



Our Society and Culture-VII (Solution)

HISTORY

CHAPTER 1 : History : When, where and How

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Sindhu 2. middle period 3. miniature 4. epigraphy 5. epigraphy

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Describe the following :

- Sapta sindhu** : Sapta Sindhu is also known as the land of the seven river. These rivers were Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutluj and Saraswati. During the vedic age, India was called sapta sindhu.
- Aryavarta** : After the coming of the Aryans and spread of the Vedic culture, Northern India come to be known as Aryavarta or the land of the Aryans.
- Akbarnama** : The book Akbarnama was written by Abul fazal. This book is the description of Akbar's life and his administration.
- Manu script** : The books that were written by hands long ago are called Manu scripts.
- Ibn Batuta** : Ibn-batuta was the morocco-born traveller and wrote about the region of Mahammad bin Tughlag.

(F) Very Short Answer type questions :

- Aryavarta, Bharat varsha, Hindustan are the difference name of our country. India was also known as Sapta Sindhu during the period of vedic age.
- India was also known as Bharatvarsha or the land of Bharat where the descendents of Bharata live.
- India is a large subcontinent area which includes India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
- There are two main sources of medieval period : (i) Archaeological (ii) Literary. The literary sources can be divided in to the two types : (i) Indigenous sources (ii) Foreign sources.
- In the past, India attracted the attention of many foreign travellers, Marcopolo and Ibn Batuta was the foreigner travellers.

(G) Short Answer type questions :

- Sindhu was the sanskrit name for the Indus. During the period of Vedic age. India was called sapta sindhu or the land of seven rivers. These seven rivers are Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, beas Satluj and Saraswati.

2. India is a large subcontinent. India covers the largest part of South Asia. It is surrounded by the Himalayas in the north and the India ocean in the south and its two northern arms the Arabia sea and the Bay of Bengal in the south west. It is the main reason that the north affect the history of India.

3.

Manuscripts	Chronicle
1. The books that were written by hand long ago are called the Manuscripts.	1. A Chronicle means a record of the rule of the king and life at the court.
2. Some of the Manuscripts were decorated with miniature paintings.	2. Most of the Chronicles written during the period were Persian Arabic and Turkish.

4. The rulers issued both gold and silver coins. They are scattered all over the India. The important political events, the economic prosperity of the kingdoms and the period they are belonged to going to know by the coins of that period.
5. Minhas and Barni are two foreign travellers whose writings become an important source of information regarding the medieval period.

(H) Long Answer type questions :

1. India is known by the diverse names during different periods of history from Aryavarta to Bharatvarsham to Hindustan. India was called sapta sindhu or the land of the seven rivers. Sindhu was the sanskrit name for Indus. Sindhu or Hindu was the name for India from very ancient times. After the coming of Aryans and the spread the vedic culture norther India came to be known as Aryavarta or the land of Aryans. After that India was also known as Bharatvarsha or the land of Bharat where the descendants of Bharat live. So India is also known as various names.
2. The four features of the medieval period of Indian history are –
 1. These are writings on relatively hard surfaces e.g., stone or metal. Some of the inscriptions of this periods were recorded on copper plates and some are inscribed on temple, mosque and building walls.
 2. Numismatics is the study of coins. The rulers issued both gold and silver coins. They are scattered all over India. ‘Dravya–Pariksha’, a famous book on coins was written during the reign of Ala–ud–Din Khilji.
 3. Some of the manuscripts were decorated with miniature paintings. These paintings were in the form of illustrations. They throw light on the development of the art of painting during the medieval period.
 4. Monuments and buildings often provide information about the period during which they were built. Temple, palaces and mosques can tell us not only of the religious practices but also about the political, economic and social conditions of that time.
3. Monuments and buildings often provide information about the period during which they were built. Temple, palaces and mosques can tell us not only the religious practices but also about the political, economics and social conditions of that time. Mosque like the Jama Masjid in Delhi, Forts like those in Delhi, Gwalior, Agra and Mandu, and places like those at Jaipur, Deeg, Jodhpur and Hyderabad are studied by historians to understand the style of architecture followed at the time. So these monuments and buildings are very useful in providing information in medieval period.

4. The Indigenous literary sources helpful in understanding the history of the medieval period. The books that were written by hand long ago, are called manuscripts. Usually, two types of materials were used for writing the manuscripts. A Chronicle means a record of the rule of the king and life at the court. Usually, kings had court chronicles. They wrote important happenings of the kingdom in detail. Some important chronicles, Autobiographies and biographies of this period are as follows Rajatarangini by Kalhana, Vikramankadeva Charita, Shahnama by Firdausi, Prithviraj Raso by Chand Bardai.

(I) Projects and Activities :

Do yourself

CHAPTER 2 : New Kings and kingdoms

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Pratiharas 2. 17 3. First 4. Vikramashila university
5. Vijayalaya 6. Ellora

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

- Gujara-Pratiharas, The Solankis and the Rashtrakutas.
- Jaipur and Ajmer are two important cities under the control of Chamanas and Chauhans
- Nagabhata II was the founder of Gujara Pratiharas and captured Kannauj and made it his capital.
- The Vikramashila University was situated in Bihar.
- Mahmud of Ghazni built the beautiful mosque in Ghazni.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

- Gujara-Pratiharas came to India with the huns invaded India in 5th century A.D. The Pratiharas are also known as Gujara-Pratiharas. They established kingdoms in Punjab and southern Rajasthan and later they occupied Kannauj.
- India is a large subcontinent and in the north the fertile Indo-Gangetic plains are situated. India covers the largest part of south Asia. It is surrounded by the Himalayas in the north and the Indian Ocean in the south and its two northern arms the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in the south west. Due to the mountains the main reason of the north affect the history of India.

3.

Manuscripts	Chronicle
1. The books that were written by hand long ago, are called the Manuscripts.	1. A Chronicle means a record of the rule of the king and life at the court.

