are** : In this period the major environmental changes took place. The climate became warmer and drier. Climate changes brought about changes in animal life and plant life. A great variety of plants and animals are developed that survived on grass for example : deer, sheep and goat.

5. Discovery of fire was the greatest achievement of these people. Fire was discovered by early man, perhaps, through an accident. Two flints rubbed together could have produced the first fire. A lightning that struck a tree could have been the source of first fire.

It is believed fire could have been used for many purposes such as source of light, to cook meat softer and easier to eat and may be tastier and also to scare away wild animals.

### CHAPTER 3 : The Earliest Societies from Gathering to Growing Food

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (a)      6. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Dog      2. Nomads      3. Pakistan      4. River Banks      5. Stone tools  
6. Neolithic

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

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

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (d)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (e)      5. (a)

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. People became food producers rather than food gatherers after the introduction or invention of agriculture.
2. Crops were grown during Neolithic age, no one knows how the cultivation of crop began.
3. Many groups of families living together in a small village or settlement is known as Tribe.
4. Burzahom site was situated in Kashmir.
5. Manipur and Mizoram are the two places in North India from where the Neolithic implements have been found.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. As the climate got warmer the people moved in search of water. The area fulfilled with water became more and more crowded. People learnt to grow crops of grains and vegetables. People do not get enough food by hunting and gathering. This resulted in the development of agriculture. Hence from there the hunters and gatherers become farmers.
2. The discovery of wheel was a great achievement of the Neolithic people. But no one knows where the idea of the wheel occurred in the mind of the early man. The invention of the wheel made life much easier. Early man could make cart which was drawn by an animal, and more people could go easily from one place to another.
3. The farmers stay in the same place for a long time because after knowing about the agriculture the life of early man changed alot. Small groups of families lived near their fields. Men built their huts along river banks. Hence they do not want to go here and there in search of food because of agriculture as a result they lives at one place only.
4. The most important discovery of Neolithic period are –  
**Agriculture** – The agriculture is the greatest discovery of that period. It also has a great importance in history. People now became food producers rather than food gatherers. Like fire, agriculture was also a chance discovery.  
**Taming Animals** – This was the period when man began to domesticate certain animals. To help in the work of agriculture, man tamed animals such as ox, ass and dog. Dog was the first animal who was tamed by the early man.

**Invention of Wheel** – The discovery of wheel was a great achievement of the Neolithic people. But no one knows where the idea of the wheel occurred in the mind of the early man.

5. The religious beliefs of the Neolithic Age peoples were natural phenomena, like sun, thunder, lightning, earthquake, flood and rain. They began to think that there was super power which controlled all these things. This was perhaps the first idea of God that came to him.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. About 12,000 years ago the climate of the world had started changing to relatively warm conditions. As the climate got warmer the people moved in search of water. The area fulfilled with water became more and more crowded. Then plants and animals encouraged and spread. People learnt to grow crops of grains and vegetables. This eventually led to scarcity of food in particular areas. People do not get enough food by hunting and gathering. This resulted in the development of agriculture. People started taming animals as they realized how useful they were.
2. This was the period when man began to domesticate certain animals to help in the work of agriculture man tamed animals such as ox, ass, and dog. Man also realised that instead of killing goats, sheeps or oxen. He should domesticate them and also take milk from them.
3. The farmers stay in the same place for a long time because after knowing about the agriculture the life of early man changed alot. Small groups of families lived near their fields. Men built their huts along river banks. Hence they do not want to go here and there in serch of food beacuse of agriculture as a result they lives at one place only.
4. The discovery of wheel was a gret achievement of the Noolithic people. The invention of the wheel made life such easier in a number of ways. Now man could make cart which was drawn by an animal and more people could go easily from one place to another. Wheel also helped them to move heavy load. Thus man could now travel faster and also transport his surplus produce to other villages.
5. The religious beliefs of the Neolithic Age peoples were natural phenomena, like sun, thunder, lightning, earthquake, flood and rain. They began to think that there was super power which controlled all these things. This was perhaps the first idea of God that came to him.

**CHAPTER 4 : The Earliest Cities– The Harappan Civilization**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. South India      2. Ravi      3. Harappan Civilization  
4. One and a half millennia or 3000 years

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

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

**(D) Match the following :**

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

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. Civilization means a developed state of human society.

2. The four earliest civilizations of world are –
  1. The Indus Valley Civilization or Harappan Civilization(India), 2. The Egyptian civilization along the Nile river in Africa, 3. The Mesopotamia civilization on the banks of the Euphrates and Tangris rivers, 4. The Chinese civilization along the Hwang Ho river.
3. Granaries are the notable buildings at Harappa. There were six granaries in Harappa. These granaries served as the purpose of storage of grains.
4. Great Bath is the best known among the buildings in the Mohenjodaro. It was a rectangular tank, very similar to the temple tank found in south India.
5. The four types of crops grown in Harappa Civilization are Wheat, Vegetable, Barely and Rice.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. The important sites of Harappan civilization are at Ropar and Rakhnigarhi in the Punjab, Mehrgarh in Baluchistan, Dholvira in the Rann of Kutch, Lothal near Ahmedabad, Kalibangan in Rajasthan, Banwali in Haryana, Alamgipur in Uttar Pradesh, and Kot Dill, Amri and Chanhudaro in Pakistan.
2. Many numbers of seals have been discovered at different sites of the Harappan culture. They made seals from terracotta and soapstone. These are generally rectangular in size. The most interesting seal is that of Pashupati.
3. The Harappan people can be said to have led a highly civilized life because –
  1. They have a highly town planning strategy.
  2. They built the houses on the both sides of the road, they know very well how to live properly.
  3. They have a proper drainage system.
  4. The best known among the buildings in the Mohenjodaro citadel is the Great Bath.
  5. The notable buildings at Harappa are the granaries. There were as many as six granaries in Harappa.
4. The source of entertainment for the Harappan people were not much interested in outdoor games such as hunting and chariot racing. They amused themselves by dancing and singing. Children were provided with toys made of clay and wood.
5. The two reasons which might have caused the fall of the Harappan Civilization are–
  1. Some Historians believe that these cities were destroyed by the invaders who could have been the Aaryans.
  2. Some Historians believe that the natural calamities like earthquake and flood might have destroyed it.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. The seals discovered that the Harappans made seals from terracotta and soapstone. These are generally rectangular in size. They usually have an animal carved on them. The most interesting seal is that of Pashupati.  
The religious beliefs of the Indus Valley people believed in some sort of image worship. Clay figures of mother goddess have been found at various sites. They worshipped the Mother Goddess who represents fertility. The three headed figure of male god in a yogic posture surrounded by animals is considered to be a forerunner of lord Shiva or Pashupati. They also worshipped the humped bull, the dove and the peepal tree.



2. The main features of the Harappan cities are –
  1. Art and Craft : The Indus valley people were expert craftsmen. A bronze figure of a girl dancing has been found at Mohenjodaro. Her feet below the ankles are missing. One of the stone statues shows a bearded noble man or a priest wearing a shawl.
  2. Amusements : The people of this culture were fond of entertainment. They were not much interested in outdoor games such as hunting and chariot racing. They amused themselves by dancing and singing.
  3. Art of Writing : The people of Harappa knew very well how to write. The Harappa script is pictographic. This was one of the world’s earliest known scripts.
  4. Trade : The Harappan people maintained trade contact with other parts of India as also with the outside world. The two large structures at Harappa and Mohenjodaro identified as the granaries suggest the storage of grains.
  5. Food : A number of crops were grown like wheat, barley, rice, milk, vegetable and fruits. Remains of these crops have been found near the excavated sites.
3. We can say that the Harappan people knew town planning quite well. As we see the most remarkable feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was the well–planned nature of its cities. The cities of the Harappan culture were carefully laid out. Mohenjodaro and Harappa were divided into two parts lower–towns and citadel. The lower towns were common man quarters inhabited by the common people while the citadel housed important buildings like large assembly halls, granaries and the great bath. These were for the religious or administrative purposes. It was thus the administrative and religious nerve centre of the cities of the Indus valley civilization. It was occupied by the members of the ruling class. The cities were probably administered by a committee and priest. All the roads and streets in the cities ran straight and were intersected by others at right angles.
4. The clothes worn by the people of the Indus Civilization were the world’s first people to have worn cotton dresses. Usually men wore two–pieces of cloth to cover the upper body and a robe like a dhoti to cover the lower portion. Women wore a shawl around the shoulders and a short skirt bound at the waist by a girdle.
5. The social life of people during the Harappan Civilization included several social groups such as rulers, craft persons, scribes, merchants, traders and manual labourers. The cities were very busy, with the activities of the social groups. There were three classes in the society. The first group was ruling class and it consisted of rich merchants and priests. The second group was of petty traders, artisans, craftsmen and farmers. The labourers belonged to the granaries or in the outer limits of the cities.

**CHAPTER 5 : Different ways of life–The Vedic Period and Chalcolithic Settlements**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (c)      6. (a)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. postoralists      2. Rig vedic      3. lands of aryaans      4. grihapati  
 5. Sun and moon      6. mud houses



**(C) State the following statements are 'True and False' :**

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

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (e)                      2. (a)                      3. (d)                      4. (c)                      5. (b)

**(E) Describe the following :**

1. The Aryans migrated to Europe and parts of Asia including India from Iran. They were basically the people who kept cattle. When the pasture land became less in their homeland, groups of Aryans have left their homeland in search of fresh pastures for their cattle and ultimately they come in India.
2. The Aryans society was divided into four parts main groups of Varnas, or classes – The Brahmins or the Priest occupied the first place in the society. They looked after religious and spiritual matters. They also treated the sick.
3. Rig Vedic people spent their leisure time in various amusements like gambling, war—dancing, chariot racing, hunting, boxing, dancing and music. Women displayed their skill in dancing and music. Three types of musical instruments like percussion, string and wind were used by the singers.
4. The decline of Chalcolithic period may be because of the shortage of the rainfall or lack of fertility of the soil, people started hunting and gathering food. The construction of houses were also modified. Instead of rectangular houses, small, circular huts were made.

**(F) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. The Aryans appeared in India a little earlier than 1500 BC.
2. The name of the Vedas are Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.
3. Two Gods and Goddesses worshipped by the early Aryans are Brahma, Vishnu and Lakshmi, Saraswati.
4. The two main occupations of the early Aryans were the cattle rearing and agriculture.
5. The main amusements of the early Aryans was gambling and dancing.
6. The Aryans migrate to India from Iran.

**(G) Short Answer type questions :**

1. The origin of Aryan is not properly known. 'Arya' literally means the man of 'noble character', and the "free-born". They belonged to the group of people known as Indo-Europeans. They entered into India from the north-west. These people laid the foundation of a new civilization of India.
2. The earliest settlements of Aryans were confined to the valleys of the river Sindh and its tributaries and of the Saraswati and the Drishadvati. Though they were confined mainly in Punjab, yet their outer settlements reached to the banks of the Ganga and the Yamuna.
3. The pastimes of the Vedic period were outdoor games such as hunting and chariot racing, hunting, boxing, dancing and music. Woman displayed their skill in dancing and music.
4. We have very little idea about the Megalithic culture. What is known is derived from the graves or burials, called Megalithic. The word 'Megalithic' means large (mega) stone (lith).
5. In the early Vedic age women enjoyed an honored place in the society. In all religious ceremonies she participated with her husband. The education of girls was not

neglected. The Rig-Veda mentions the names of some learned ladies like Viswavara, Apala and Ghosa who composed mantras and got the rank of Rishis.

**(H) Long Answer type questions :**

1. The Rigveda is one of the oldest books in the world. There are four Vedas– Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.

**The Rigveda** was composed about 3500 years ago in old or Vedic Sanskrit. It contains 1,028 slokas or hymns in the praise of God and Goddess. It is divided into 10 books of Mandalas. The **SamaVeda** or Books of songs consists of the verses taken from the RigVeda. A special class of priests sung these verses of hymns in some sacrifices. The **Yajurveda** or the Book of Rituals contains the supplementary humns that are to be followed in ordinary sacrifices. The **Atharvaveda** or Books of Spells is a collection of songs, partly including illness.

2. The benefits for domesticating animals in Vedic period was there were many things found in Vedic period like bones of several animals have been found. Many of the bones had cut marks. This shows that they may have been used as food. These included buffaloo, sheep, goat, ass, pig, horse and dog.
3. The religious beliefs of the Aryans was simple and plain. They worshipped sun, the moon, the sky, the Dawn, the thunder, the wind and the Air. Vedic hymns were composed in praise of nature. Rigveda mentions that thirty three Gods and Goddesses were worshipped by the Aryans. They worshipped the terrestrial Gods such as Prithvi, Agni, Brihaspati (Prayer), and Soma, The atmospheric Gods, such as, Indra, Rudra (Probably lightning), Maruts, Vayu (wind) and Parjanya and celestial Gods such as Dyaus (the sky), Varuna (vault of Heaven), Ushas (dawn), Asvins (probably twilight and morning stars) and Surya, Mitra, Savitri and Vishnu all associated with the most glorious phenomenon of nature, viz., the sun. In the course of time, as the Aryans slowly spread across northern India, they started worshipping new Gods like Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Goddess like Saraswati and Lakshmi were also worshipped.
4. We say that the people of Inamagon were hunters, gatherers and farmers because archaeologists have found seeds of wheat, barley and rice at Inamgoan. Bones of several animals have also been found. Many of the bones had cut marks. This shows that they may have been used as food. These animals included buffalo, sheep, goat, ass, pig, horse and dogs. So the main occupation of the people was probably farming and rearing of cattle and also they are mostly concentrated on farming rather than any thing other so we can clearly said that they are going to be hunters, gathers and farmers.
5. The word 'Chalco' (Khalkos in Greek) means copper. Towards the end of the Neolithic Age, people started using both copper and stone for making tools. Copper was the first metal to be found by man. For hundreds of years man used polished stone and copper both for making tools. Gradually, stone was replaced by the copper. In India Copper implements have been found in Rajasthan, Ganga–Yamuna doab and Bihar. In course of time other metals like tin and zinc were also discovered, Then someday somebody mixed copper with tin and new metal would be found.

Several Chalcolithic sites have been excavated in western Maharashtra. They all belong to the Jorwe culture (Cir. 1400 BC – 700 BC). Although the Jorwe culture was rural, some of its settlements such as Daimabad and Inamgoan had reached the Urban stage.

## CHAPTER 6 : The Early States– Janapadas to Mahajanapadas

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (b)      5. (b)      6. (a)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. rajagriha                      2. Rig vedic                      3. gaya and nalanda                      4. bhaga  
5. trading                      6. Ajatshatru

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

### (D) Match the following :

1. (d)                      2. (e)                      3. (a)                      4. (b)                      5. (c)

### (E) Describe the following :

1. As the Aryans started leading settled lives as cultivators, they settled permanently. Each of these settlements usually consisted of a single jana or tribe. These tribal settlements were the first states. They were called Janapadas. The janapadas were ruled by rajans or chiefs.
2. Mahajanapadas are those janapadas captured the neighbouring territories and thus were merged to built prominent, independent kingdoms. And those kingdom are known as Mahajanapadas.
3. Ajatashatru was the successor of Bimbisara. He ruled for about 32 years from 493 to 461 BC. Like his father, he also adopted a policy of conquests and expansion.
4. Udayin was the successor of Ajatshatru But he could rule for short time. Shishunga was the last king of Magadha. But finally, the throne went into the hands of Nanda dynasty founded by Mahapadma Nanda.
5. People started using coins as payment for trade, instead of bartering of goods. We have evidence of the use of punch marked coins in trade—silver and copper coins were punched with symbols of hills or trees.