2. Some of the Manuscripts were decorated with miniature paintings.	2. Most of the Chronicles written during the period were Persian, Arabic and Turkish.
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- Mahmud of Ghazni was plundered the Somnath temple in Guajrat because he has heard about the huge wealth stored in Indian temples.
- Mohammad Gauri was also the ruler of small kingdom in Afghanistan. His dream was that establishing a vast empire in Central Asia and his first and second battle of Tarain was fought with Prithviraj Chauhan.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

- The word Rajput or Rajputra in Sanskrit referred to great warriors who are Kshatriyas basically known as many historians and scholars are differ about the origin of the Rajputs. Mostly the scholars are agree that they are Suryavansi and belonging to the sun's family or Chandravansi. The Rajputs are well known for their bravery, honour and presteing in Indian history.
- Mahmud Ghazni was the ruler of Ghazni in 998 AD. Mahmud who had ascended the throne in AD 998 and begun to raid India frequently between AD 1000 and AD 1025. He invaded so many times because he always come and plundered the temples which are full of precious stones, jewellery and took back all these things to his own country. So he invade India so many times.
- The southern region was peaceful and protected by the Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges. The Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas, the Hoysalas, the Cholas, the Cheras, the Pandyas and the Pallavas are the powerful kingdom of the southern region. In southern region Rashtrakutas ruled between the 8th century and 10th century AD. The Rashtrakutas came to power under the leadership of Dantidurga. They made Kailashnath Temple at Ellora. The Chola dynasty also plays a very important role in southern India. Rajendra Chola carried the Chola power to its greater heights. He built a temple Gangaikondacholapuram. So due to these dynasties South India saw many rise and fall of dynasty.
- Rashtrakutas ruled over the large parts of the southern, central and the northern India between the 8th and 10th century AD. The Rashtrakutas come to power under the leadership of Dantidurga. Dantidurga defeated the Chalukyas of Badami in AD 753 and the Gurjaras of Malwa. Then he went on to capture Kalinga, Kosala and Srisailem and Krishna I succeeded the Dantidurga. Later Dhurva Dharavarsha expand the empire and defeated the Palas and made Kannauj as its capital. So like this way Rashtrakutas become powerful.
- After the death of his father Rajaraja. His son Rajendra succeeded him. Rajendra Chola carried the Chola power to its greater heights. He captures Vengi, sent a naval fleet onto the Bay of Bengal and took over parts of Sumatra, Malaya and the Andaman and Nicobar islands. After that Rajendra Chola undertook an expedition to North India around 1023 AD, defeated Mahipala of the Pala dynasty and annexed Bihar, Odisha and Bengal. So, Rajendra Chola was true successor of his father Rajaraja.

CHAPTER 3 : Delhi Sultanate (AD 1206 – AD 1526)

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Shihabuddin 2. Shams-Ud-din Iltutmish 3. Ibrahim Lodi
4. Daulatabad 5. Babur

(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. (b) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (c)

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

- The five Dynasties of the Delhi sultanate.
(i) The Slave Dynasty (ii) The Khilji Dynasty (iii) The Tughlaq Dynasty
(iv) The Sayyid Dynasty (v) The Lodi Dynasty
- Razia Sultan was the successor of Shams-ud-din Iltutmish.
- Ala-ud-din Khilji was the second king of the Khilji dynasty.
- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was known as the wisest fool.
- Ibrahim lodi was the last sultan of Delhi sultanate.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

- Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the founder of a slave dynasty or Mamluk Dynasty. He was very kind hearted and a benovolent ruler who belived in charity. Due to his generosity, he was called the 'Lakh baksh' or a giver of lakshs.
- Razia sultan was unique because she was the first muslim woman to rule India and only woman to occupy the throne of Delhi sultanate. She was very talented, wise, brave excellent administrator and a great warrior belonged to slave dynasty.
- Malik Kafurwas the most trusted general of Ala-ud-din-Khilji. He sinet him on expedition to the south in 1308, which led to the capture of Warangal and Hoysala of Dwarasamudra dyansty were defeated, and accepted the sovereignty of Alauddin.
- Amir Timur was the ruler of Samarkhand in centrol Asia, he came to northern India for plundering in 1398. Meerut and Jammu are the two places which he looted.
- Mohammad bin Tughlaq was motivated to transfer his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad or Devagiri because the reason behind it was that Daulatabad was at the centre of his vast empire.
- Muhammad-bin-Tughhlaq ascended the throne of Delhi. He was the most famous Tughlaq ruler, who was better known as 'a mixture of opposites' and the 'wisest fool' while others call him mad. Ibn Batuta travelled from Morocco to India. Here, he was appointed as the chief Qazi of Delhi.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

- Iltutmish was a slave of Qutub-ud-Aibak and later became his son-in-law. Sensing the resentment of nobles, he created a group of forty powerful nobles known as Chalisa or 'the forty' to help him in suppressing his enemies. Qabacha was the ruler of Multan and occupied parts of Punjab. Tajuddin Yaldoz was the ruler of Ghazni and wanted to annex Indian Territories. Iltutmish defeated both of them. He also introduced Iqta system in which he divided the land into small and big pieces. He also introduced the copper and silver coins. He also completed the unfinished work of Qutub Minar and also made his own tomb in red sandstone in Delhi. Iltutmish died in 1226.
- The Turkish ruler was very innovative and genius in architecture. They took the art of Western and Central Asia with them. The Delhi sultans gave work of designing and construction to Indian craftsmen which result in rise of Indo-Islamic style of

architecture. The making of Qutub Minar was started by Qutub–ud–din Aibak but completed by Iltutmish. It is the most significant structure of Delhi. Alauddin built a new capital called Siri near Qutub complex. He also built Alai Darwaza. Ghiyas–ud–din Tughlaq built the city of Tughluqabad and Firoz Shah Tughlaq built the Firoz Shah Kotla. The tomb of Ghiyas–ud–din Tughlaq set a new trend in Turks architecture.

3. The southern region was peaceful and protected by the Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges. The Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas, the Hoysalas, the Cholas, the Cheras, the Pandyas and the Pallavas are the powerful kingdom of the southern region. In southern region Rashtrakutas ruled between the 8th century and 10th century AD. The Rashtrakutas came to power under the leadership of Dantidurga. They made Kailashnath Temple at Ellora. The chola dynasty also plays a very important role in southern India. Rajendra Chola carried the Chola power to its greater heights. He built a temple Gangaikondacholapuram. So due to these dynasties South India saw many rise and fall of dynasty.
4. Amir Timur was the ruler of Samarkhand in Central Asia who embraced Islam. He came to Northern India for plundering in 1398. He came like a typhoon, ravaging the countryside, destroying anything which came in his way. When they resisted, he ordered massacre. Their terror lasted for about a fortnight. He then left Delhi and ransacked Delhi, Meerut and Jammu and plundered Delhi. He took a great wealth of India which none could take back from him. He also took a large number of Artisans, craftsmen and builders to Samarkhand.
5. With the accession of Qutub–ud–din Aibak to the throne of Delhi begins the history of the Delhi Sultanate in India. By the 12th century Delhi saw the rise of the first ever Delhi Sultans and the period is known as the Delhi Sultanate. They ruled from AD 1206 to 1526 AD. The rulers during this period called themselves Sultans. During this period, five successive dynasties ruled over Northern India : The Slave Dynasty (AD 1206-1290), The Khiljis (AD 1290-1320), The Tughlaqs (AD 1320–1399), The Sayyids (AD 1414-1451), The Lodis (AD 1451–1526).

CHAPTER 4 : The Great Mughal Empire

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur 2. Humayun Nama 3. Sher shah suri
4. Taj Mahal 5. Aurangzeb

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur was the first ruler of Mughal Empire in India.
2. The Mughal empire established in India when the Babur fought with Ibrahim Lodi and won the war.
3. Aurangzeb was the ruler who built the world largest mosque.

4. Mehr-un-Nisaa was the real name of Nurjahan.
5. Abul Muzaffar Muhi-ud-din Muhammad Aurangzeb was born in 1618 in Dahod, Gujarat.
6. Emperor Akbar ended the fight between Mughals and Mewar.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur was the first king or founder of the Mughal Empire in India. He was the ruler of Farghana, a small principality in Central Asia. He was a descendant of Timur from his father's side and Chingez Khan from his maternal side. He was born in 1483 AD. His name, 'Babur' meant 'lion' and he proved the meaning of his name.
2. Humayan flee from his kingdom because of the threat of other kings. His life is divided into 4 stage – In the first act, he struggled to maintain his kingdom as he fought Sher Shah Suri of Bihar and Bahadur Shah of Gujarat. In the second act, he was defeated by the Afghan Sher Shah, he became a king without a kingdom, wandering in Sindh, Rajasthan and Persia looking for shelter and help. In the third act, he made preparation to recover the lost territories in India by making Kabul his base. In the final act, he got back the throne of Delhi in 1555 AD.
3. Malik Kafur was the most trusted general of Ala-ud-din-Khilji. He sent him on expedition to the south in 1308, which led to the capture of Warangal and Hoysala of Dwarasamudra dynasty were defeated, and accepted the sovereignty of Alauddin.
4. In 1581, Akbar promulgated a new religion known as Din-i-Ilahi. The aim of Akbar behind this religion is to establish a national religion which would be acceptable by both Hindu and Muslim. He mixed up the principles of all religions into the new one. It was more of a code or moral conduct than a religion.
5. During the period of 1540 to 1555 AD the Sher Shah Suri's family, known as the Sur Dynasty ruled over North India. Sher Shah introduced the rupiya as the standard mode of exchange.
6. Aurangzeb was born in 1618 in Dahod, Gujarat. He was commonly known as Aurangzeb Alamgir and by his imperial title Alamgir ("world conqueror" or "universe conqueror") and simply referred to as Aurangzeb was the sixth Mughal Emperor and ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent during some parts of his reign. His reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until his death in 1707.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. Mirza Nasir ud-din Baig Muhammad Khan Humayun or Humayun was the second Mughal Emperor. Like his father, Babur, he lost his kingdom early, but regained it. His life is divided into four dramas. In the first act, he struggled to maintain his kingdom as he fought Sher Shah Suri of Bihar and Bahadur Shah of Gujarat. In the second act, he was defeated by the Afghan Sher Shah, he became a king without a kingdom, wandering in Sindh, Rajasthan and Persia looking for shelter and help. In the third act, he made preparation to recover the lost territories in India by making Kabul his base. In the final act, he got back the throne of Delhi in 1555 AD.
2. Akbar was an orthodox Muslim to begin with and spent several hours everyday praying. He had been brought up in an atmosphere of liberal ideas. He began to believe in sulh-kul or peace of all and treated people of all religious faiths and all classes of society equally. He built a Hall of Worship called Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri, where he invited Muslim scholars and priests to discuss issues involving their religion.

In 1581, he promulgated a new religion known as Din-i-Ilahi. The aim of Akbar behind this religion is to establish a national religion which would be acceptable by both Hindu and Muslim. He mixed up the principles of all religions into the new one. It was more of a code or moral conduct than a religion. In this new religion there were no priests or rituals to perform. It discourages the Sati as well as the killing of animals for religious rituals.