### (F) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Janapadas were formed by the Aryans.
2. Magadha was the one kingdoms which grew up by 600 BC.
3. With the passage of time the janapadas captured the neighbouring territories and thus were merged to built prominent, independent kingdoms known as Mahajanapadas.
4. Ajatashatru was successor of Bimbisara
5. Crops and crafts were the two taxes collected by the rulers of Mahajanapadas.
6. The Brahmanas and the Upanishads give a lot of information about the Janapadas and Mahajanapadas.

### (G) Short Answer type questions :

1. The agriculture flourished in the Magadhan empire because the use of iron helped in agriculture. Second, people began transplanting paddy. This means instead of scattering seeds on the ground, saplings were grown.
2. Magadha emerged as the most powerful in the area of modern Patna, Gaya and Nalanda district of Bihar. Under the leadership of King Bimbisara, Magadha came into prominence. Its capital was at Rajagriha near Patna. Bimbisara maintained friendly relations with other kingdoms. He sent out ambassadors to their kingdoms.

3. Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Udayin are the three famous rulers of the kingdom of Magadha.
4. The rulers of the Mahajanapadas introduce taxation because in order to meet the administrative expenses, taxes were imposed on the people of Kingdom. Special officers were appointed to collect these taxes which were imposed on kingdom people.
5. Ajatashatru attacked Kashi, Vaishali and many small states to assimilated them into his kingdom. He also gained victory over Kosala that was under his uncle and the Vajji of northern Bihar. Ajatashatru made Magadha the most powerful kingdom in the North.

**(H) Long Answer type questions :**

1. Under the leadership of King Bimbisara, Magadha emerged as the most powerful in the area of modern Patna, Gaya and Nalanda district of Bihar. Bimbisara maintained friendly relations with other kingdoms. He sent out ambassadors to their kingdoms. Bimbisara built many roads and bridges and travelled frequently to see that all was well with his subjects. He was a tolerant ruler. He punished officers who did not carry out their duties. Ajatashatru was the successor of Bimbisara. He ruled for about 32 years from 493 to 461 BC. Like his father, he also adopted a policy of conquests and expansion. Udayin was the successor of Ajatashatru. But he could rule for short time. Shishunga was the last king of Magadha. But finally, the throne went into the hands of Nanda dynasty, founded by Mahapadma Nanda.
2. The changes took place in agriculture during Mahajanapada period was very splendid. There were two major changes in agriculture. The use of iron helped in surplus production. This means that clayey soil could be turned better with an iron ploughshare than with a wooden ploughshare. Second, people began transplanting paddy. This means instead of scattering seeds on the ground, saplings were grown and then planted in the fields. This led to increase in the production of agriculture.
3. As the people were slowly drifting away from rituals and sacrifices and looking towards the intellectual salvation. This gave rise to Buddhism and Jainism. Both of these laid great emphasis on right conduct and non-violence (Ahimsa), Buddha was very crucial of Jati system. He taught simple living. The family remained the basic unit of the society, hence the rise of buddhism and Jainism took place.
4. Vajji was the most Sangha of the eight Ganas. The Capital of Vajji was at Vaishali (present day in Bihar). Of all these eight Ganas, the most important was Lichchhavis. A Gana or a Sangha has many rulers. Sometimes, even thousands of men ruled together. Each of them was called a Raja. These Rajas performed rituals together. They met in assemblies and took decisions collectively. In case of any threat from the rulers outside the kingdom, they met to discuss what should be done to face the threat. Women, dasas and kammakaras could not participate in the assemblies of the ganas. Both Lord Buddha and Mahavira belonged to Ganas or Sanghas. Rajas of powerful kingdoms tried to conquer the Sanghas. Still, they existed for a very long time, till about 1500 years ago. Ultimately, the Gupta rulers conquered the last of the Ganas or Sanghas.
5. The social, economic and religious conditions of the people during the period of Magadha was very prominent. In social condition the varna system was becoming more rigid. The people of one varna could not eat with those of another varna, nor could they marry into another varna. In economic both Inland and foreign trade, was brisk.

Besides the land routes, the inland trade was carried through great rivers, especially the Indus and the Ganga. The chief articles of trade were silk, muslin, perfumes, ivory, jewellery etc., Broach, Sopara and Tamralipti (modern Tamluk in West Bengal) were the main sea ports. The people of that time was very religious the Brahmanas dominated the Hindu religion. They believed in costly ceremonies and rituals. The original Vedic religion became complicated. The common people could not understand the Sanskrit language. In the 'yajnas', animal sacrifices also became common. The people looked for a simple religion. Soon there was a growth of new ideas.

## CHAPTER 7 : Emergence of New Thought

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. 108          2. prakri          3. Mahayana and Hinayana          4. viharas  
5. Kushinagra

### (C) State the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

### (D) Match the following :

1. (d)          2. (e)          3. (a)          4. (c)          5. (b)

### (E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Upanishad means 'to sit down near one'. It refers to the wisdom learnt at the feet of their guru.
2. The three jewels of Jainism are Right faith, Right knowledge and right conduct.
3. The two sect of Jainism are Digambaras and Svetambaras.
4. The two sect of Buddhism are Mahayana and Hinayana.
5. The founder of Busshisms was Siddhartha was also known as Gautam.
6. The three regions in India where Jainism became popular are Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat.

### (F) Short Answer type questions :

1. The last propagator or Tirthankara was Lord Mahavira. He was born at Kundagrama near Vaishali in 540 B.C. His father's name was Siddhartha and he was the chief of Jantrika tribe. His mother's name was Trishala. She was a princess of Lichchhavi clan. Lord Mahavira was married to Yashoda and had a daughter named Priyadarshani.
2. After the death of Lord Mahavira, two sects were formed among the Jains – these were Digambaras and the Svetambaras. The Svetambaras munis wear white clothes. The Digambara munis discarded the clothes entirely and live without clothes.
3. When Siddhartha was a young, he left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge. He went from one place to another for several years, meeting and holding discussions with other thinkers. He finally decided to find his own path to realization, and meditated for days on end under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar, where he attained enlightenment.

4. The Jaina and Buddhist monks do not travel during the monsoon season because the travelling was very difficult so they took shelter in a caves or strayed intemperory homes and the permanent homes known as Viharas (monastries).
5. The Lord Buddha's teachings are based on the four noble truths. These are – 1. The human life is full of sorrow and sufferings, 2. Desire is the cause of all sufferings, 3. It is possible to get rid of sufferings, 4. People can end suffering by giving up their desires.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

**1. The main teachings of Buddhisms are–**

- a. The Eightfold Path : Right Belief, Right Thought, Right Speech, Right Action, Right means of livelihood, Right effort, right memory and right meditation.
- b. To obtain peace of mind, wisdom and happiness one should lead a life of moderation. This would free a person from tanha or a very strong desire for a lot more. One should neither practise extreme austerities nor be surrounded by many pleasures. This he called the middle way.
- c. He believed in the cycle of birth and rebirth. Buddha taught that one could escape the cycle of rebirth by following the middle way.
- d. Buddha rejected the caste system, the elaborate Vedic ceremonies and sacrifices. He believed in ahimsa. The Buddhist sacred texts containing the teachings of Lord Buddha are collectively known as Tripitakas.

**The mian teaching of Jainisim are–**

- a. People must follow very strictly the rules of Ahimsa. This means not hurting or killing living beings. He preached that no one should harm any living creature, not even insects or plants. He said, 'All beings long to live. To all things life is dear'.
  - b. People who wish to know the truth must leave their homes. Mahavira preached to live a simple life, begging for food. People should not aquire property. They should give up everything, including their clothes.
  - c. He did not believe in the caste system or discrimination between men and women. He believed that all persons are equal.
  - d. He taught people to be absolutely honest. He asked them not to steel.
- 2.** Siddhartha was also known as Gautama, the founder of Buddhism. He was born about 2500 years ago. The Buddha belonged to a small Gana known as the Sakya Gana, and was a Kshatriya. When he was a young boy, he left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge. He wandered for several years, meeting and holding discussions with other thinkers. He finally decided to find his own path to realization, and meditated for days on end under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar, where he attained enlightenment. He then went to Sarnath, near Varanasi, where he taught for first time. He spent the rest of his life travelling on foot, going from one place to another, teaching people, till he passes away in Kusinara. The Buddha is said to have died at Kushinagara (Kusinara) at the age of 80 (i.e. in 483 BC).
- 3.** Sangha was one of the most important features of both Jainism and Buddhism was the Sangha. The sangha was an order of monks or bhikshus who travelled around the country spreading the teachings of Mahavira or Buddha. Both Mahavira and Buddha made the monks undergo spirituals training to attain enlightenment. Both of them made some basic rules to be followed by the sangha.



4. The eight fold path preached by Buddha to obtain nirvana are Right Belief, Right Thought, Right Speech, Right Action, Right means of livelihood, Right effort, right memory and right meditation (as explained by teacher).
5. As a result of preaching, a number of people with their majority in Magadha and Koshala, became his followers. Buddha laid the foundation of the Buddhist order of monks and nuns (Sangha). The Monks and nuns spent their time studying meditating, and converting the people to their faith. The Sangha did a wonderful work in popularizing Buddhism among the masses. Anybody could join the sangha or the Buddhist order of monks. It was a very disciplined and democratic organization. The rules governing the sanghas are given in a book called the Vinaya Pitaka, apart of the Tripitakas.

### CHAPTER 8 : The First Empire and Great Emperor Ashoka

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Macedonia                            2. Chandragupta                            3. Chief minister of Maurya  
4. Bindusara                            5. Kalinga

**(C) State the following statements are 'True and False' :**

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

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (b)            2. (a)            3. (d)            4. (e)            5. (c)

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka are the two important rulers of the Mauryan Empire.
2. Chanakya became the chief minister in the court of the Chandragupta who was also an important minister in the court of the Nanda rulers.
3. Megasthenes was the writer of Indica and Arthashastra..
4. Dhamma Mahamatta who went from place to place teaching people about the dhamma.
5. The Ashoka got his writings or inscriptions engraved on rocks and pillars. These are called "edicts".

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. Alexander was one of the world's greatest conquerors. His empire stretched from Macedonia in Greece to the borders of the river Beas in Punjab. He could not go beyond the Beas because the soldiers were afraid to face the war elephants of the mighty Magadha army.
2. Dhamma is the Prakrit form of the Sanskrit word. 'Dharma', which means religious duty. Ashoka wanted to make Buddhism popular. His belief in morals and principles and high ideals in life came to be known as Dhamma.
3. The main source of history of the Mauryan Period come from a large number of Rock Edicts and Inscriptions. Ashoka was the first ancient king who made an effort to speak to his subjects directly. These rock and pillar edicts reveal Ashoka's ideas on religion and government and his concern for his people. There are forty four royal orders or edicts.



4. Bindusara was the son of Chandragupta Maurya. He defeated the rulers of sixteen kingdoms. Under him, the Mauryan Empire spread across the whole of the Indian sub-continent, except for Kalinga and a few kingdoms in the south. King Bindusara ruled about 25 years. Very little is known about his reign. But he maintained law and order in his vast empire.
5. The possible reasons for the end of Mauryan Empire are –
  1. Ashoka's successors were weak and could not control the empire properly.
  2. The later Mauryan kings seemed to have faced financial difficulties.
  3. Slowly the different provinces of the kingdom became independent.
  4. The Mauryan empire was finally destroyed by Pushyamitra Shunga, the Commander-in-Chief of the last Mauryan King Brihadratha.
  5. He is said to have killed the ruler in public and forcibly occupied the throne of Patliputra in 185 B.C.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. Ashoka attacked and conquered the kingdom of Kalinga (Orissa). In this war, hundred thousand people were killed and many more suffered. Ashoka could not bear the sight of suffering. Soon after, he became a Buddhist. He decided not to wage any war in future. He now devoted himself to spread of Dharma i.e., morality and piety. Thus the Kalinga war totally changed the life of the Ashoka. For the next thirty years of his rule, there was no war but still he extended his empire by conquering the hearts of people.
2. Ashoka promote Buddhism in many ways. To spread the message of Dhamma, he did the following things : Ashoka appointed officials known as the Dhamma Mahamatta who went from place to place teaching people about the dhamma. Ashoka got the teachings of the Buddha inscribed on rocks and pillars and instructed his officials to read them to those who could not read. Ashoka also sent his officials to Serbia, Greece, Egypt and Sri Lanka to spread dhamma.
3. Chandragupta was the first ruler of the dynasty and also the first empire-builder. The invasion of Alexander, The Great had created agitation in north India. Chandragupta Maurya was a courageous man of ordinary background. He took advantages of these conditions. With the help of Chanakya in 321 BC, Chandragupta overthrew the Nanda dynasty and founded the Mauryan Empire. Chanakya became the chief minister in the court of the Chandragupta who was also an important minister in the court of the Nanda rulers.
4. Ashoka's edicts and inscriptions are very important. Ashoka got his writings or inscriptions engraved on rocks and pillars. These are called "edicts". Most of the knowledge about Ashoka's reign come from a large number of Rock Edicts and Inscriptions. He was the first ancient king who made an effort to speak to his subjects directly. These rock and pillar edicts reveal Ashoka's ideas on religion and government and his concern for his people. There are forty four royal orders or edicts. They are engraved on rocks, on polished stone pillars and in caves.
5. Ashoka was a great builder. He built cities, palaces, stupas, monasteries, caves and pillars. He is said to have founded the cities of Srinagar (Kashmir) and Devapattan (Nepal). The royal palaces of the Mauryans were the finest. Even, Fa-Hien, the Chinese Traveller, was full of praise for Ashoka's palace at Patliputra. The stupas at Sanchi (near Bhopal) and Bharhut (Central India) are beautiful monuments of his region. Besides, he built monasteries and caves (near Gaya) for the monks both Buddhists and Jains.

## CHAPTER 9 : Lives in Towns and Villages

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. trade                      2. Mathura                      3. Agriculture                      4. field                      5. Kushanas

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

### (D) Match the following :

1. (e)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (a)                      5. (d)

### (E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. The categories of farmers are the ordinary ploughmen as 'Uzahavar' and landless labourers as 'Kadaiyiar' and 'Adimai.
2. Mathura town so famous because it is a religious centre.
3. The crops which were grown in that period are barley, pulses, millets, cotton and sugarcane.
4. The important towns and cities are Kaveripattanam, Madurai, Vaishali and Varanasi. Some of the cities were religious centres like Bodhgaya, Ujjain and Mathura.
5. Lord Krishna was born in Mathura.
6. Arikamedu was the capital of Mauryan empire in second and third centuries.

### (F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Coins of silver and copper have been found in Magadha and Taxila. These coins are called punch marked because they were punched with certain marks.
2. The tools which were used to increase agricultural production are axes and ploughshares. People were able to produce more from the same piece of land. With the axes, land was cleared for cultivation and ploughshare helped in turning over hard soil.
3. Trade routes are the ways through which the trade going to be done between one city to the another city. Mostly cities were located on river banks and trade routes. They were connected with one another. For example : Shravasti (present Sahet Mahet in Uttar Pradesh) was linked with Kaushambi, Varanasi and Vaishali. From Pataliputra (present patna), the traders went to Rajgir by River Ganga.
4. A ring well is constructed by by digging a pole, generally manually and installing a casing where needed. Dug wells are used extensively for domestic water supplies. They are generally not very deep because these cannot readily be sunk far enough below the water table. Most of these are less than 50 feet deep.  
Ring wells are the wells dig out for the purpose of irrigation facilities. These are the wells in the past time found for the purpose of domestic use as well as for agriculture purposes.
5. Indian villages were mostly inhabited by three different kinds of people. In the Tamil region, the owners of the land also known as landlords were called as 'Vellalar'.

### (G) Long Answer type questions :

1. The discovery and use of iron led to the rise of many towns and cities. It was discovered around 1000 BC in India. These towns and cities became centres of trade and industry. Earlier, trade was carried on locally through the exchange goods or the barter system. Now money was introduced. This made the sale and purchase of goods easier. It also

helped in the growth of trade between different civilizations. Thus the use of iron played an important role in developing urban centres in the Gangetic plain and later in the deccan.

2. Mathura was an important settlement during this period because of its religious importance. The main features of Mathura are :
  1. Mathura was located at the cross roads of two major routes of travel and trade :
    - (a) from the north–west to the east; and
    - (b) from north to south.
  2. The city was famous for massive fortified walls.
  3. Farmers and herders from adjoining areas supplied food in the city.
  4. The city produced some extremely fine sculpture.
  5. Around 2000 years ago, Mathura became the second capital of the Kushanas.
  6. It was also a religious centre. There were several Jaina shrines and Buddhist monasteries. It was an important centre for the worship of Lord Krishna.
3. Arikamedu, on the south-east coast of India (Puducherry), is the most famous archaeological site in southern India. It was the capital of the Mauryan empire in the second and third centuries BCE. It was a coastal settlement where ships unloaded goods from distant lands. A massive brick structure which may have been a warehouse, was found at the site. Roman lamps, glassware and gems; pottery from the Mediterranean region such as amphorae and stamped red–glazed pottery, known as Arretine Ware was found from here.
4. We can clearly say that important cities were connected with one another because all the important cities were located on river banks and trade routes. They were connected with one another by the sea route or by roads. For example Shravasti (present Sahet Mahet in Uttar Pradesh) was linked with Kaushambi, Varanasi and Vaishali. From Pataliputra (present Patna), the traders went to Rajgir by River Ganga. The Jataka tales (past birth stories of Lord Buddha) tell us that traders and merchants of Koshala and Magadha went to Mathura and Taxila. From Mathura, they also went to Ujjaini and the Gujarat coast.

## CHAPTER 10 : Lives in Towns and Villages

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)                      5. (c)                      6. (a)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Malvender              2. Gautmiputra Satakarni      3. Pumphuhar              4. Chandragupta II  
5. Gautmiputra

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

### (D) Match the following :

1. (e)                      2. (c)                      4. (a)                      5. (b)

### (E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Vanji was the capital of Cheras.
2. Gautmiputra Satakarni was the most powerful ruler in the dynasty.
3. The famous Epics written in Sangam Literature are Silappadikaram and the Manimekhalai

4. Xuan Zang was the first Chinese pilgrim to come to India in 7th century AD.
5. Murugan was the most famous and prestigious God in the South.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. The Indo-Greeks were among the first invaders. They ruled over Bactria i.e., northern Afghanistan. The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was Menander or Milinda who ruled from 165 BC to 145 BC. They were the first ruler Menander or Milinda who ruled from 165 BC to 145 BC. They introduced Greek elements in Indian art that latter came to be known as the Gandhara School of Art.
2. The word 'Sangam' means an assembly were held in Madurai. It shows an advanced state of Dravidian culture. During the third Sangam Period, literary activity reached its height. The important works of this period are Patthuppattu, Purananuru, and the sacred Kural.
3. Silk route was the path through which trade flourished during the period. Trade with Iran, China, Central Asia, West Asia and the Roman Empire expanded through the Silk Route. The best-known of the kings were the Kushanas who controlled the silk route. They extended a branch of Silk Route from Central Asia down to the seaports at the mouth of the river Indus.
4. Fa Xian was the Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the 5th century AD. The purpose of his visit was to take back with him all the texts and images sacred to Buddhism. He came in the region of Chandragupta II. He was also renowned for his pilgrimage to Lumbini, the birthplace of Gautama Buddha (modern Nepal).
5. Kanishka's contribution was very important in spreading of Buddhism. He is also known as the second Ashoka. Buddhism spread to several countries from India to Sri Lanka, Burma (Myanmar), Thailand, Indo-China and other South-East Asian countries. Buddhism spread and flourished in the aforesaid countries but died out in India after the Muslim incursions in the 11th century BC.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. South India saw the rise of the three most important kingdoms. The Cauvery is the most fertile river valley. With the growth of trade, three rulers became powerful in South India. The Chola, the Pandya and the Chera rulers. Collectively known as 'Malvender'. These three kingdoms became powerful in South India around 2,300 years ago. The earliest Tamil compositions—the Sangam Literature also mention the word, Muvender that means three chiefs.
2. The peninsular India consists of two main regions. The Deccan Plateau lies between the Narmada river in the North and the Krishna and the Tungabhadra rivers in the south. Territories to the south of Krishna and Tungabhadra came to be known as the Tamil country, that is the land of the Tamils.

**The Satavahanas :** The Satavahanas ruled the Deccan, Karnataka and the Andhra region. Gautmiputra Satakarni was the most powerful ruler in the dynasty. Pratisthana was their capital. At the close of the first century AD, the power of the Satavahanas declined.

**Trade and Economy :** The Deccan was prosperous under the Satavahanas who were generally known as lords of the Dakshinapatha. The foreign trade was empowered by the coming of the Greeks, the Shakas, the Parthians and the Kushanas in India. Ports on the east coast maintained trade with Burma and Malaya. Gold, silver and precious

stones were main imported items and wine, copper, glass, tin and medicines were the main exported items.

3. Kanishka was the greatest king of the Kushana dynasty. His empire extended from Gandhara and Kashmir to Banaras. In the south, it touched the Vindhya. Outside India, it includes Afghanistan, Bactria, Khotan, Kashgar and Yarkand. He defeated many Indian rulers but his greatest victory was against the Chinese empire.

**Trade :** Trade flourished during the period. Trade with Iran, China, Central Asia, West Asia and the Roman Empire expanded through the Silk Route. The best-known of the kings were the Kushanas who controlled the silk route.

**Art and Architecture :** Kanishka was a great builder. Relic Tower was an important building of his time at Purushapura (Now Peshawar). The headless statue in Mathura, the whole town of Kanishkapura (now Kashmir) and the city of Taxila are also specimens of his great love and care for architecture and city planning.

4. A pilgrim is a traveler who is on a journey to a holy place. Typically, this is a physical journey (often on foot) to some place of special significance to the adherent of a particular religious belief system. The Chinese monks came to India because of reading or studying the Buddhism. The famous Chinese traveller, I-Tsing, who visited India in seventh century AD, noted the close contact between India and China. The best known among the pilgrims who visited India were the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims. They include Fa Xian (1600 years ago), Xuan Zang (1400 years ago) and I-Ching (about 1350 years ago).

## CHAPTER 11 : India From the 4th Century and 7th Century

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (a)      6. (c)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Maharaja Shri Gupta      2. Samudragupta      3. Pulakeshin II      4. golden age  
5. Kumara Gupta      6. Kalidasa

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True      2. False      3. False      4. False      5. False      6. True

### (D) Match the following :

1. (b)      2. (d)      3. (e)      4. (a)      5. (c)

### (E) Describe the following :

1. The Gupta age has been called the golden age of Sanskrit literature. Kalidasa, the famous dramatist and poet, lived in this age. Harishena and Virasena Shaba, the poet-warriors, flourished in the courts of Samudragupta and Chandragupta II respectively. Kalidasa wrote world famous plays like Abhigyan Shakuntlam, Meghdoot and Vikram Vashaya. Other great dramatists of this period were Shudraka, the writer of Mrichchhakatika and Vishakdatta, the author of Mudra Rakshasa.
2. The Pallavas were perhaps the governors of the Satavahanas. The Pallava kingdom extended from the regions around Kanchipuram (near Chennai) to the Kaveri delta. The Pallava ruler, king Mahendravarman, ruled from 600 AD to 630 AD but was defeated by the Chalukya rulers. The capital of Pallavas was Pallavapuri.
3. Pulakeshin II was the most powerful king of the Chalukya dynasty. A prashasti on a wall of a Jain temple at Aihole describes his conquests. Aihole is the capital of the

Pulakeshin II. This prashasti, composed by the court poet Ravikirti, mentions Pulakeshin's victory over Harshavardhana 'the lord of the region of North' on the bank of the Narmada. It also mentions Pulakeshin's large navy. Hsuan-Tsang visited Pulakeshin's court. He was impressed by the Chalukyan administration.

4. Harsha became king of Thanesar in 606 CE after the death of his brother Rajyavardhan and rules till 647. Harsha fought with the ruler of Bengal to take revenge on his enemy and succeeded in conquering both Magadha and Bengal. But when he tried to cross the Narmada to march into the Deccan, he was stopped by a ruler belonging to the Chalukya dynasty, Pulakeshin II. The Nalanda University was founded by Kumara gupta in the 5 century AD. By the time of Harsha, it had developed into a famous centre of learning.
5. The son and the successor of Samundragupta, Chandragupta II, ( Vikramaditya) was a great conqueror and a powerful ruler. He defeated the last of the Sakas and took control over the three great seaports on the western coast and made Ujjain his second capital. He also occupied Malwa (in Madhya Pradesh) and Kathiawar (in Gujarat). The inscriptions on the iron pillar near the Qutub Minar in Delhi and believed to refer to Chandra Gupta II.

**(F) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. Prayaga, Ujjain and Pataliputra were the important centers of the Gupta rulers.
2. Kumaradevi was the princess of Lichchhavi.
3. Sumadragupta was the successor of Chandragupta I.
4. Pulakeshin II destroyed the Chalukyas.
5. Mahendravarman was the greatest ruler of Pallava dynasty.
6. Samudragupta was called the the Indian Napoleon.

**(G) Short Answer type questions :**

1. The Gupta's period made a progress in almost all fields of life : political, economical, religious, social, art and literature. That is why their glorious rule is known as the golden age of ancient Indian history.
2. Various plays performed during those times gave a glimpse of the lives of ordinary people. Kalidasa was known for his plays depicting life in the king's court. According to the Kalidasa's plays, the king and the Brahmins spoke the Sanskrit language while others use Prankrit language. His famous play was Abhigyan Shakuntalam in which he depicted the glimpse of the ordinary people.
3. In order to maintain soldiers and horses and provide equipment for warfare, they used to collect land revenue and taxes. These men were known as Samantas and tried to become independent when central rule weakened.
4. After the end of the Gupta's Dynasty, a number of very small kingdoms were established in north India. Almost 100 years after the Guptas, Harshavardhana, the king of Thanesar united all the small states and established a new kingdom.
5. , An assembly of Brahmin landowners were known as Sabha. An assembly of the Non-Brahmin landowners were known as Ur. An extensive association of the merchants was known as Nagaram. These local assemblies were divided into sub-committees and looked after all important facilities in a village like irrigation, agriculture, road, temples etc.
6. The condition of the ordinary people during the kingdom was not soo good. Kalidasa was known for his plays depicting life in the king's court. The Chinese Pilgrim, Fa Xian



mentioned some people who treated as untouchables and expected to live on the outskirts of the city. Also Kalidasa told about the life of ordinary people in his play *Abhigyan Shakuntalam*.

**(H) Long Answer type questions :**

1. The Gupta dynasty was founded by Maharaja Sri Gupta. He was followed by his son, Ghatotkacha Gupta. After Ghatotkacha, Chandragupta–I, Samudragupta and Chandragupta–II. This dynasty controlled the destiny of most of the northern India for more than 200 years. The Gupta period is rich in sources. This period of Guptas is also referred to as the ‘Classical Age’ of ancient age. Prayaga, Ujjain and Pataliputra were the important centers of the Gupta rulers. Under the Gupta’s, India made a progress in almost all fields of life : political, economical, religious, social, art and literature. That is why their glorious rule is known as the Golden Age of ancient Indian history.
2. Harsha became king of Thanesar in 606 CE after the death of his brother Rajyavardhan and ruled till 647. The ruler of Kanauj was killed by the ruler of Bengal. Harsha fought with the ruler of Bengal to take revenge on his enemy and succeeded in conquering both Magadha and Bengal. But when he tried to cross the Narmada to march into the Deccan, he was stopped by a ruler belonging to the Chalukya dynasty, Pulakeshin II. The Nalanda University was founded by Kumara gupta in the fifth century AD. By the time of Harsha, it had developed into a famous centre of learning. Thousands of students studied there. Courses of study included literature, mathematics, medicine, astronomy, religion and philosophy. This university was patronised by Harsha. Hiuen Tsang studied here for about five years.
3. There were the early days of the Tang dynasty in China, when Si-an-fu, their capital, was a center of art and learning, and China led the world in civilization. You must remember, therefore, that Hiuen Tsang came from this highly civilized country, and his standards of comparison must have been high. His testimony about Indian conditions is thus important and valuable. He praises the Indian people and the administration.
4. Pulakeshin II was the most powerful king of the Chalukya dynasty. A prashasti on a wall of a Jain temple at Aihole describes his conquests. Aihole is the capital of the Pulakeshin II. This prashasti, composed by the court poet Ravikirti, mentions Pulakeshin’s victory over Harshavardhana ‘the lord of the region of North’ on the bank of the Narmada. Pulakeshin’s empire stretched from the Arabian sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in east, and from the Narmada in the north of the river Palar in the south. The end of Pulakeshin–II was not happy. The Pallava king, the Narasimhavarman I, son and successor of Mahendravarman avenged the defeat of his father by killing Pulakeshin II in 642 AD.
5. The Pallavas dynasty made the Kailashnath temple. Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram, is a few of the outstanding contribution of Indian architecture.

**CHAPTER 12 : India From the 4th Century and 7th Century**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (a)      5. (c)      6. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Religious and Secular      2. Jataka Tales      3. Kural      4. Sarnath  
5. Varahamira



**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

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

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (d)              2. (e)              3. (b)              4. (c)              5. (a)

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. Literature was divided into two parts Religious and Secular.
2. Upanishads are the essence of Hindu philosophy. They are in the form of dialogues.
3. Kural is the Bible of the south.
4. Vishnu Temple and Bhattargaoan are the two temples built during the Gupta period.
5. The four Vedas are Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. Kalidasa famous drama Malavikagnimitra gives useful information about the Shunga dynasty. He also wrote Abhigyan Shakuntalam and Meghadoot.
2. Ramayana is an epic. Ramayana was composed by Rishi Valmiki. It is about Rama, a prince of Kosala, who was sent into exile. His wife Sita was abducted by the king of Lanka, named Ravana. Rama fought a battle to get her back. He won and returned to Ayodhya, the capital of Kosala, after his victory.
3. Ashokan pillars were made of sandstone and were so highly polished that they shine to this day. These pillars had life-like figures of animals carved on their capitals. The lion capital at Sarnath is India's national emblem today.
4. The Secular literature includes biographies, dramas, historical works and the accounts of foreign travellers. The Arthashastra, written by Kautilya, provides useful information about the social and political conditions of the Mauryan age. Banabhatta wrote Harshacharita. It deals with the life and times of King Harshavardhana.
5. Gandhara Buddhas had Greek features and were made of grey sandstone. The Mathura School of art preferred to use red sandstone, and the statues of Buddha were smaller with Indian features.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. Ancient India was advanced in the field of language and literature. Most of the literary materials were composed in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. Literature was divided into two parts—Religious and Secular.  
Religious Books : Ancient Aryans made progress in the field of literature, art and education. There are many religious books such as Vedas, the Puranas, the Upanishads, the Ramayana, the Bhagavad Gita and the Mahabharata. The Vedas : The Vedas were the earliest work of religious literature. The word 'Veda' means knowledge. The Vedas are the oldest and the most sacred books of their Aryans. There are four Vedas—the Rig Veda, the Sama Veda, the Yajur Veda and the Atharva Veda. The Upanishads : They deal with the questions such as an origin of the universe, birth and death, material and spiritual world. They are the essence of Hindu philosophy. The Puranas : There are 18 surviving Puranas that are supposed to be compiled by Vyasa and each of them has five divisions. However, Vishnu, Vayu, Shiv, Ganesh and the Matsya Puranas are the most popular Puranas. They give a lot of information about the Purus, the Nandas, the Mauryas and the Kushanas. They deal with the stories of Vishnu, Shiva, Durga and also about the creation of the Earth.
2. The sculpture of Indian architecture are very important. The art of sculptures got significant strength during the Mauryan Period. After the figure of the dancing girl and

the priest-king, the earliest example of sculpture are from the Ashokan pillars. These pillars were made of sandstone and were so highly polished that they shine to this day. The lion capital at Sarnath is India's national emblem today. During the reign of the Kushanas, several striking sculptures, mainly of Buddha, were created.