3. Babur was one of the most illustrious men of his age. He was deeply learned in Persian and Arabic and wrote his autobiography called Baburnama or Tuzuk-i-Baburi, in Turkish, his mother tongue. He attacked on India five times and he won in the fifth time on Ibrahim Lodi and there from the foundation of the Mughal emperor.
4. Aurangzeb was born in 1618 in Dahod, Gujarat. He was commonly known as Aurangzeb Alamgir and by his imperial title Alamgir ("world conqueror" or "universe conqueror") and simply referred to as Aurangzeb was the sixth Mughal Emperor and ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent during some parts of his reign. His reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until his death in 1707. During his long reign, the empire reached the largest size. Between 1658–1681 AD, he dealt with North India and during 1682–1707 AD he remained in the Deccan. The Rajput revolted Jodhpur. In AD 1669, the Jats of Mathura revolted under the leadership of Gokula, were defeated but the Bundela Rajputs set up an independent state in eastern Malwa. Guru Tegh Bahadur and his son Guru Govind Singh made a Sikh discipline Sikh army known as Khalsa. They fought against the Aurangzeb to protect themselves and their religion.
5. In Mughal time, the emperor had the supreme power. He was the supreme of both the military and administrative set-up. The cabinet ministers helped Akbar in fulfilling the administrative duties on time. The cabinet consisted of several senior officers. The wazir, who was similar to a prime minister, was the principal advisor to the emperor. The diwan, who was in charge of finance and revenue, was similar to the finance minister. The Mir Bakshi was the paymaster of the imperial army. The qazi was the highest judicial head, next only to the emperor. The Khan-i-Saman was in charge of the royal household. The Mughal emperor had divided the empire into provinces or Subas and each headed by governor or subedar only for the administration purpose. The duties of the subedar are to maintain peace, fair justice, encourage agriculture, trade and industry. He is also the supreme military commander in the suba. Emperor also appointed the three ministers over the subedar to check the power of the subedar viz., Diwan, Mir Bakshi. These provinces were divided into sarkars or districts; each sarkar was consisted of several parganas, and several villages made up a pargana.

CHAPTER 5 : Monumental Architecture

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Somnath temple 2. Rajaraja Chola 3. Mughal Period 4. Grand Trunk Road
5. Taj Mahal.

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

- (i) The features of North Temple are –
 - The Nagara style temples have specific features like shikara.(ii) The temples have delicata carvings in the interior, while the exterior is simple and plain.
- Diwan-i-khas and Jodhabai palace are two buildings built by Akbar in Fatehpur Sikri.
- The temples of Orissa are Parshurama Temple, Vishnu Jagannath Temple, Mukteshwara temple, Rajarani temple.
- Gopurams are very big and ornamented with figures of Gods and scenes from mythology.
- Sheesh Mahal and Khwab Ghar are the two buildings made during the reign of Shah Jahan.
- Shah Jahan was as ‘Engineer King’.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

- Architecture is the process of planning, designing, and constructing buildings and other physical monuments. Due to this architecture they made various temples and mosque.
- The buildings of the Mughals periods were based on the Indo–Islamic style of the architecture. It is called the “Second Classical Age” after the “Guptas and the Golden period of Muslim Architecture”.
-

Nagara style	Central India
The Nagar style temples have some specific features like Shikara or the extended top was always covered with the Amaloka a big crown–like structure and then at the top there was the Kalasa or the ‘Pitcher’.	The Besar style temples have some specific features like double amalaka, one large and another small, places one over another.

- Cholas were excellent sculptors too. They had mastered in the art of making stone and bronze imgaes of God and Godess. The image of Natraja in bronze is a great master piece of Chola period.The bronze image are particularly known for their artistic value and fine polish.
- The Red Fort was the residence of the Mughal emperor for nearly 200 years, until 1857. It is located in the centre of Delhi and houses a number of museums. It was made of red sandstone and was a palace–fortress. It has a number of beautiful features like Diwan–i–Aam or the Hall of Public Audience in the Red Fort. It was commenced by Shah Jahan but completed by Auranzeb.
- Shah Jahan was also known as the Engineer King. He built many places, forts, buildings, gardems and mosques. Like Sheesh Mahal, Khwab Mahal, Taj Mahal, Moti Masjid, Jama Mashjid etc. He preferred marble to other stones. His buildings are slender, delicate and richly ornamented.
- Fatehpur sikri near Agra was the new capital of Akbar and his most ambitious project. The city had a places, houses, offices and religious buildings of red sandstone.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. The Turks and Afghans came with the new style of technique in the field of reign. But they had to employ hindu architects and craftsmen who introduce certain Hindu designs in the buildings. They brought with them the arts of western and central Asia, northern Africa and southwestern Europe. The mixing of different styles gave birth of art and architecture that came to be known as the Indo–Islamic style.
2. The temples of South India followed the Dravidian style of architecture. There are many distinct styles of architecture found in temples of south India, e.g. Shikhara of a pyramidal shape tower with several storeys in descending order. This Shikhara was usually built over the Garbhagriha on a square base. The construction of Gopurams or the gateways in almost all the direction are also the special features.
3. **Taj Mahal :** The Taj Mahal is an ivory–white marble tomb on the bank of the Yamuna river of Agra. The Taj Mahal was built in memory of Mumtaz Mahal, the most loved queen of Shah Jahan. The construction was started in 1631 and was completed after 22 years in 1653 AD at an estimated cost at the time to be around 32 million rupees. The tomb is situated in 42-acre land, which includes a mosque and a guest house. The construction project employed more than 20,000 workers under the guidance of Ustad Ahmad Lahauri.

Red Fort : The Red Fort was the residence of the Mughal emperor for nearly 200 years, until 1857. It is located in the centre of Delhi and houses a number of museums. It was made of red sandstone and was a palace–fortress. It has a number of beautiful features like Diwan–i–Aam or the Hall of Public Audience in the Red Fort. It was commenced by Shah Jahan but completed by Aurangzeb.

Jama Masjid : Jama Masjid is the largest Mosque in the country. The Jama Masjid mosque in Delhi of Fatehpur Sikri is the smaller version of the Jama Masjid. The Jama Masjid stands across the road in front of the Red Fort. Built between 1644 and 1658, Jama Masjid is one of the last architectural works of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. This mosque was built about ten lakh rupees. It is built of red sandstone on a raised plinth.