3. A large number of temples were built during the Gupta Period. The Vishnu (Dasavatara) temple at Deogarh (near Jhansi), was the first temple in the North India. The temple at Bhattargaoan (near Kanpur) and the temple at Sanchi are examples of great architecture. In these temples, the deity was placed in the garbhagriha. Later on, a tower called the shikhara was built on the top of the garbhagriha. The cave temples at Ajanta belong to this period. The cave temples at Ajanta belong to this period. The Pallavas built very beautiful temples, like the Ratha temple, the Shore temple, both at Mahabalipuram and Kailasanath temple at Karachi. It was built in the 7th century AD.
4. A poet named Ilango composed a famous Tamil epic called the Silappadikaram, around 1800 years ago. It is a story of a merchant named Kovalan, who fell in love with a courtesan named Madhavi, neglecting his wife Kannagi. Later, Kovalan, was wrongly accused of theft by the court jeweller of the Pandya king and he was sentenced to death by the king. His wife Kannagi who still deeply loved him, destroyed the entire Capital city of Madurai in order to take revenge for the injustice done to her husband.



# GEOGRAPHY

## CHAPTER 13 : Our Earth in the Solar System

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Celestial            2. Sun            3. Galaxy            4. Atmosphere            5. Moon

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

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

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (c)            2. (d)            3. (b)            4. (e)            5. (a)

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. All the objects in the sky are called heavenly bodies or celestial bodies.
2. The word planet comes from a Greek word Planetai which means 'wanderer'.
3. The distance covered by light in one year is called a light year.
4. There are eight planets in our solar system.
5. Aryabhata and Bhaskara are the two artificial satellites of India.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. A galaxy is a huge group containing billions of stars. The sun belongs to a galaxy called the Milky Way Galaxy or the Akash Ganga, which is made up of stars numbering up to 10,000 crores. The largest galaxy is the Andromeda Galaxy.
2. Satellites are smaller heavenly bodies that move round the planets and move along with their planets as they orbit round the sun. Like planets, satellites also do not have any heat and light of their own but shine by reflecting light from the sun. The moon is the only natural satellite of the earth.
3. The word 'solar system' means the 'family of the sun'. The word 'solar' is referred to the sun. The solar system consists of the sun and all another objects that travel around the sun. These objects include eight planets, asteroids, natural satellites, meteoroids, comets, dwarf planets, dust and gasses.
- 4.

| Stars   | Planet   |
|---|--|
| 1. These are made up of hot glowing gases.                      | 1. These are made up of solid materials like rocks and stones. |
| 2. They are self-luminous : they emit their own light and heat. | 2. Surface temperature depends on distance from the star.      |
| 3. There are millions of stars.                                 | 3. There are 8 known planets in our solar system.              |
| 4. They are very large.   | 4. They are smaller than stars.                                |
| 5. The sun in an example of a star.                             | 5. The mercury is an example of a planet.                      |

5. Celestial bodies that revolve around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter are called asteroids.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. All the objects in the sky are called heavenly bodies or celestial bodies. The sun, the moon, the stars and planets are heavenly bodies. There are many other heavenly bodies which we cannot see with naked eyes because they are very far from us.

Asteroids, meteoroids and comets are other smaller celestial bodies found in the solar system.

**Asteroids :** Celestial bodies that revolve around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter are called asteroids.

**Meteorites :** Small pieces of rocks and dust that revolve around the sun are called meteorites. Sometimes they come close to the earth and burn brightly. Some of them fall with a flash of light.

**Comets :** Comet is a strange heavenly body. It has a long tail of light behind it. It is, therefore, also known as 'Tailed Body' or 'Tailed Star'. It is seen very rarely.

2. The earth is the third planet from the sun and the fifth largest in the solar system. It is spherical in shape but is slightly flattened at the poles and bulging at the Equator. This shape is described as a 'geoid'. The colour of the earth seems to be a combination of blue and green. Because of the presence of plenty of water and the vegetation on the surface of the earth, the earth is called the 'Blue Planet'.

Our earth is a unique planet because it is the only planet in the solar system which has a life. This is because the earth has all the favourable conditions required for the existence of life.

3. The word 'solar system' means the 'family of the sun'. The word 'solar' is referred to the sun. The solar system consists of the sun and all another objects that travel around the sun. These objects include eight planets, asteroids, natural satellites, meteoroids, comets, dwarf planets, dust and gasses. All planets are celestial bodies that revolve around the sun. They do not have their own light. They reflect the light of the sun. Besides the earth, some planets also have moons or satellites moving around them. The sun's gravitational pull does not allow the planets, satellites and other celestial bodies to fly away, but keeps them revolving around it in their fixed orbits. Secondly, the sun provides heat and light to the entire solar system.

4. The sun is the heart of the solar system. It is a made up of hot gases, which produce light and energy. The sun is about 150 million kilometres away from the earth. Light travels at a speed of about 3,00,000 kilometres per second. Travelling even at this high speed, the sun's light reaches the surface of our earth in about eight minutes.

5. The moon's appearance changes as it moves around the earth. These changing shapes or the changes in the moon's visible shape are known as the phases of the moon. When the moon is directly between the earth and the sun, the part facing the earth is in complete darkness. This position is called New Moon or Amavasya. A week later, the moon appears as a crescent or a half-moon. Another week later, it appears as a full disc, as the entire side facing the earth is lit up. This is called the full moon or Purnima. From then on, this bright surface slowly reduces to half a circle and gets back to the New moon phase again.

**CHAPTER 14 : Globe : Latitudes and Longitudes**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (a)      5. (c)      6. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Axis      2. Arctic Circle      3. Tropic of Cancer      4. Longitudes      5. 11

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False      2. True      3. False      4. False      5. True      6. False  
7. True

**(D) Match the following :**

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

**(E) Describe the following :**

1. Globe is a man made model of earth on a small scale is called a globe.
2. The east west lines or the horizontal lines are called Latitudes.
3. The North South lines or the vertical lines are called the Longitude.
4. The local time of a place calculated on the basis of the height of the sun. When the sun, crossing the meridian of any place, reaches the highest point in the sky or the zenith, it is noon or midday or 12.00 Noon for that place. If at that time a watch is set at 12, it will give a time which will pertain to that place. This is called local time for that particular place.
5. In India,  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$  has been considered as its standard time for the whole country. It is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST). This longitude is situated west of the town of Mirzapur near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. England has its standard time pertaining to Greenwich longitude.

**(F) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. On a globe, countries, continents and oceans are shown in their correct shapes and sizes.
2. An axis is the imaginary line that divides the earth into two halves..
3. The longitude passes through the British Royal Astronomical Observatory at Greenwich, near London.
4. The imaginary line running horizontally on the globe divides it into two equal parts. This line is known as the equator. The equator is taken as  $0^{\circ}$  latitude.
5. The network of the parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitude on the globe is known as the grid.

**(G) Short Answer type questions :**

1. Globe is a man made model of the earth on a small scale is called a globe. Globe help us in following reasons :
  - a. It help us in show the North and South poles exactly.
  - b. It help us in show the correct size and shape of different continents and oceans.
  - c. It help us in shows the boundaries of the countries and the time zones.
  - d. It help us in show the various relief features like mountains, plateaus and plains.
  - e. It help us in show the boundaries of the countries and the time zones.
2. The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is known as the Torrid Zone. It receives maximum heat and is the hottest zone on the Earth. The sun's rays fall vertically on each place within this zone at least twice a year. Most part of India lies in this zone.
3. Latitude may be defined as "the angular distance north or south of the equator". The line of latitude is the imaginary line passing through all places having the same angular distance north or south of the equator. Each line runs parallel to the other and is measure in degrees.

4. The north–south lines or the vertical lines are called the Longitudes. Lines of longitude are imaginary lines which run in a north-south direction from the North Pole to the South Pole. The lines are also called meridian of longitude because all places along a longitude line have noon or midday at the same time.
5. The local time of a places calculated on the basis of the height of the sun. When the sun, crossing the meridian of any place, reaches the highest point in the sky or the zenith, it is noon or midday or 12.00 Noon for that place. At that time a watch is set at 12, it will give a time which will pertain to that place. This is called local time for that particular place.

**(H) Long Answer type questions :**

1. The advantages off the globe are –
  - a. Globe shows us shape and sizes of countries and continents.
  - b. It gives directions and distances without distortion.
  - c. Globe is often use to plan long distances sea and air routes, called the great circle.
  - d. Glove are used to determine in routes of satellities.
  - e. In some cases it shows vegetation, mineral deposit, earthquake belt, temperature zone, humidity, precipitation etc.
2. Latitude may be defined as “the angular distance north or south of the equator”.  
The line of latitude is the imaginary line passing through all places having the same angular distance north or south of the equator. Each line runs parallel to the other and is measure in degrees. These lines are called parallels of latitudes because they run parallel to each other. The equator is the 0° latitude. It divides the earth into two equal hemispheres—the Northern part is called the Northern Hemisphere, while the Southern part is called the Southern Hemisphere. All the parallels to the north of the equator are called north latitudes. Similarly, all the parallels to the south of the equator are called south latitudes. Generally, this is indicated by the letter ‘N’ or ‘S’. There are 90 parallels in each hemisphere. The length of the parallels decreases gradually from the equator to the poles.
3. The earth is divided into three heat zones. They are Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone. **The Torrid Zone :** The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is known as the Torrid Zone. It receives maximum heat and is the hottest zone on the Earth. The sun’s rays fall vertically on each place within this zone at least twice a year.  
**The Temperate Zone :** The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle in the northern hemisphere and between the tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle in the southern hemisphere. The angle of the sun’s rays goes on decreasing towards the poles. Therefore, Temperate Zones have a moderate temperature.  
**The Frigid Zone :** The area between the Arctic Circle (66½° N) and the North Pole (90°N) in the Northern Hemisphere, and Antarctic Circle (66½°S) and the South Pole (90°S) in Southern Hemisphere. This is a very cold zone. This is the only zone where the length of days and nights is maximum. These regions are very cold and are therefore known as frigid zones.

4.

| <b>Torrid Zone</b>  | <b>Frigid Zone</b>   |
|---|--|
| 1. The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is known as the Torrid Zone. | 1. The area between the Arctic Circle ( $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N) and the North Pole ( $90^{\circ}$ N) in the Northern Hemisphere, and Antarctic Circle ( $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S) and the South Pole ( $90^{\circ}$ S) in Southern Hemisphere. |
| 2. It receives maximum heat and is the hottest zone on the Earth.                                 | 2. The sun is very slanting, and they hardly carry heat.   |
| 3. Most part of India lies in this zone.  | 3. These regions are very cold and are therefore known as frigid zones.  |

5. Standard time is necessary because the local time of a place depends on the meridian of longitude that passes through it. There are several longitudes passing through India. There would be great confusion if each place in the country followed its local time. To avoid this confusion, most countries follow a standard time.

The standard time for each country is usually taken as the time of the central meridian of that country. In India,  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E has been considered as its standard time for the whole country. It is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST). This longitude is situated west of the town of Mirzapur near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. England has its standard time pertaining to Greenwich longitude.

### CHAPTER 15 : Rotation and Revolution of Earth

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (c)      4. (b)      5. (a)      6. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Rotataion      2. Circle of illumination      3. Ocean current      4. Revolution  
5. Revolve

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

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

**(D) Match the following :**

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

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. Rotation and Revolution are the two movements of the earth.
2. Morning, Afternoon, Evening and Night are the different parts of the day.
3. One day is added to the month of February after every four years.
4. 21 March and 23 September are the two days the sun's rays are vertical on the Equator
5. The roatation of earth causes the deflection in the direction of winds and oceans current.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. The movement of the earth on its axis is called rotation. The effect of rotation are the occurance of a day and night. The earth takes about 24 hours to complete an one rotation.



2. The circle that divides the day from the night is known as the circle of illumination. In other words, the circle of illumination is an imaginary line which separates the lighted part of the earth from the dark one.
3. The length of days and nights are differ in both the hemisphere. The larger parts of the Northern Hemisphere receive sunlight during the first half of the year. This results in longer days and shorter nights in the Northern Hemisphere. Same is the case with the parts of the Southern Hemisphere during the second half of the year.
4. The main features of the revolution of earth are –
  1. Earth’s revolution causes varying duration of days and nights over the earth.
  2. Changes in heat and light distribution on the earth.
  3. Occurrence of seasons at different places on the earth.
5. The sun rays fall vertical on the equator. Days and nights are of equal duration all over the world. This position is called Autumn Equinox. The autumn season in the Northern Hemisphere and spring season in the Southern Hemisphere.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1.

| <b>Basis For Comparison</b> | <b>Rotation</b>   | <b>Revolution</b>  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Meaning                     | Rotation refers to a circular motion around an axis, located within the body of the object. | Revolution means a circular motion around an axis, located outside the object. |
| What is it?                 | Movement of an object on its axis.  | A complete round trip around something.  |
| Axis                        | Internal  | External   |
| Change in position          | No  | Yes  |
| Earth                       | Rotation of earth, is from west to east, which causes day and night.                        | Revolution of earth is in counterclockwise manner, which causes seasons.       |
| Example                     | Hand of clocks, Spinning top, etc.  | Rounding a curve in a car, merry go round etc.                                 |

2. As the North pole is inclined towards the sun for half of the year and the South pole remains tilted towards the sun for the other half of the year. Thus, larger parts of the Northern Hemisphere receive sunlight during the first half of the year. This results in longer days and shorter nights in the Northern Hemisphere. Same is the case with the parts of the Southern Hemisphere during the second half of the year. The places lying at the Equator have equal length of days and nights. It is of 12 hours each.
3. The rotation of the earth causes day and night. The earth takes about 24 hours to complete one rotation. While rotating, one half of the earth’s surface faces the sun and the other half remains away from the sun. So, the face that faces the sun has day and the face that is away from the sun has night. The circle that divides the day from the night is known as the circle of illumination. In other words, the circle of illumination is an imaginary line which separates the lighted part of the earth from the dark one.
4. As we have known that throughout its rotation, the earth is inclined in the same direction. Seasons change due to revolution of the earth i.e. the change in the position of

the earth around the sun. If the earth did not orbit the sun, the amount of direct or indirect light each area receives would never change and we would all be stuck in the same seasons forever.

5. 1.

| <b>Basis For Comparison</b> | <b>Rotation</b>   | <b>Revolution</b>  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Meaning                     | Rotation refers to a circular motion around an axis, located within the body of the object. | Revolution means a circular motion around an axis, located outside the object. |
| What is it?                 | Movement of an object on its axis.  | A complete round trip around something.  |
| Axis                        | Internal  | External   |
| Change in position          | No  | Yes  |
| Earth                       | Rotation of earth, is from west to east, which causes day and night.                        | Revolution of earth is in counterclockwise manner, which causes seasons.       |
| Example                     | Hand of clocks, Spinning top, etc.  | Rounding a curve in a car, merry go round etc.                                 |

2.

| <b>Summer Solstice</b>  | <b>Winter Solstice</b>   |
|---|--|
| 1. Summer solstice is the position of the earth when the rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer. | 1. Winter solstice is the position of the earth when the rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of Capricorn. |
| 2. In this position, the North Pole is tilted towards the sun.  | 2. In this position, the North Pole is tilted away the sun.  |
| 3. It is the summer time in the Northern Hemisphere.  | 3. It is the winter time in the Northern Hemisphere.   |

### CHAPTER 16 : Maps

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

1. (a)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (a)      5. (a)      6. (a)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Map      2. Physical      3. Map Scale      4. Magnetic Compass      5. Plan

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False      2. True      3. False      4. False      5. False      6. False

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (e)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (c)      5. (d)

**(E) Describe the following :**

1. A map is a representation of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface.
2. The maps showing the natural features like mountains, plains, plateaus, hill ranges, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans etc. They are called the Physical maps.