4. **The temples of south :** (i) Shore temple – Mamallapuram
(ii) Hoysaleswar temple – Halebid, Karnataka
(iii) Kailasanath temple – Kanchipuram
(iv) Brihadeshwara temple – Tanjore, Tamil nadu

The temples of north : (i) Sun temple – Konark
(ii) Mukteshwara temple – Puri
(iii) Jain temple of Dilwara – Mount Abu, Rajasthan
(iv) Somnath Temple – Rajasthan

5. Architecture reached its greatest height in Mughal Period. The buildings of the Mughals periods were based on the Indo–Islamic style of the architecture. It is called the “Second Classical Age” after the “Guptas and the Golden period of Muslim Architecture”. Most buildings were concentrated in North and north–west India in Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Allahabad.

H. Projects and Activities

Do yourself

CHAPTER 6 : Town, Traders and Craftspersons

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. three 2. Malabar coast 3. Tungabhadra 4. Tapti
5. Virupaksha, Vithala 6. Silk

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Court towns were the places where the king held his court.
2. The Capital city of Chola dynasty was an Thanjavur .
3. Virupaksha and Vithala are the two main temples of Hampi.
4. Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah made road between the port city and the capital city of Golconda.
5. Textiles is the famous craft or industry for which Surat is known now.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Court towns were the places where the king held his court. The most important towns are Lahore, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Thanjavur, Madhurai, Kanchi Badami and Dwarasamudra in South India.
2. Cotton textiles, ivory, pearls, sapphires, rubies, diamonds, Dhaka Muslin, Bidri work, and printed clothes material called calico are the most important items manufacture in India.
3. Indian traders mainly exports textiles. India had historical trade links with other empires of the world like Greece, Roman, Mesopotamian as well as Chinese.
4. Port towns are the towns situated on the bank of rivers. From this bank of river the goods are exported and imported from the one place to the another by the way of ship and through water. Various port towns are Hampi, Masulipatnam and Surat.
5. The crafts persons were goldsmiths, bronze smiths, black smiths, masons, carpenters, stone cutter, paper manufacturer, weavers, etc. Indian art and craft were patronised by the kings and the elite of the society.
6. Madhurai, Varanasi and Allahabad were believed to be holy places visited by Hindu from all over the country. Fatehpur Sikri and Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chishti at Ajmer had the tombs of Sufi saints and these are the pilgrim towns of Muslims. All these were the places of the pilgrims during the early period also and they are also going to worshipped as they are worshipped now.
7. Masulipatnam is situated on the Bay of Bengal on the river Krishna. The construction of a road from the port of the capital city of Golconda by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah contributed to its prosperity, for goods could be carried overland from Masulipatnam via Golconda to the bustling commercial centre at Surat in Gujarat. The British had set up a factory at Masulipatnam in AD 1633. The Dutch and French also set up a trading settlement at Masulipatnam. But eventually the power of the Dutch declined.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. Court towns were the places where the king held his court. The place often developed into a town. This was because, royal attendants, nobles, soldiers, officials, scholars and

entertainers settled in these towns. The most important court towns are Lahore, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Delhi in the North and Thanjavur, Madhurai, Kanchi Badami and Dwarasamudra in South India.

Temples have played a very important role in India. Many towns in the early India was developed only because of temples. Besides the place of worship they also served as economic, academic and administrative centres.

India is surrounded by seas on its three sides. India had historical trade links with other empires of the world like Greece, Roman, Mesopotamian as well as Chinese. Gujarat had a number of such trading towns and ports namely Cambay, Surat and Broach. Other important ports on the west coast were Goa, Cochin and Lahori Bander.

2. The main source of history for medieval period comes from the account of foreign travellers who came to India during this period. About twenty books of Alberuni, the memories of Ibn Batuta. He was a Moroccan traveller who accounted the important centres of trade and industry were Delhi, Jaipur, Lahore, Ahmedabad and Dhaka. The maps prepared by Hondui furnish useful information about trade towns of India. During the Mughal dynasty Agra, Masulipatnam, Ujjain, Surat, Chittagong, Hoogli, etc. were other important centres of trade.
3. **Taj Mahal :** The Taj Mahal is an ivory-white marble tomb on the bank of the Yamuna river of Agra. The Taj Mahal was built in memory of Mumtaz Mahal, the most loved queen of Shah Jahan. The construction was started in 1631 and was completed after 22 years in 1653 AD at an estimated cost at the time to be around 32 million rupees. The tomb is situated in 42-acre land, which includes a mosque and a guest house. The construction project employed more than 20,000 workers under the guidance of Ustad Ahmad Lahauri.

Red Fort : The Red Fort was the residence of the Mughal emperor for nearly 200 years, until 1857. It is located in the centre of Delhi and houses a number of museums. It was made of red sandstone and was a palace-fortress. It has a number of beautiful features like Diwan-i-Aam or the Hall of Public Audience in the Red Fort. It was commenced by Shah Jahan but completed by Aurangzeb.

Jama Masjid : Jama Masjid is the largest Mosque in the country. The Jama Masjid mosque in Delhi of Fatehpur Sikri is the smaller version of the Jama Masjid. The Jama Masjid stands across the road in front of the Red Fort. Built between 1644 and 1658, Jama Masjid is one of the last architectural works of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. This mosque was built about ten lakh rupees. It is built of red sandstone on a raised plinth.

4. Masulipatnam is situated on the Bay of Bengal on the river Krishna. It derived its name owing to the construction of a gateway to the town decorated with eyes of a fish also called the machili. It is located on the Coromandal Coast in Andhra Pradesh. It saw a flourishing eastern sea port during the time of the Satavahanas. Its importance was due to the fact that it was the major port city of the prosperous Golconda kingdom, which was part of the Bahamani empire. The British had set up a factory at Masulipatnam in AD 1633. The Dutch and French also set up a trading settlement at Masulipatnam. But eventually the power of the Dutch declined. There were also trade rivalries between the British and the French on this region. But after the second Karnatak War the French power seemed to be declined.
5. Surat is situated on the banks of the river Tapti. It is one of the western India's major ports and trading towns during the medieval period. In 1573 AD Surat fell to Akbar

after a prolonged siege. Under the Mughals, it rose to be the chief commercial city of India. It also had an Imperial Mint. The pilgrims to Mecca sailed mainly from this port. The wealth and prosperity of Surat reached its height under the Mughals. The textiles of Surat were famous for their cotton and silk fabrics. The gold zari work done here, called Surat Zari. West Asia and Europe was the market for this item of export. When the local artists came into the contract with the foreigners, fashions and designs underwent a change. It led to the adoption of different patterns and colours. Various other commodities such as Indigo, weapons, Jewellery, spices, butter, wheat, rice and also sugar were exported from Surat. The work of precious stone-cutting was specially developed at Surat.

CHAPTER 7 : Social Change : Mobile and Settled Communities

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Shias, Sunnis 2. Adivasis 3. Punjab 4. Tanda 5. Gondawana
6. Sukhapha

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Siyas and Sunni the two sects in which the Muslims are divided.
2. Tribe was an indigenous settlers adivasis (meaning original inhabitants), and their communities as tribes.
3. They exchanged ghee and wool with settled agriculturist for grain, cloth, utensils and other products.
4. Adivasis are also known as the indigenous people.
5. Cowherds and Shepherds was the occupation of Ahir tribe.
6. Their main problems was poverty, illiteracy and backwardness.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Sati Pratha refers to the practice or act of burning of a hindu widow on the funeral of her husband in-order to show her devotion as a true wife. The woman who performs such act is called a “Sati”.
2. The Bhils were one of the largest tribes of western India, The Gonds were the largest tribal group in India, and were located in Central India, Naga tribes lived in the mountains of North-East India. The Ahoms lived in present-day Assam, In South India, the Badagas were one of the largest native groups.
3. Nomadic pastoralists exchanged ghee and wool with settled agriculturist for grain, cloth, utensils and other products. Some times they even left their animals in the fields to obtain better fertility by natural methods.
4. The Gonds follow their own religion. Each Clan has its own deity called persapan. In the Bastar region Baradeo is an important deity. A form of Panchayat is found in the village. The Gonds usually obey customary rules regarding marriage and divorce.

Many of the petty crimes are settled by Panchayats. The new Panchayati Raj System has not been accepted by the Gonds.

5. The Hindus combined the vast majority of the population. Their social structure was knit around the caste system. The Hindu society was mainly divided into four types Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and the Shudras in order of rank and financial condition. There were many other mixed castes too. The Rajputs had become very powerful from 11th century onwards. They were known for their bravery and heroisms.
6. The most powerful of the Gond kingdoms was Garh Katanga which consisted of 70,000 villages. It was governed by Rani Durgawati on behalf of her minor son, Bir Narayan. She was a lady of great valour. The immense wealth of the kingdom attracted the Akbar's attention. He sent Asaf Khan, the Governor of the Eastern Provinces to conquer the kingdom. She fought very bravely but was defeated. She committed suicide in order to save her honour. Her son also died a soldier's death.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. During the early Medieval period, Anthropologists have divided the tribes according to their geographic regions, or their races, or by the languages they speak or by their economic activities or according to their religious beliefs. Tribal people were found in almost all regions of the subcontinents. The tribes in frontier region controlled the trade routes and forest resources. Some of the powerful tribes, whose influence extended over a large area were Khokhar in Punjab. Some of the prominent tribes were the Gondas, Bhils, Ahoms, Gujjaras, Banjaras and the Santhals.
2. The Banjaras were a tribe of nomads who moved out of Rajasthan and spread over most parts of the country. The people of the Ahir tribe were traditionally cowherds and shepherds. They were found in the Kutch area of western Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Nepal. Banjaras were the most important traders–nomads. Their caravans were called *tanda*. They were employed by the Delhi Sultans Alauddin Khilji to transport grain to the city markets. Jahangir also wrote in his memoirs that Banjaras carried grain on their bullocks and brought them to the city markets. They also transported grain for the Mughal Army during their military campaign.
3. The Ahoms are the main tribes in Assam in north–eastern India. They are part of the Shah tribe. One such subgroup is the Chaochang Ahoms mostly seen in Sibsagar region. The Assam tribe ruled much of Assam from the thirteenth century until the establishment of British rule in 1833 AD. They originated in the Chinese province of Yunnan and began migrating into Indo–China and northern Myanmar (formerly Burma) in the first century AD. The first prominent Ahom ruler was Sukhapha. In the earliest times, this regime in ancient historical literature is mentioned as Kamarupa, a state that had its capital at Pragjyotishpura (now Guwahati). Ancient Kamarupa included roughly the Brahmaputra valley, Bhutan, Rangpur region (now in Bangladesh) and Koch Bihar, in West Bengal. Assam was ruled by various dynasties, the Palas, Koches, Kachari's and Sutiya/Sadiya and there was constant warfare among these princes until the coming of the Ahoms in the thirteenth century.
4. The Gonds are one of the largest and most well–known tribal communities in India. The name 'Gond' is probably derived from the Telugu word 'Konda' meaning 'hill'. The name thus indicates the hilly region in which most of the Gonds live. Now-a-days, Gond settlements are scattered in Central India that include parts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Eastern Maharashtra, Northern Andhra Pradesh and Western Orissa.

Historically, the land of the Gonds is Gondawana or Garh–Katanga in Central India. The main language of Gonds is Gondi but many of them speak Hindi. They were first mentioned in the fourteenth century in Muslim Chronicle written by Abul Fazal. The Akbarnama (a chronicle of Akbar’s reign) talks about the existence of the Gond Kingdom of Garh Katanga that had 70,000 villages.

5. Most of the tribes always practice agriculture because of the availability of the land. As we can see that the Ahir tribe was the cowherds and shepherds and also the agriculture is the main occupation of the Gonds and they mainly grow maize, millets and pulses as monsoon crops and wheat, cotton, oilseeds as winter crops. Some of the Gonds practise ‘Shifting Agriculture’ even today.