3. A plan is a drawing of an area on a small scale. A map may provide us many information, but it cannot tell us the exact length and breadth of a room. Sometimes we need to know the details of a particular building or of a room in a building.
4. When an area is shown in a map, it is not easy to show various features, like trees, buildings, roads, forests, railway tracks, mountains, rivers or temples in their actual shape and size. Because of limited space, different types of symbols are used on a map to show these features. These are called conventional symbols.
5. We need a rough drawing of an area to tell us where a particular place is located with respect to certain other places. This type of rough drawing of an area is called a sketch.

**(F) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. A map is a representation of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface. It is drawn to a scale.
2. The art of map-making is called a Cartography.
3. East, West, North and South are the four intermediate directions.
4. The arrow points in the north direction and is called the North Line.
5. Sketch is a rough drawing of an area..

**(G) Short Answer type questions :**

1. We need map because a map is useful for us in various purposes. It is a rich source of information. A great detail of landmass, railways, roads, towns and villages can be shown as a part of the world and anything that we want to find. .
2. Some of the maps show the boundaries and areas within a country, a state, a district or between different countries in the world. They show the location of capitals and important towns. These are called political maps.
3. Distance is a very important component of any map. It is measured with a map scale. Scale is ratio between actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.
4. A plan is used when we need to know the details of a particular building or of a room in a building. At such times, we refer to detailed drawings known as plans.

**(H) Long Answer type questions :**

1. Maps are of various kinds. Some of these are described below :

**Physical Maps :** The maps showing the natural features like mountains, plains, plateaus, hill ranges, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans etc. They are called the Physical maps. These features are shown by different lines and in different colours.

**Political Maps :** Some of the maps show the boundaries and areas within a country, a state, a district or between different countries in the world. They show the location of capitals and important towns. These are called political maps. All these places are also shown joined by the different types of transport routes.

**Thematic Maps :** Some of the maps show the particular topics, like weather condition, distribution of rainfall, distribution of forests, farm products, such as rice and wheat, details of roads, railway tracks, distribution of minerals and industries. These are called thematic maps.

2. There are three basic components of map are :

**Title :** All the maps have a title that informs the reader what the map is about. If you look at the top of map, you will find a title. By looking at the title you can easily make

out what the map is about. It states the purpose or theme of the map. For example, India : Political, World : Physical and Chennai : Road Map.

**Distance :** Distance is a very important component of any map. It is measured with a map scale. Scale is ratio between actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map. It is expressed that a particular length on paper will show a particular distance on the ground.

**Direction :** Directions is another very important part of map. You can take any map, you will find an arrow with the letter 'N' is printed in the upper right hand corner of a map. It means that the arrow is pointing towards the north. The arrow points in the north direction and is called the North Line. In a map, the top of the map indicates north, the bottom south, the left side west and the right side east. North, South, East and West are the cardinal directions.

**Signs and Symbols :** Signs and Symbols are the important components of any map. When an area is shown in a map, it is not easy to show various features, like trees, buildings, roads, forests, railway tracks, mountains, rivers or temples in their actual shape and size. Because of limited space, different types of symbols are used on a map to show these features. These are called conventional symbols.

3. On the basis of the size of scale, maps are classified into small scale and large scale maps : **Small Scale Maps :** When large areas like continents or countries on a paper, a small scale is used. For example, 5 cm on the map can represent 500 km on the ground. It is called a small scale map. The small scale maps show very limited details.

**Large Scale Maps :** When a small area like your city or town is shown on paper, a large scale is used. For example, 5 cm on the map can represent 500 m only on the ground. It is called a large scale map. The large-scale maps show more details than the small-scale maps.

4. Signs and Symbols are the important components of any map. They are used because of limited space, different types of symbols are used on a map to show these features. These are called conventional symbols. These symbols provide major information in a little space. Using these symbols, maps can be drawn easily. The use of symbols makes maps simple to read. Various colours and letterings are also used for different landforms. You will notice that green colour is used to show plains and forests, blue colour is used to show oceans, rivers, lakes etc., brown is used to show mountains, yellow is used to show plateaus and white is used to show ice-capped mountains.

5.

| <b>Large Scale Maps</b>                                   | <b>Small Scale Maps</b>  |
|---|--|
| (i) Large scale maps show a small area in greater detail. | (i) Small scale maps show a larger area in less detail.                                |
| (ii) They are guide maps or topo-graphic maps.            | (ii) They are wall maps, or atlas maps.  |
| (iii) Details of cities, towns, villages are shown.       | (iii) They show important features like mountains, plateaus, continents and countries. |
| (iv) The scale may be 1 cm = 50 m or 1 km.                | (iv) Scale may be 1 cm = 100 km.   |

| Sketch  | Plan   |
|---|--|
| 1. When a roughly drawn maps which may be inaccurate but can be accurately created. | 1. It is very large scale maps showing lots of detail, may be of a single site.                |
| 2. A plan covers a small area on large scale and shows details of an area.          | 2. A plan covers a small area on large scale and shows details of an area.                     |
| 3. A rough design, plan, or draft, as a rough draft of a book.                      | 3. A plan can be developed, executed, implemented, ignored, abandoned, scrapped, changed, etc. |

### CHAPTER 17 : Major Domains of the Earth

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. (c)                      4. (c)                      5. (c)                      6. (c)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Hydrosphere    2. Europe    3. Troposphere                      4. Atmosphere  
5. Biosphere

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True                      2. True                      3. False                      4. False                      5. False                      6. False

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (e)                      2. (d)                      3. (a)                      4. (b)                      5. (c)

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

- Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Biosphere and Hydrogen are the four domains of the earth.
- Biosphere refers to part of the earth in which life exists.
- Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere are the main layers of the atmosphere.
- The word Lithosphere is derived from the Greek word, 'Lithos' which means stone or rock and 'Sphere' means realm.
- Oxygen and Carbon-di-oxide gases are very important for breathing. Human takes the oxygen and leaves the carbon-di:oxide during the breathing.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

- There are four types of Domain present on our Earth are : Atmosphere, Lithosphere, Biosphere and Hydrosphere.
- Hydrosphere are very important for us because in hydrosphere all the water contains under hydrosphere and as we all know the water are very important for us.
- Our earth is surrounded by air on all sides. The blanket of air surrounding the earth is known as the atmosphere. The different layers of the atmosphere are Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere.
- Biosphere is derived from an ancient Greek word, Bios meaning life. It refers to part of the earth in which life exists. The biosphere is the sphere where living beings can exist. The earth is the only planet in the solar system where life exists.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

- The widely recognized all the 7 continents are listed by size below, from biggest to smallest. ASIA (43,820,000 sq km) includes 50 countries, and it is the most populated

continent, the 60% of the total population of the Earth live here, AFRICA (30,370,000 sq km) comprises 54 countries. It is the hottest continent and home of the world's largest desert, the Sahara, occupying the 25% of the total area of Africa, NORTH AMERICA (24,490,000 sq km) includes 23 countries led by the USA as the largest economy in the world, SOUTH AMERICA (17,840,000 sq km) comprises 12 countries. Here is located the largest forest, the Amazon rainforest, which covers 30% of the South America total area, ANTARCTICA (13,720,000 sq km) is the coldest continent in the world, completely covered with ice. There are no permanent inhabitants, except of scientists maintaining research stations in Antarctica, EUROPE (10,180,000 sq km) comprises 51 countries. It is the most developed economically continent with the European Union as the biggest economic and political union in the world, AUSTRALIA (9,008,500 sq km) includes 14 countries. It is the least populated continent after Antarctica, only 0.3% of the total Earth population live here.

2. Oceans are large water bodies and major part of the hydrosphere. Oceans cover 71 percent of the earth's surface. Ocean water is saline, or salty. There are four main oceans. They are as follows : the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Let us know more about the oceans.

Many geographers and scientists now refer to six continents, where Europe and Asia are combined (because they're one solid landmass). The only two continents located entirely in the Southern Hemisphere are Antarctica and Australia.

**Antarctica** : It is the coldest continent in the world, completely covered with ice. There are no permanent inhabitants, except of scientists maintaining research stations in Antarctica.

**Australia** : It is the least populated continent after Antarctica, only 0.3% of the total Earth population live here.

3. Air is a mixture of colourless, odourless and tasteless gases. The two main gases in the air are nitrogen and oxygen. The atmosphere contains 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and 1% of other gases like carbon dioxide, argon, helium etc. The atmosphere also contains tiny amounts of helium, hydrogen, neon, ozone, krypton and other gases.
4. The different layers of an atmosphere are –

**Troposphere** : Troposphere is the lowest layer of the earth's atmosphere. All the weather phenomena are found in this layer. Troposphere extends from the surface of the Earth to an altitude varying from 8 to 17 km. We are in the direct contact with this layer. Oxygen, carbon dioxide and nitrogen are its main gases.

**Stratosphere** : Stratosphere is the second layer of the atmosphere. The Stratosphere contains the ozone layer, the part of the Earth's atmosphere which has high concentrations of ozone, a form of oxygen. It is the ozone layer that blocks the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun from reaching the earth. Temperatures increase with height in the layer.

**Mesosphere** : Mesosphere is the third layer of the atmosphere. It extends from the stratosphere to around 80 km above sea level. Meteors or rock fragments burn up in the mesosphere.

**Thermosphere** : Thermosphere is the fourth layer of the atmosphere. It is also called ionosphere. It is a very hot layer where the temperatures of the gases are extremely high. It is found up to a height of about 400 km. This layer reflects the radio waves back to the earth surface. Hence, this layer is important for communication.

**Exosphere :** Exosphere is the outermost layer of the atmosphere. It extends upto a height of 750 km from the earth surface. This layer merges gradually with the interplanetary space.

## CHAPTER 18 : Major Landforms of the Earth

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)      2. (b)      3. (b)      4. (a)      5. (b)      6. (b)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Internal process      2. Soil Erosion      3. Mountains      4. Block  
5. Earth

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True      2. True      3. False      4. True      5. True      6. True

### (D) Match the following :

1. (d)      2. (c)      3. (e)      4. (b)      5. (a)

### (E) Describe the following :

1. Block mountains are formed by the vertical movements of the Earth's crust. When a block of land is uplifted between two parallel faults, it forms a block mountain or horst.
2. These plateaus are formed at the foothill of extensive mountains. Piedmont plateau is surrounded by a mountain range on one side and by plain or ocean on the other side.
3. Coastal plains have low elevations rising gently from the shore. It is a flat, low-lying piece of land next to the ocean. Most of these plains are caused by the uplift of the continental shelf.
4. Volcanic Mountains are formed by volcanoes. It is usually cone shaped with a depression on top. Crack in the earth's crust through which hot magma and gases come out is called a vent.
5. These plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries. The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them. They carry forward the eroded material. Then they deposit their load consisting of stones, sand and silt along their courses and in their valleys.

### (F) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Mountains, Plains, Plateaus are the major landforms of the world.
2. Ural Mountains, Appalachians are some old fold mountains of the world.
3. The process in which forces are generated within the earth resulting in upliftment or sinking of the earth's surface at various places is called internal process.
4. Residual mountains are formed out of the existing mountain i.e., Fold, Block and Volcanic Mountains.
5. Erosion is the action of surface processes (such as water flow or wind) that remove soil, rock, or dissolved material from one place to another.

### (G) Short Answer type questions :

1. The movements of the earth are the reasons for the formation of landforms. The energy for such movements originates from inside the earth.
2. the reasons for the formation of landforms are : **Internal Process** : The process in which forces are generated within the earth resulting in upliftment or sinking of the earth's surface at various places is called internal process. The processes include earthquake, moving ice, rain, volcanic eruptions and earth movements. **External**



**Process :** The process in which forces are generated by external agents like wind, tides, sun, glaciers, water etc. on the earth's surface is called external process.

3. **External Process :** The process in which forces are generated by external agents like wind, tides, sun, glaciers, water etc. on the earth's surface is called external process. These involve the continuous process of wearing down and rebuilding of earth's surface.
4. Life in mountains regions is difficult due to many reasons.
  1. Generally, it is very cold during the winters with most places receiving heavy snowfall.
  2. This heavy snowfall cuts off these regions from the rest of the country and the supplies of essentials become less and difficult to procure.
  3. Access to these regions is difficult and the ride is long and risky.
5. The surface that is being lowered by the process of erosion is rebuilt by the process of deposition. Deposition is also known as sedimentation by which wind, water or ice transport eroded sediments and deposit in another location.

**(H) Long Answer type questions :**

1. Mountains are the natural elevation of the earth's surface. Mountains can be formed in different ways that involve internal or external natural forces. Mountains have broad base and conical top. On the basis of their origin mountains are generally classified into four types.
  - (a) **Fold Mountains :** Fold mountains are formed by the upliftment and folding and lateral compression caused by tectonic or internal forces. When the earth's crust bends due to the earth's movements, the interior movements cause folds on the earth's surface.
  - (b) **Block Mountains :** Block mountains are formed by the vertical movements of the Earth's crust. When a block of land is uplifted between two parallel faults, it forms a block mountain or horst. The uplifted part of the landform is known as horsts while the lowered landforms are termed as graben.
  - (c) **Volcanic Mountains :** Volcanic Mountains are formed by volcanoes. It is usually cone shaped with a depression on top. Crack in the earth's crust through which hot magma and gases come out is called a vent.
  - (d) **Residual Mountains :** Residual mountains are formed out of the existing mountain i.e., Fold, Block and Volcanic Mountains. Catskill mountains (New York), Nilgris and Raj Mahal hills of India, highlands of Scotland and Scandinavia are the examples of the residual mountains.
- 2.

| <b>Fold Mountain</b>   | <b>Block Mountain</b>   |
|--|---|
| 1. It is formed when earths two tectonic playes coverage.        | 1. It is created along cracks and faults on the earth's surface.  |
| 2. The collusion causes a part of the earths surface to rise up. | 2. The collusion causes one block of the earth to rift away from the other or moves the earths block to move up and down. |
| 3. It results into several ups and downs.                        | 3. The uplifted part of the landform is known as horsts while the lowered landforms are termed as graben.                 |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 4. The Himalayas and the Alps were formed in this way. | 4. The Vosges mountain and the Central Massif of France are examples of such mountains. |
|--|---|

3. A plateau is an area of upland, rising steeply from one side to a more or less level top. It is also called a tableland.

There are three types of plateaus :

- (a) Intermontane Plateaus : These plateaus are surrounded by hills and mountains from all sides. The Tibet plateau, the Bolivian Plateau, the Plateau of Iran, the Bolivian Plateau and the Great basin in the USA.
  - (b) Piedmont Plateaus : These plateaus are formed at the foothill of extensive mountains. Piedmont plateau is surrounded by a mountain range on one side and by plain or ocean on the other side. The Colorado plateau in North America and the Patagonian plateau of South America are the examples of piedmont plateaus.
  - (c) Continental Plateaus : These plateaus rise abruptly from the lowlands or the sea. The Deccan Plateau, Chhota Nagpur Plateau of India and the Plateau of Western Australia are some examples of such plateaus.
4. These plateau are have been formed by rivers and their tributaries. As the rivers flow down the slopes of mountains they erode them and carry the eroded material with them. This load consisting of stones, sand and silt is deposited along their courses and in the valleys. Plains are formed from these deposits.

There are three types of plains :

- (a) Alluvial Plains : These plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries. The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them. They carry forward the eroded material. Then they deposit their load consisting of stones, sand and still along their courses and in their valleys. Such plains are called alluvial plains.
  - (b) Delta Plains : These plains are formed at the mouth of the river by its distributaries. The Lombardy plain in Italy was formed by river Po and its distributaries.
  - (c) Coastal Plains : Coastal plains have low elevations rising gently from the shore. It is a flat, low-lying piece of land next to the ocean. Most of these plains are caused by the uplift of the continental shelf.
5. Some measures to control the misuse of natural resources or to save our landforms are :
1. We have to use our natural resources in a most significant manner.
  2. Humans naver saw the natural resources as the Greed, saw them for the requirement.
  3. Governmnet also established new laws infavour of protecting the environment.
  4. Various NGO's who are playing great role in protection of natural resouirces should be appreciated.
  5. All corporates companieshave to plant more and more trees for our future generation.
  6. Every individual should keeps his eye on the protectinf or consevation of natural resources.

## CHAPTER 19 : Our Motherland India

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)      2. (b)      3. (a)      4. (c)      5. (b)      6. (b)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Northern Hemisphere      2. Union Territories      3. Eastern Ghats  
4. Konkan Coast      5. Lakshadweep

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True      2. True      3. True      4. True      5. False      6. True

### (D) Match the following :

1. (c)      2. (d)      3. (e)      4. (a)      5. (b)

### (E) Describe the following :

1. The northmost range of the Himalayas is called Himadri. The average height of the Himadri is about 6,000 m. The world's highest peak, Mt. Everest, with a height of 8,848 metres is found in this range which lies in Nepal.
2. The southernmost range is called the Shivalik Range which is rather broken. The average height is less than 1,250 metres. Its width is about 10 to 50 km. It is made up of loose, soft rocks and hence earthquakes and landslides are common here.
3. The Northern Plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. These plains are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the Himalayan rivers, especially by the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. It extends for about 2,500 kilometres from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
4. The Coastal Plains are situated in the both sides of the Deccan Plateau. The Eastern Coastal Plain lies between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats. The Western Coastal Plain lies between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats.
5. The western edge of the Deccan Plateau is called the Western Ghats. Its average height is 1,000 metres. It has the Sahyadri, the Nilgiries, the Annamalai and the Cardamom hills.

### (F) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. India lies entirely in the Northern Hemisphere. The Tropic of Cancer ( $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ ) passes almost halfway through the country and cuts it into almost two equal parts.
2. India can be divided into the following physiographic divisions :  
a. The Great Mountains of the North, b. The Indian Plains of the North, c. The Plateaus of Peninsular India, d. The Coastal Plains, e. The Indian Desert, f. The Islands.
3. The part of the Peninsular Plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Malwa Plateau is known as the Central Highlands.
4. Narmada river divides the Deccan Plateau into two parts.
5. Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep are the island groups of India.

### (G) Short Answer type questions :

1. Pakistan, Afganistan, Nepal, Bhutan, CHina, Mynmar and Sri Lanks are the countries with which India shares its land boundaries. India has 29 states and 7 union territories. Punjab and Haryans have a common capital that is Chandigarh.
2. India shares its international boundaries with seven countries. It is bordered by the countries of Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north-west, Nepal, China, Bhutan in the north-west, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the north-east. Across the sea, to the south,

our neighbouring countries are the islands of Sri Lanka and Maldives. India is separated from Sri Lanka by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

3.

| <b>Eastern Coastal Plain</b>  | <b>Western Coastal Plain</b>   |
|---|--|
| 1. The Eastern Coastal plain lies along the east coast of India and is washed by the Bay of Bengal.     | 1. The Western Coastal Plain lies along the west coast of India and is washed by The Arabian Sea.  |
| 2. The East Coast plain runs smoothly from the north to the south with a broad plain and level surface. | 2. But the West Coast plain also runs from the north to the south and it is in some places intersected by the mountain ridges.                     |
| 3. Eastern Coastal Plain is broader than the West Coast plain. The width varies from 80 to 100 km.      | 3. But the Eastern Coastal Plain is narrow with a width of 50 to 65 km. In some places it is so narrow that the Western Ghats touch the Sea water. |
| 4. The large rivers make wide deltas on the Eastern Coastal Plains.                                     | 4. But the short swift rivers do not make any deltas on the West Coast.  |

4. The Great Plains have been built by three great river systems : the Indus in the west and the Ganga and the Brahmaputra in the east. **The Indus Basin** : It is located in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. The Satluj, Ravi and Beas, which are tributaries of the river Indus. **The Ganga Plain** : The most extensive part of the northern plains are formed by the Ganga and its tributaries. The important tributaries of the Ganga include the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi and Son (Sane). **The Brahmaputra Plains** : The Brahmaputra plains has been formed by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. The Tista is an important tributary of the Brahmaputra.
5. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea. These Islands are made of coral polyps which are tiny marine animals. They are generally horseshoe shaped called atolls. There are 36 islands but only eleven of them are inhabited. Minicoy is the largest island in the Lakshadweep group of islands.

**(H) Long Answer type questions :**

1. India is divided into 29 states and 7 Union Territories. The states have been created mainly on the basis of language. Rajasthan is the largest state while Goa is the smallest state in India. Delhi is the national capital of India. The state with the highest population in India is Uttar Pradesh. Seven states in the north-eastern part of India are called the seven sisters. They are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.
2. The Indian Plains of the North : The Northern Plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. These plains are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the Himalayan rivers, especially by the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. It extends for about 2,500 kilometres from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. The Great Plains have been built by three great river systems : the Indus in the west and the Ganga and the Brahmaputra in the east.
3. The Plateaus of Peninsular India : The Great Peninsular Plateau lies to the south of the Northern Plains. They are formed of very old, crystalline, hard, igneous and

metamorphic rocks. It is the oldest structure of the Indian subcontinent. They are triangular in shape. It is surrounded by the Arabian Sea on west, the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Indian Ocean on the south. The Narmada river divides the entire Plateau region into two parts : the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.

4. The Indian Desert lies to the west of the Great Northern Plains. It occupies a major part of the state of Rajasthan in India. It is also known as the Thar desert. Thar desert is one of the world's biggest deserts. It is a dry, hot and sandy stretch of land interrupted by sandy ridges and shifting sand dunes. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. Some streams appear during rainy season but disappear after that. These streams do not have enough water to make them flow. Luni is the only river in this region. Most of the rivers in the Thar either disappears in the sand or drain into salt lakes. Such areas are regions of inland drainage, as the rivers are not able to fall into the sea. You can see a few towns here because of the Satluj river in the northern part of the desert.
5. An island can be defined as a piece of land surrounded by water. The Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands are the two main island groups of India.
  - (a) **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** : The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are numerous and also larger than the Lakshadweep Islands. The Northern cluster of islands are known as the Andaman Islands. They comprise about 233 islands. The southern cluster of islands are known as the Nicobar Islands. They comprise about 214 islands. Many of these islands are still uninhabited. They are 19 in number.
  - (b) **Lakshadweep Islands** : Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea. These Islands are made of coral polyps which are tiny marine animals. They are generally horseshoe shaped called atolls. There are 36 islands but only eleven of them are inhabited. Minicoy is the largest island in the Lakshadweep group of islands.

## CHAPTER 19 : India : Climate

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. climate    2. Karakoram    3. tropic of Cancer    4. himalayas    5. arrival

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

### (D) Match the following :

1. (d)      2. (a)      3. (e)      4. (b)      5. (c)

### (E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Climate is the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.
2. Coastal areas will generally have more moderate temperatures than inland areas because of the heat capacity of the ocean.
3. Summer, Winter, Rainy and Autumn are the four main seasons of the India.
4. Hot, dry, dusty winds blow over the Northern Plains during day is called Loo .
5. The mangrove showers experienced at Kerala.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. The various factors that influence the climate of India are – **Latitude :** India lies between 8°N and 37°N latitudes. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of India, **Distance from the Sea :** The coastal areas of Peninsular India are flanked by the Indian Ocean and its two branches : the Arabian Sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east, **The Himalayas :** The high Himalayan Mountains in the north act as a barrier to the south-west monsoon winds forcing the winds to give most of its rainfall in India before crossing the Himalayas, **Altitude :** The temperature decreases with increase in height. For every 1000 metres of ascent, there is a drop of about 6°C in temperature. Due to this reason, the places in the mountains are cooler than in the plains, **Prevailing Winds :** The moving air is known as wind. The monsoons are seasonal winds that blow in a fixed direction over a major part of Asia including India. They blow from land to sea in winters causing cold waves in Northern India.

2.

| Moderate Climate   | Extreme Climate  |
|--|--|
| 1. A moderate climate has weather patterns that remain within reasonable limits. A place with a moderate climate is neither too hot nor too cold.  | 1. Extreme climate includes extreme level of hot, colf and rainfall with in unlimited manner. A place with extreme climate have a high degree in temprature.     |
| 2. In geography, temperate or tepid latitudes of Earth lie between the tropics and the polar regions. The temperatures in these regions are generally relatively moderate, rather than extremely hot or cold, and the changes between summer and winter are also usually moderate. | 2. Average yearly temperatures in these regions are not extreme, not burning hot nor . Other areas with a temperate climate can have very unpredictable weather. |

3. Tamil Nadu receives rainfall during the winter season because the monsoon winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal during this season. It is a period of change from the hot-wet weather to cool-dry weather. Hence the southern parts India receives rainfall.
4. The rainy season is the time of year when most of a region's average annual rainfall occurs. It usually lasts one or more months. The term "green season" is also sometimes used as a euphemism by tourist authorities. Areas with wet seasons are dispersed across portions of the tropics and subtropics.  
Sometimes at the time of arrival, the rainfall increases suddenly which is commonly known as the burst of the Monsoons. The western slopes of the Western Ghats receive heavy rainfall from the monsoon winds. Sometimes, there are 'brakes' in the monsoon rainfall. Initially at some places, it rains only for few days.
5. The distribution of rainfall in India is not uniform. It is highly uneven. The amount of rainfall varies from season to season and also from place to place.  
**Heavy Rainfall Regions :** Regions with very heavy rainfall receive more than 200 cm rainfall. They include the Western Ghats, the Western Coastal Plain, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, West Bengal and the southern slopes of the



eastern Himalayas receive heavy rainfall from the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon.

**Moderate Rainfall Regions :** These regions include Bihar, Bengal, Eastern U.P., the sub-mountain region of Punjab, Orissa, Eastern M.P., Eastern coast of Tamil Nadu and Southern slopes of the Himalayas. These regions receive annual rainfall between 100 to 200 cm.

**Low Rainfall Regions :** Regions with low rainfall receive less than 50 cm rainfall. The eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and the northern parts of the Himalayas in Kashmir and Kinnaur and eastern Rajasthan receive low annual rainfall.

**Scanty Rainfall Regions :** Southern Harayana, Western Rajasthan and south-west Punjab also gets scanty rainfall because there are no mountains to check the Monsoon winds. The winds, while passing over the desert, are also warmed . This also prevents the winds from shedding their moisture. These areas receive less than 50 cm rainfall in a year.

**(G) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. India has varied climate not only from place to place and from season to season. The lifestyle of the people is largely determined by the climate of the country. Climate of India is influenced by the monsoon winds. We experience different types of climate around the whole year in India due to regional differences. The interior and central parts of India experience a continental type of climate. On a hot summer day, the Thar desert experiences temperature up to 55°C while the midwinter temperature in Ladakh may be –45°C. The coastal areas like Mumbai and Kolkata have mild or moderate climate due to the effects of oceanic waves. These areas are neither very hot nor very cold. Temperatures in such places remain the same throughout the year. The Great Himalayas and the Karakoram receive heavy snowfall in winter, while the Peninsular hills never receive any snow.
2. The different climatic conditions (Tropical and Sub-tropical) give rise to varied seasons prevailing in India. There are four major seasons recognized in India. There are four seasons in India. They are :
  1. **The Cold Weather Season :** The cold weather season begins in the middle November and continues till the end of February. December and January are the coldest months in the northern India.
  2. **The Hot Weather Season :** The hot weather season begins in the March and ends by the end of May and in some places continues till the end of June. In the hot weather season the sun's rays or insolation fall vertically in this region, causing a sharp increase in atmospheric temperature. During summer the temperature increases from the south to the north.
  3. **The Season of Advancing Monsoon :** The south-west monsoon season begins in the June and continues till the end of September. The rainy season begins with the arrival of South-west monsoon. The low pressure over the Northern Plains attracts the South-east Trade Winds across the equator and pass over the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
  4. **The Season of the Retreating Monsoon :** The months of October and November are known for the retreating monsoons. It becomes a period of transition from a hot rain season to dry winter conditions. The monsoon winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal during this season.

3. The high Himalayan Mountains in the north act as a barrier to the south-west monsoon winds forcing the winds to give most of its rainfall in India before crossing the Himalayas. The cold winds in winter from Central Asia are mainly obstructed from coming into India by these high Himalayas. So, despite a subtropical location, we do not have severe cold winters. The Himalayas also check the monsoon winds from moving out of India and force them to shed most of their moisture within the Indian subcontinent. The monsoons are responsible for heavy rainfall in country.

**Altitude :** The temperature decreases with increase in height. For every 1000 metres of ascent, there is a drop of about 6°C in temperature. Due to this reason, the places in the mountains are cooler than in the plains. Thus, the hill stations, such as Srinagar, Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Darjiling, etc. remain cold almost throughout the year.

**Prevailing Winds :** The moving air is known as wind. The monsoons are seasonal winds that blow in a fixed direction over a major part of Asia including India. They blow from land to sea in winters causing cold waves in Northern India. In summer, they blow from the sea to the land and hot and dry winds cross over the Northern Plains of India.

4. The distribution of rainfall in India is not uniform. It is highly uneven. The amount of rainfall varies from season to season and also from place to place.

**Heavy Rainfall Regions :** Regions with very heavy rainfall receive more than 200 cm rainfall. They include the Western Ghats, the Western Coastal Plain, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, West Bengal and the southern slopes of the eastern Himalayas receive heavy rainfall from the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon.

**Moderate Rainfall Regions :** These regions include Bihar, Bengal, Eastern U.P., the sub-mountain region of Punjab, Orissa, Eastern M.P., Eastern coast of Tamil Nadu and Southern slopes of the Himalayas. These regions receive annual rainfall between 100 to 200 cm.

**Low Rainfall Regions :** Regions with low rainfall receive less than 50 cm rainfall. The eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and the northern parts of the Himalayas in Kashmir and Kinnaur and eastern Rajasthan receive low annual rainfall.

**Scanty Rainfall Regions :** Southern Harayana, Western Rajasthan and south-west Punjab also gets scanty rainfall because there are no mountains to check the Monsoon winds. The winds, while passing over the desert, are also warmed . This also prevents the winds from shedding their moisture. These areas receive less than 50 cm rainfall in a year.



# SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

## CHAPTER 21 : Human Diversity

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (c)      5. (b)      6. (c)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Diversity      2. Tamilnadu      3. Galaxy      4. Kerela      5. Mediterranean

**(C) Say whether the following statements are ‘True and False’ :**

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

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (e)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (d)

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. Diversity means the state of being diverse.
2. There are 22 languages are accepted by our Indian constitution.
3. The well known languages that are spoken in India are Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Telgu and English.
4. Salwar–Kameez is the common dress of women in Punjab.
5. Independence Day, Republic Day and Mahatma Gandhi Birthday are our national festivals.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. Diversity means the state of being diverse. We see different types of people in our surroundings. They are in different dresses e.g., some wear dhoti–kurta, while some other wear kurta–payajamas etc. They speak different languages e.g., Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, etc. They follow different religions, e.g., Hinduism, Islam, Christianity etc.
2. India is a land of “Unity in diversity”. The high mountain ranges, vast seas , large river-irrigated lands, countless rivers and streams, dark forests, sandy deserts, all these have adorned India with an exceptional diversity. Among the people there are numerous races, castes, creeds, religions and languages.
3. The Caste system is another kind of inequality. People in the society are divided into different groups depending upon the work they did. According to this division earlier the people were not allowed to change their profession. For instance, a potter’s son was expected to become a potter, a washerman’s son could become a washerman, etc. This system was considered irreversible and followed strictly.