(H) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

CHAPTER 8 : Religious Beliefs

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. ninth 2. adivasis 3. Virashaiva 4. Tulsidas 5. Din–i–Ilahim
6. Guru Granth Sahib

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Bhakti means a person’s loving devotion to his or her chosen deity.
2. The ‘Islam’ means submission to God’s will. It believes that there is one God, Allah.
3. Nayanmar began to spread the idea of love, devotion and service to a personal God. The Nayanmars worshipped Shiva.
4. Adivasis
5. Naam Japo, Kirat Karo and Vand Chakki are the three principles of Guru Nanak.
6. The founder of Islam was an Prophet Muhammad.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Bhakti saints believe in doing the good karm and get the best result from the god. They all worshipped for the different gods but the main aim of all the people or saints was the same. They all want to meet with the god by preaching other people also to find the great way of doing great work for the better humanity.
2. Shankaracharya was one of the greatest philosophers of India. He was born in a Kaladi in Kerala in the 8th century. He preached the ideas of advaita or principles of oneness of God, which is one regarded as the ultimate reality of Brahma.
3. (a) They believed in the oneness of God–God was one, despite many names.
(b) They believed in bhakti or total surrender and devotion to God.
(c) They believed in the equality of all human beings, God was inside every person.
(d) They believed that the easy way to realize God was through simple living, loving and serving others.

4. The main principles and teachings of Sufi Saints are (i) They emphasized love and devotion to God, (ii) They believed in one God. All people are his children, (iii) They believed that one can reach God through love and devotion and not through rituals, (iv) They taught that people should be kind towards fellow beings, (v) They composed the poems and prose to express their feelings to God, (vi) The Sufis called their gurus as pir and their disciple as Murids.
5. Guru Nanak was the founder of the Sikhism. Guru Nanak Principles are as follows : NaamJapo : Regularly chant God's true name –“Satnam Vahiguru, Kirat Karo : Work hard and earn an honest livelihood, Vand Chakki : Share with others and help the needy.” Sikha religion is based on his teachings.
6. **Suhrawardi Order** : This order was founded by Shaikh Bahauddi Zakaria Suhrawardi in India. He was a disciple of Shaikh Shihabuddin. This order was popular in Sind and Multan. Shaikh Bahauddin did not believe in modesty and asceticism.
Chisti Order : Moinuddin Chisti was the founder of the Chisti order in India. He was one of the most revered of the Sufi pirs. He devoted all his time of life for poor people. He felt that service of God meant service of humanity.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. Guru Nanak was the founder of the Sikhism. He was a great bhakti reformer of the medieval period. He emphasized the role of Guru for approaching God. Guru Nanak principles are as follows : Naam Japo, Kirat Koro, Vand Chakki. Guru Nanak composed Japji or the holy prayer. Before the death of twenty days. He had a big congregataion in Kartarpur for choosing the another Guru after his death. Guru Angad as his successor and become the second Sikh Guru. He compiled all his saying of Guru Nanak and added his own and he wrote Gurumokhi script. Guru Nanak was succeeded by the Nine Gurus–Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das, Guru Arjun Dev, Guru Hargobind, Guru Har Rai, Guru Harkishan, Guru Tegh Bahadur, and Guru Gobind Singhs.
2. Akbar was the great ruler and also had a liberal religious views. He, therefore, enjoyed the loyalty and affection of all sections of society. Akbar abolished jaziya tax. He used to talk with the leaders of various religious at one place called Ibadatkhana, where the views were exchanged without any fear. After a long time he found that all religions say the same thing. He introduced his own religion named Din-i-Ilahi, the followers of this religion was very small. But he never forced someone to accept it. The main aim of this religion was discouraged killing of animals for food and harsh punishment.
3. Despite the belonging to different parts of India, these saints had many things in common.
 - (a) They believed in the oneness of God–God was one, despite many names.
 - (b) They believed in bhakti or total surrender and devotion to God.
 - (c) They believed in the equality of all human beings, God was inside every person.
 - (d) They believed that the easy way to realize God was through simple living, loving and serving others.
 - (e) They denounced elaborate rituals in religion and spoke against superstitions.
 - (f) They believed in the presence of personal God who could be approached directly without the help of priests.
 - (g) They believed in the equality of all human beings, God was inside every person.
 - (h) They believed that people could pray to God in their own simple language and questioned the role of Sanskrit as the only language of prayer.

4. Guru Nanak was the founder of the Sikhism. He was a great Bhakti reformer of the medieval period. He was born in 1469 AD in Nankana Sahib, now in Pakistan. He lived at Kartarpur, now called Dera Baba Nanak. Guru Nanak was married and had two sons. Having been attracted to Sufism, he went on a long pilgrimage to Hindu and Muslim centres of worship. He also went to Sri Lanka, Mecca and Medina. Then he returned to Punjab and starting preaching of his doctrines. He worshipped God as Nirakar, i.e., without any physical form. He emphasized the role of Guru for approaching God. Guru Nanak Principles are as follows : Naam Japo : Regularly chant God's true name –“Satnam Vahiguru, Kirat Karo : Work hard and earn an honest livelihood, Vand Chakki : Share with others and help the needy.”
5. Kabir was the most powerful saint of the Bhakti Movement. He made the most earnest efforts to foster a spirit of harmony between Hinduism and Islam. He was impressed by the teachings of saint Ramananda and ultimately became his disciple. He adopted his father's profession. He believed that God is everywhere and in everything. He asked people to show their love to God by the helping or loving of God's creations. Kabir did not believe in the efficacy of rituals, or external formalities, either of Hinduism or Islam; to him the true means of salvation was Bhajan or devotional worship, together with the freedom of the soul from all sham, insincerity, hypocrisy and cruelty.