4.

| Kerala  | Ladakh  |
|---|---|
| 1. Due to its geographical features, a large number of spices like cloves, pepper, cardamons are grown in Kerala.                     | 1. Ladakh is a cold desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. |
| 2. Due to historical background, different religions, such as Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity and Judaism are practised here. | 2. The people of Ladakh eat meat and milk products like cheese and butter.            |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 3. Onam is the most important festival of Kerala.  | 3. They wear thick woollen clothes made of wool or animal skin.   |
| 4. Mohiniattam and Kathakali are the two main dances of Kerala. Kalaripayattu is a well-known martial art of Kerala. | 4. Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Buddhist fairs and festivals are celebrated here with full enthusiasm. Hemis is a popular two-day festival celebrated at the Hemis monastery in Ladakh. |

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

- India is a land of great diversities. The people of India speak a number of languages, eat various types of foods, celebrate different festivals and follow different religions. There are eight major religions in the world. Each of them is practised in India. More than 1600 languages are spoken here. There are more than a hundred dance forms in India. However despite all this diversity—the different styles in dress, food habits, language and culture—there is always been an underlying unity among Indians.
- In ancient period, India has remained isolated from other countries due to geographical conditions. The natural boundaries have separated it from the rest of Asia : The Himalayas in the north, the Assam Hills in the north east, the Thar desert in the west, the Eastern and Western Ghats in the south and Arabian and Indian Oceans at its bottom are its natural boundaries. They bind, protect and separate the land from the rest of the world.
- Kerala is world-famous for its beautiful beaches and calm backwaters, and excellent fishing. Fishing in Kerala backwaters and mountain streams is really a wonderful experience, which one will remember throughout the life. There are different tour packages offered for fishing on Kerala backwaters. Mohiniattam and Kathakali are the two main dances of Kerala. Kalaripayattu is a well-known martial art of Kerala. Onam is the most important festival of Kerala. The snakeboat race during the festival is a popular tourist attraction. Decorated snake boats take part in the boat race.
- During the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh massacre, the British Army officer Dyer had commanded his troops to enter into the Jallianwala Bagh on Baisakhi Day (April 13) and opened fire without a warning to the unarmed protestors, who were demanding an end to British rule in India. Dyer's troops fired and killed hundreds and stopped only when they ran out of ammunition. The Bagh, enclosed from all four sides with buildings, had only one main entrance that was blocked by Dyer's troops. Other smaller gates were locked and people fleeing from the firing were shot. Many of them jumped to their death in a well inside the garden.

5.

| <b>Kerala</b>   | <b>Ladakh</b>   |
|---|---|
| 1. Due to its geographical features, a large number of spices like cloves, pepper, cardamons are grown in Kerala.                     | 1. Ladakh is a cold desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. |
| 2. Due to historical background, different religions, such as Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity and Judaism are practised here. | 2. The people of Ladakh eat meat and milk products like cheese and butter.            |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 3. Onam is the most important festival of Kerala.  | 3. They wear thick woollen clothes made of wool or animal skin.   |
| 4. Mohiniattam and Kathakali are the two main dances of Kerala. Kalaripayattu is a well-known martial art of Kerala. | 4. Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Buddhist fairs and festivals are celebrated here with full enthusiasm. Hemis is a popular two-day festival celebrated at the Hemis monastery in Ladakh. |

## CHAPTER 22 : Prejudice, Discrimination and Inequality

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Diversity              2. Preconceived        3. Stereotypes        4. Lower                  5. Untouchability

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

### (D) Describe the following :

- The meaning of the prejudice is to judge or to have an idea about them before you really know something about them.
- A stereotype is a fixed idea or image about a person or group of persons. We develop stereotypes when we are unable to obtain information we would need to make fair judgments about people or situations.
- The meaning of the discrimination is the practice of treating one person or a group of people less fairly than other people. In other words, discrimination is an unfavorable action or behaviour.
- Inequality refers to the differences in the caste system and the treatment of one people to another is different. This inequality rise to the discrimination.
- In India, 82½°E has been considered as its standard time for the whole country. It is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST). This longitude is situated west of the town of Mirzapur near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. England has its standard time pertaining to Greenwich longitude.

### (E) Very Short Answer type questions :

- Prejudices means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior. Such opinion is not based on reason or experience.
- A stereotype is a fixed idea or image about a person or group of persons.
- Discrimination is the practice of treating one person or a group of person less fairly than other people.
- Brahmins, Vaishyas, Shudras and Kshatriya.
- Dr. Ambedakar was the author or our Indian constitution and also face the inequality and discrimination.

### (F) Short Answer type questions :

- We understand by the negative aspects of diversity and this nehativity causes concern for the whole region or country. Some of these negative attiudes are Prejudices, Stereotype, Discrimination and Inequality and Dignity and equality. These negativity effect our diversity.

2. When we come across people who are different from us, we may find them strange and therefore, look down on them. For example, a Hindi-speaking person may think Hindi is the best language and all other languages are inferior to it.
3. In the Vedic Age, people were classified into four major varnas: the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the Shudras. This system later gave rise to casteism. It causes quarrels and dissensions in society. Due to casteism the evil of untouchability also came into being.
4. 'Dalit' is the term used for the people who belong to the lower classes. They have now been categorized as the Scheduled Castes. They are known to be untouchability because of the lower caste.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. The meaning of the prejudice is to judge or to have an idea about them before you really know something about them. Prejudice arises when we don't like somebody just because of a mark or preconceived notion. When we make a decision about someone's worth based on their race, gender, rather than actually getting to know them, we are acting under unfair influence, which is also called prejudice. Prejudice involves strong ideas about certain people, their culture or their religion, which are difficult to change. Prejudice means prejudging. Prejudice can be based on almost anything, like religion, or the colour of our dress, or what kind of music we listen to.
2. A stereotype is a fixed idea or image about a person or group of persons. We develop stereotypes when we are unable to obtain information we would need to make fair judgments about people or situations. Stereotypes also evolve out of fear of persons from minority groups. For example, when we say that girls are criminals or mentally weak, we are creating stereotype. These ideas or images have no reason. Every person who belongs to a particular community or caste may not be a criminal or mentally weak.
3. The meaning of the discrimination is the practice of treating one person or a group of people less fairly than other people. In other words, discrimination is an unfavorable action or behaviour. Discriminations are primarily the result of a social bias.  
The example of Discrimination are parents generally discriminate between a boy and a girl particularly if they are from poor families. In such families, one finds that a girl might not be given education but a boy gets opportunities to be educated. Sometimes discrimination occurs because of religious diversity also. People who follow a particular religion may be discriminated against on grounds of customs and practices that are different from the rest of the population.
4. In early times also our constitution, all wanted a society based on social equality. In our constitution there is a clause that the discrimination on sex, caste, religion, colour are not going to be take place in India and if this happens then it may be illegal.  
Yes we think it is equal for all people because we all are human and we dont want to dollow any rigid caste system due to whioch humanity goes down. So we all have to follow our constitutuin nit beacuse its i mandatory because we all want to make our India great and discrimination free.

**CHAPTER 23 : Rotation and Revolution of Earth**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

1. (a)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (a)      6. (a)



**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. government    2. Central government    3. Authoritarian    4. Supreme Court  
5. 1902

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False    2. True    3. True    4. False    5. False    6. True

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (e)    2. (d)    3. (a)    4. (c)    5. (b)

**(E) Describe the following:**

1. In a monarchial government there is a monarchy who has either a king or a queen. A monarch is not an elected person but gets power due to hereditarily.
2. A presidential system is a republican system of government where a head of government is also head of state and leads an executive branch that is separate from the legislative branch.
3. Suffragette Movement refers to the women's struggle to vote especially in the entire Europe and the USA.
4. In Universal Adult Franchise all the adults get the right to vote. It is an essential feature of a democracy.

**(F) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. A government is an institution that makes political decisions to run a country.
2. Central, State and Local are the three types of government.
3. The Indian Government have three organs.
4. Adolf Hitler and Mussolini are the two dictators.
5. 18 year is the lower voting age in India.

**(G) Short Answer type questions :**

1. The functions of government are :
  1. They protect boundaries of the country and maintains peaceful relations with other countries,
  2. Government is also maintain laws and order and punish those who do not abide by the law,
  3. Government also builds roads and bridges, provides transport facilities to people.
2. The democratic government are those government in which the person was elected by the public at large. Democratic means government made of the people, by the people and for the people. In a democracy, people are supreme.
3. The Parliamentary form of government wherein the ministers of the executive branch are formed from the legislature, and are responsible to that body, such that the executive and legislative branches are twined.
4. When this right is available to all the adults, it is called the Universal Adult Franchise. This right is enjoyed by every person who is a citizen of India and is 18 years of age. This right is needed because :
  1. Everyone should have an equal voice in the governance of the country. It establishes political equality.
  2. A democracy is defined as "the government of the people, for the people and by the people."
  3. The Government is collectively responsible to all the people who have elected it to power.

- In 1848, a movement known as the Suffragette Movement started in America. As a result voting rights were given to women in some countries. Women got the right to vote in New Zealand in 1893, Australia in 1902 and the USA in 1920. This movement mainly refers to getting the voting right in their countries.

**(H) Long Answer type questions :**

- A government is an institution that makes political decisions to run a country. It is a system by which people are governed. The government expresses the will of the state. We need the government in many ways – To maintain law and order in the country, It protects the country from intruders and looks after the welfare of the citizens, It makes laws, enforces them and ensures order in the society, They open educational institutions, building roads, bridges, digging of canals for irrigation, setting up different industries and setting up medical facilities.
- In a democracy, like India, there are three organs of the government. These are Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

**Legislature :** Laws are made to satisfy the general needs of the people. Laws also regulate the behavior of the people so that they co-operate with each other. The legislature is the lawmaking branch of the government. People who violate or break the laws of the land need to be punished.

**Executive :** The Executive is the most important part of the government. It exercises power as recommended by the Constitution of India. The President of India is the Chief Executive. The executive also appoints judges with the help of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

**Judiciary :** Judiciary is the another branch of the government. It examines that the laws are being obeyed or not. It punishes them who break the laws. It protects the fundamental rights of the citizens.

- The difference between Monarchy and Democracy are –

| <b>Monarchy</b>  | <b>Democracy</b>  |
|--|---|
| 1. In Monarchy, a country is ruled by a king (monarch) and people are called subjects. | 1. In Democracy, the country is ruled by the government and people are called citizens.   |
| 2. The position of the monarch is often passed through inheritance with in the family. | 2. Whereas in democracy, representatives of government are elected by citizens.   |
| 3. The monarch has all the political power.  | 3. In Democratic government, power is derived from the people.  |
| 4. The monarch is not restricted by law as he is the one who enacts the law.           | 4. But in democracy, all citizens including political leader, government official are equal before law as democracy is based on equality and freedom. |

- The Federal form of government power is split between a central government authority and its constituent states. The features of federal government are –  
The Constitution allocates rights, duties and privileges to each level of government. The Constitution usually defines how power is shared between national, state and local governments, the power to amend this Constitution is usually granted to the citizens or their governmental representatives.

## CHAPTER 24 : Key Elements of a Democratic Government

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (a)                      4. (a)                      5. (b)                      6. (c)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Democracy            2. Election            3. Voters            4. Constitution            5. Government

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True                      2. True                      3. True                      4. False                      5. True                      6. False

### (D) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. India is democratic country.
2. Participation in democracy is simply a process of taking part in different spheres of social life, political, economic, social, culture and others.
3. People are free to express their views on policies and acts of the government runs by open discussion and debate so they can show their disapproval against government decisions by protesting against the government or placing protest against them.
4. Cauvery river is the cause of dispute between against government decisions.
5. Nelson Mandela the first black president of South Africa.
6. All the citizens of India are equal before the law. There should be no discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion or caste.

### (E) Short Answer type questions :

1. The term of an elected government in India is five years. Once, elected governments can stay in power only for five years. If the governments want to continue to be in power, they should have to be re-elected by people. Thus, the power of the government gets limited by regular elections.
2. The voters are the most important part in electing the government at all the levels. To elect the representatives who will form the government, they have to cast votes in the elections. It is the participation of the people in elections which form the government.
3. Conflicts and disputes are inevitable in society, as well as in the country. Conflicts occur when people of different cultures, religions, race, caste, gender, languages, regions or economic background do not get along with each other, or when some among them feel they are being discriminated against.
4. Nelson Mandela became the most widely-known figure in the struggle against apartheid. He continued his struggle even after his release in 1990. In 1994, South Africa became a democratic country.
5. Apartheid means separateness political and racial. The policy of social discrimination is called apartheid. The term 'Apartheid' is derived from an African word for 'apartness'.

### (F) Long Answer type questions :

1. India follows the Democratic system of government. It means that in this type of government the government people or politicians are going to be selected by the people, to the people and for the people. In this type of government the public at large are the most important people who vote their representative and elected as the member of the assembly.
2. There are many other ways of participating in the affairs of government. Actions of

the government are open to criticism. People are free to express their views on policies and acts of the government runs by open discussion and debate. The government has to listen to the views of people. The people can show their unhappiness by organizing rallies, launching signature, campaigns, protest signature campaigns, protest marches and go on strikes to catch the attention of the government. Religious Processions often lead to conflicts. Especially, the route of the religious processions, the slogans of the procession create tension in the society. Rivers, water and dams also create conflicts between states in India.

3. In this situation, the government steps to resolve conflicts and brings in peace and normality. For this, the government seeks the help of the police, courts of law, and in some cases, even the army. In India, the government has a judicial wing or judiciary to help in resolving such conflicts. The Indian Constitution lays down basic laws for both the government and people. The conflicts and differences have to be resolved according to these laws.
4. Non-white people were not allowed to live in areas occupied by white people. They could not participate in the political life of the country. There were separate trains, buses, hospitals etc. for white and non-whites. They were treated as untouchables in their own land by the whites. This policy of discrimination against the blacks by the whites of South Africa came to be called apartheid.
5. **Democracy** is a form of government in which people are the Supreme. It is the people who give the government the power to make decisions and enforce laws. Modern democracy is representative democracy. This means that people do not rule directly, their representatives who make decisions on their behalf.

**Equality** : It means that a person should treat all the humans equally and as per our constitution of India there should be not an inequality going to be tolerate in India on the basis of caste, sex, religions.

## CHAPTER 25 : Panchayati Raj

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Prominent      2. Panchayat      3. Gram sabha      4. Gram pradhan  
5. Block development officer

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

### (D) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Panchayati Raj takes care of government at the local level. It is the third level of government at the local level, called the local self-government, which looks after the local needs and problems.
2. The Panchayati Raj System at the village level consists of three main bodies : Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat.
3. Nyaya Panchayat deals with minor criminal and civil cases, such as petty thefts, cheating and physical attack on a person. It can impose a fine up to `1,000.
4. Gram sabha is the highest body of the Panchayati Raj.

**(E) Short Answer type questions :**

1. The Panchayat system is quite old in India. In ancient times we had Panchayats that looked after many things. The word, 'Panchayat' means a group of five people. It was customary that the villagers elect a group of five elders as 'Panchs'.
2. All its members are elected from the adult persons of the village. A person should have attained the minimum age of 18 years in order to be elected as a member of a Gram panchayat .
3. The Block Samiti needs funds to meet its expenses. The income of the Block Samitis comes from the following sources :
  - (i) Taxes imposed on fairs, markets and houses.
  - (ii) Income from lease of Samiti land for organizing fairs, etc.
  - (iii) Government assistance and grants-in-aid from the State Government.
  - (iv) Charges for providing electricity and water.
4. All its members are elected from the adult persons of the village. A person should have attained the minimum age of 18 years in order to be elected as a member of a Gram panchayat. Each ward elects a representative who is known as the Ward Member or Panch.
5. The functions of the Zila Parishad are as follows :
  - (i) It supervises the working of the Panchayat Samitis, the Gram Panchayats and the projects under the five-year plans.
  - (ii) It makes development plans at the district level.
  - (iii) It maintains educational institutions and promotes technical and vocational education.

**(F) Long Answer type questions :**

**1. At the Village Level**

The Panchayati Raj System at the village level consists of three main bodies : Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat.

- (a) **The Gram Sabha :** The Gram Sabha is the first body of a Panchayat. All its members are elected from the adult persons of the village. A person should have attained the minimum age of 18 years in order to be elected as a member of a Gram Sabha.
  - (b) **The Gram Panchayat :** The Gram Panchayats are local self-governments at the village or small town level in India. It is elected for a term of five years. There are generally five members in a Gram Panchayat, but according to the population, the number of members may differ from state to state. It ranges between 5 and 30.
2. The meeting of the Gram Sabha are convened to ensure the development of the village through people's participation and mutual cooperation. It discusses important matters and problems regarding the village. The annual budget and the development schemes for the village are placed before the Gram Sabha for consideration and approval. It has the power to review the work done by the Gram Panchayat and examine its accounts of expenditure. It prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things such as misusing money, corruption, favouring certain people etc.
  3. The Nyaya Panchayat is a judicial wing of the Panchayati Raj System at village level. The term of service of the Nyaya Panchayat is also of five years. Its members are elected in the same way as the members of the Gram Panchayat. However, a member of the Gram Panchayat cannot be a member of the Nyaya Panchayat. Nyaya Panchayat deals

with minor criminal and civil cases, such as petty thefts, cheating and physical attack on a person. It can impose a fine up to 1,000.

**4. Composition :** The Panchayat Samiti consists of the following :

- (i) All the Sarpanchs of the Panchayats within the Block.
- (ii) The MPs and MLAs of that area.
- (iii) The Chairpersons of the Town Area Committee (also known as Nagar Panchayats).
- (iv) The elected members of the Zila Parishad.

**Functions :** The functions of the Block Samiti are as follows :

- (i) The Block Samiti supervises the working of the Gram Panchayats in a block.
- (ii) To help the villagers in obtaining improved seeds and fertilizers.
- (iii) It makes the plans for the development of the whole block.
- (iv) To help in the development of animal husbandry, poultry and fishery.

**5. Zila Parishad :** Zila Parishad is the highest body under the Panchayati Raj. It works at the district level. Zila Parishad coordinates the activities of the various Panchayat Samitis.

**Composition :** Zila Parishad has the following members :

- (i) Members of the state legislature, members of parliament, chairpersons of municipal boards and mayors of corporations from the district are also members of the Zila Parishad.
- (ii) Seats are reserved for representatives of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.
- (iii) One-third of the seats are reserved for women.

**Functions :** The functions of the Zila Parishad are as follows :

- (i) It supervises the working of the Panchayat Samitis, the Gram Panchayats and the projects under the five-year plans.
- (ii) It makes development plans at the district level.
- (iii) It maintains educational institutions and promotes technical and vocational education.

## CHAPTER 26 : Local Government of Urban Areas

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Population      2. Nagar Panchayat      3. Municipality      4. Councillors  
5. Chief executive officer

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

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

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (c)                      2. (e)                      3. (a)                      4. (b)                      5. (d)

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. A Nagar Panchayat is set up for an area that is in the process of changing from rural to urban centre.
2. The Municipality is the body that governs smaller cities and towns that have a population of more than 20,000 but less than 10 lakhs.
3. The members of the Municipal Corporation elect the Mayor or Mahapaur.



4. The elected members of municipal corporation are called aldermen.
5. Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai four cities having Municipal Corporations.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. The big cities and towns of our country are densely populated. The population in urban areas are continuously increasing. About 25% of the population of India live in urban areas. So can talking the pollution and dirt for that reason have a local government in the town.
2. The Nagar Panchayats have a chairman with ward members. The area of the Nagar Panchayat is divided into wards.
3. A Nagar Panchayat is set up for an area that is in the process of changing from rural to urban centre. A Nagar Panchayat or a Nagar Palika is a form of an urban political unit in India comparable to a municipality.
4. There are certain other types of functions called Optional. Such functions are :
  1. To develop parks, gardens and picnic spots.
  2. To construct and maintain old homes, orphanages, night shelters, rest houses etc.
  3. To provide cheap and efficient local transport facilities within the municipal limits.
  4. To organize cultural events like exhibitions, fairs, sports, etc.
  5. To provide public bathrooms, toilets and bathing places.

5. Yes

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. The functions of the Municipalities and the Municipal Corporations are similar in nature. Both of them have the following functions :
  - (a) Compulsory Functions
  - (b) Optional Functions

**Compulsory Functions**

1. **Public Health :** The public health is one of the major priority of the Municipality and Municipal Corporation.
2. **Public Utility Services :** The public utility services include maintenance of streets and roads, plantation of trees, supply of electricity,
3. **Maintenance of Public Hygiene :** To maintain the sanitation and cleaning of drains and streets, removal of garbage and maintenance of sewage system.
4. **Public Education :** Education lays the foundation for a citizen to be powerful and self-independent in the developing society.
5. **Public Security :** To provide public security against fire and dilapidated buildings, to maintain fire brigades and trained staff for saving the people and their property from great disasters caused by fire, to pull down old and dangerous buildings which might cause mishap, to ensure public safety, maintaining the quality of goods and check food adulteration.
6. **Other Functions :** Some other functions performed by these bodies are registration of births and deaths, hoarding and adulteration, controlling black marketing, hoarding and adulteration, demolishes illegal buildings and other similar anti-social activities.

**Optional Functions :**

There are certain other types of functions called Optional. Such functions are :

1. To develop parks, gardens and picnic spots.
2. To construct and maintain old homes, orphanages, night shelters, rest houses etc.

3. To provide cheap and efficient local transport facilities within the municipal limits.
4. To organize cultural events like exhibitions, fairs, sports, etc.
5. To provide public bathrooms, toilets and bathing places.
2. **1. Public Health :** The public health is one of the major priority of the Municipality and Municipal Corporation. The public health requires establishment of hospitals and dispensaries. This also needs vaccination for cholera, malaria, small pox and tuberculosis.
  - 2. Public Utility Services :** The public utility services include maintenance of streets and roads, plantation of trees, supply of electricity, construction of public toilets, arrangement of local transport and maintenance of fruits and vegetable markets.
  - 3. Maintenance of Public Hygiene :** To maintain the sanitation and cleaning of drains and streets, removal of garbage and maintenance of sewage system. efforts are also made to supply fresh drinking water.
  - 4. Public Education :** Education lays the foundation for a citizen to be powerful and self-independent in the developing society. In Primary and Secondary Schools, all children of age 14 years or below receives free education.
  - 5. Public Security :** To provide public security against fire and dilapidated buildings, to maintain fire brigades and trained staff for saving the people and their property from great disasters caused by fire, to pull down old and dangerous buildings which might cause mishap, to ensure public safety, maintaining the quality of goods and check food adulteration : all come under this category.
  - 6. Other Functions :** Some other functions performed by these bodies are registration of births and deaths, hoarding and adulteration, controlling black marketing, hoarding and adulteration, demolishes illegal buildings and other similar anti-social activities.
3. The Municipality is the body that governs smaller cities and towns that have a population of more than 20,000 but less than 10 lakhs. The members of a Municipality are directly elected by the registered voters of the city. That is, all citizens of the city who are 18 years of age and above can vote in the municipal election. The candidates who wish to contest the election, must be 25 years of age and above.
4. **Sources of Income :** The municipal bodies need money to carry out their duties. Their main sources of income are :
  1. Houses and land, called Property Tax.
  2. Grants and loans from the State government.
  3. Electricity and water charges.
  4. Taxes on business and professions.
  5. Education tax for educational activities.
  6. Charges for issuing birth and death certificates.
  7. Entertainment tax from cinema halls, theatres, circuses, etc.
  8. Earn money for municipal properties.

## CHAPTER 27 : Rural Administration

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)      2. (b)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (c)      6. (a)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Population                      2. Jailor                      3. District Collector                      4. Patwari  
5. District Magistrate

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False                      2. False                      3. False                      4. False                      5. True                      6. True

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (d)                      2. (c)                      3. (a)                      4. (e)                      5. (b)

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. police officers who are responsible for maintaining law and order in the areas under their charge.
2. The Patwari measures the plots of land by various methods, like using long chains to measure the fields. He compares the measurements done in the fields with the measurements on the map.
3. Indian police service and superintendent of police are the full form of IPS and SP.
4. The head of the tehsil is called tehsildar.
5. Patwari maintains land records and collects revenue at the village level.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. The Superintendent of Police has several other police officers who are responsible for maintaining law and order in the areas under their charge.
2. Farmers may change the cycle of their crops. They can also make alterations in the use of their land.
3. The main functions of the Patwari are as follows :
  - (i) To measure the land and maintain records of the size of the land.
  - (ii) To maintain and update the record of the village.
  - (iii) To provide information to the government about the crops grown in the area.
  - (iv) To report all serious calamities affecting the land or the crops, and outbreak of diseases among people as well as animals to the authorities.
  - (v) To assist the tehsildar in collecting land revenue.
4. The head of a Tehsil is called Tehsildar. He ensures that all the land records are properly maintained and the land revenue collected. The Patwari, the Kanungo and other local officers are under the control of the Tehsildar.
5. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 is an amended version of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. The New Act removes gender discriminatory provisions of the previous Act. Earlier Women in India are not given share when it comes to owning of land.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. To maintain law and order, the officer-in-charge at the district level is Superintendent of Police (SP). The Superintendent of Police (SP) is the highest police officer in a district. He belongs to the Indian Police Service (IPS). His aim is to make sure that peace is maintained in the district. Each police station has a defined area that comes under its control. Any theft, burglary or any other crime taking place in that area has to be reported to that particular police station only. Then, the SHO takes up the case and begins the procedure by sending a constable to the relevant place to find out more informations on any other action he may decide upon. A havaldar is posted in the village. He helps the police to detect crime and arrest offenders.

2. The Patwari can offer a great service to the villagers by maintaining the correct land records. The Patwari is also responsible for organizing the collection of land revenues from the farmers and providing information to the government about the crops grown in the area. Farmers may change the cycle of their crops. They can also make alterations in the use of their land. Patwari has to keep an updated record of all this in his books. He maintains the records in a register called the khasra.
3. The District Magistrate has to play many roles. He is a member of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS). He is the highest executive officer of the district. As collector he supervises the collection of land revenue. The head of a Tehsil is called Tehsildar. He is under the control of the District Magistrate. He ensures that all the land records are properly maintained and the land revenue collected. The Patwari, the Kanungo and other local officers are under the control of the Tehsildar.
4. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005, women in India can get a share in the family's agricultural land. The daughter is allotted the same share as is allotted to a son. The government passed this act to remove gender discriminatory provisions in the Hindu Succession Act of 1956.

The 2005 Act rectifies various gender inequalities persisting on several fronts such as agricultural land, parental dwelling house and certain widow's rights. The same all will apply to all states and union territories of the country.

### CHAPTER 28 : Rural and Urban Livelihoods

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (c)      6. (a)      7. (a)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Food      2. Cultivation      3. Landless farmers      4. Daily farming  
5. Cities

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

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

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (d)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (f)      5. (e)      6. (g)      7. (a)

**(E) Very Short Answer type questions :**

1. Livelihood is a means of securing the necessities of life.
2. These are the farmers who do not possess any land of their own. They are paid by other farmers to work on their lands.
3. Ponds, lakes, rivers and seas.
4. Secondary and tertiary occupations including trade, health, education, transportation and administration and services.
5. People from rural areas come in large numbers to cities in search of better jobs and to improve their standard of living.

**(F) Short Answer type questions :**

1. Farming, fishing, dairying, poultry are the main occupations of the people in the rural areas of India.
2. These are the farmers who do not possess any land of their own. They are paid by other farmers to work on their lands. Most of them are living in poverty. They find job in the village for a few months only and for the rest of the period of the year, they migrate to some nearby towns in search of jobs.

3. The primary occupation of the villagers is agriculture, fishing, poultry and dairying. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the villages.
4. Call centres are coming up fast in big cities. Various companies are opening their Call Centres in big cities and towns to deal with the problems faced by customers and consumers all over the world and to apprise them of their new products and services.
5. People migrate to towns or cities because of less opportunities of employment, low income, lack of educational facilities and lack of medical facilities; so many villagers migrate to neighbouring towns and cities. Many landless labourers migrate to the cities for a short time when they have no work to do in villages. They are employed as casual workers. They live on the outskirts of the cities in unhygienic conditions, without safe drinking water and electricity. They make a sizeable number of the urban poor.

**(G) Long Answer type questions :**

1. Difference between middle and large Farmer are :

| S.No. | Middle Farmer   | Large Farmer  |
|-------|---|---|
| 1.    | Large farmers usually have large areas of land under cultivation.                           | These own more than 2 hectares of land.   |
| 2.    | They have better irrigational facilities.   | They mostly use common agricultural implements for cultivation and harvesting. However, some do hire machinery for planting and harvesting. |
| 3.    | They use modern method of cultivation like high quality seeds, manure and modern machinery. | They buy seeds and manure from the traders on loan. In return, they have to sell some parts of his produce to them on a lower price.        |
| 4.    | They grow crops for sale in the market.   | They mostly work on their own lands and grow crops for their own use. This type of farming is called 'subsistence farming'.                 |

- 2.

| Primary Sector   | Secondary Sector   | Tertiary Sector   |
|--|--|---|
| Primary Sector includes all those economic activities which are connected with extraction and production of natural resources, | Secondary Sector includes all activities which are concerned with the processing materials which have already been extracted at the primary stage, | Tertiary Sector It is concerned with providing support services to primary and secondary sector and includes transport, banking, insurance, warehousing, communication, advertising, etc. It facilitates smooth flow of goods and services in the economy. Importance of tertiary sector has been observed in the last decade and its contribution to GDP has also risen. |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 2. The other name of this sector is agriculture sector.            | 2. The other name of this sector is Industrial sector. | 2. The other name of this sector is Service sector).                         |
| 3. Example of primary sector is agriculture, fishing, mining, etc. | 3. Example of Secondary Sector are the mining of iron. | 3. Example of Tertiary Sector are insurance, warehousing and transportation. |

**3. Self Employed :** In urban areas, most of the people involved in their own businesses or shops. Their income depends upon their hard work. Shopkeepers and businessmen come in the category of self-employed.

**Wage Employed :** The worker gets daily wages. He/she is not the owner of the resources. He gets no other allowances apart from the daily wages. There is no fixed number of working hours. There is no provision of a formal letter. There is no job security.

**Regular Employed :** It involves the employment in which the workers are employed on regular basis on fixed monthly salary or allowance in public or the private sector such as the teachers in schools, workers in factories, banks and in industries.

They are very different from one another because in Self employed the person is the owner, in wage employed person get the daily wage and in regular employed the person get salary at a after every fixed period of time.

**4. Secondary and tertiary occupations including trade, health, education, transportation and administration and services.** There are also other people who follow various types of occupations, such as vegetable vendors, domestic servants, taxi drivers, fruits vendors, rickshaw-pullers, garment and factory workers.

**5. The Short note are – Government Service :** The government gives jobs to a large number of people who help in the running of the day-to-day administrations. The Central government employees are appointed either by the Union Public Service Commission or other central authorities. The State Public Service Commission conducts examinations for recruitment of State civil servants. They are also entitled to permanent job with all benefits like government job with all benefits like government accommodation, earned leaves, medical facilities and pension.

**Vendors and hawkers :** Apart from these people, there are hundreds of people who work on the streets of a big city. We call them hawkers and street vendors. A vendor sells goods from a small cart or stall. A hawker is a person who travels from place to place selling household things. The dream of earning more money is the main attraction of the people coming from different places in big cities.