CHAPTER 9 : The Flowering of regional Culture

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. 22 2. literary 3. Abul Fazal 4. Akbar 5. Ghora and Sanam

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Culture refers to the customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular country, region or group.
2. Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Bengali, Rajasthani, Oriya and Assamese are the different languages flourished during the medieval period.
3. Pampa, Ponna and Ranna were the 'three Gems' of Kannada literature.
4. Dravidian was the oldest literature of the South Indian language
5. Basholi is a painting found in himalayan foothills, around the present day state of Himachal Pradesh. This region had developed their own unique style of paintings called Basholi.
6. Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Manipuri, Kucipudi, Kathak are the official dance forms of the medieval period.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Zia Nakshabi translated a Sanskrit book into Persian, the name of the book was Tutinama and Abul Fazl wrote the Ain-i-Akbari, and the Akbarnama, the biography of Akbar are the two famous works of Persian literature
2. Regional culture are the dissimilarity in language is related to dissimilarity in culture, which include art, architecture, literature, livelihood, patterns of social organization and religion.

3. The Sanskrit Ramayana was translated into Bangla by Krittivasa Ojha in AD 1498. Under Nusrat Shah's instruction. The Bangla version of the Mahabharata was prepared. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a great Bhakti saint of Bengal. Krishnadasa Kaviraja wrote a biography called Chaitanya Charitamrita in Bangla mixed with Sanskrit. So that Bengali language related with Sanskrit.
4. Shah Jahan were the devotee of paintings. These miniature paintings illustrated manuscripts containing historical works and poetry. The themes were depicted as scene of court, battle or hunting.
5. Folk art encompasses art produced from an indigenous culture or by peasants or other laboring tradespeople. Folk paintings include the Madhubani style that originated in Bihar, the Worli school of Maharashtra, and Pata of Orissa (Odisha).
6. Many temples were built in Bengal from the late fifteenth century onwards. Dance, music and other ceremonies were constructed in the temples. Many temples were made with the support of people belonging to the lower social groups, such as the Kolus and Kansaris. Later, many splendid temple structures came up having as many as four storeys.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. A number of languages such as Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Bengali, Rajasthani, Oriya and Assamese developed in different regions and flourished during the medieval period. From the 8th to 12th century AD, in North India, Sanskrit continued to be the language of the court. Most works of literature were also written in Sanskrit, like Jayadeva's Gita Govinda (12th century AD). In fact, Malayalam is one of the earliest examples of the use of a regional language in official records in the subcontinents. Gradually it becomes an official language. With the coming of the Turk and Afghans, two new languages developed in India—the Arabic and Persian. Sanskrit was replaced by Persian as the court language. People writing in Sanskrit lost the patronage of the rulers. The new language Urdu was developed in the medieval period.
2. Amir Khusrau lived in the court of Ala-ud-din Khalji. He was not only a poet but an expert musician also. He introduced many Persian Arabic ragas like Aiman, Ghora and Sanam in India. He is believed to have invented some of the musical instruments such as the Sitar, Tabla, and Dholak. He was also the originator of a popular musical style, Qawwali Khayal. The Mughal rulers also encouraged music.
3. The Palas over the reigns of Bengal and Bihar for nearly four centuries from the eighth to twelfth century. During the long period of their rule, they patronised education, literature, art and architecture. The Pala rulers patronised painters. Huge murals or wall paintings were made during this period. A number of books contain paintings illustrating events of those days. During the ruler of the Palas, books were written on all aspects of knowledge religions, philosophy, medicines, etc. The Sanskrit Ramayana was translated into Bangla by Krittivasa Ojha in AD 1498. Under Nusrat Shah's instruction the Bangla version of the Mahabharata was prepared. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a great Bhakti saint of Bengal. Bengal's contribution to music was also quite significant. Jayadeva's Gita Govinda is set to various ragas.
4. The Palas over the reigns of Bengal and Bihar for nearly four centuries from the eighth to twelfth century. The earliest form of the Bangla language could be seen in Charyapadas. It has 47 verses written by 23 poets, who lived between ninth and eleventh century.

5. Many temples were built in Bengal from the late fifteenth century onwards. Dance, music and other ceremonies were conducted in the temples. Many temples were made with the support of people belonging to the lower social groups, such as the Kolus and Kansaris. Later, many splendid temple structures came up having as many as four storeys.

(H) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

CHAPTER 10 : Rise of Independent States in the 18th Century

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. 1857 2. Murshid Quli Khan 3. Amber 4. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah
5. Shahji Bhosale

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Aurangzeb was the successors of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.
2. The later Mughals who ruled in India are : Bahadur shah zafar, Jahandhar Shah, Farrukh Siyar, Muhammed Shah, Ahmad Shah, Alamgir II, Shah Alam II, Akbar II, Bahadur Shah Zafar.
3. Nizam-ul-mulk Asaf Jah founded the state of Hyderabad.
4. Lahore was the capital city of Punjab under Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
5. A group of eight senior official or ministers are called ashtapradhan.
6. Maloji Raje Bhonsle was the grand father of Shivaji.

(E) Short Answer type questions :

1. The later Mughals are Bahadur Shah (1707–1712), Jahandar Shah (1712–1713), Farrukh Siyar (1713–1719), Muhammad Shah (1709–1748), Ahmad Shah (1748–1754), Alamgir II (1754–1759), Shah Alam II (1759–1806), Akbar II (1806–1837) and Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837–1857).
2. The provinces of old Mughals are – First : The Old Mughal provinces of Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad, which were powerful and quite independent, did not openly deny the authority of the Mughal Emperor, Second : The states of Watan Jagirs enjoyed more independence than the Old Mughal provinces. These included several Rajput principalities, Third : In this category, fall those states which asserted their freedom from Mughal rule after a long struggle. It includes the dominions of the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, etc.
3. Nizam-ul-mulk Asaf Jah, a noble of the Mughal empire was the governor of the Deccan. Later he became the wazir of the Mughal empire. He was one of the most powerful members at the court of the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar.
4. Shivaji maintained strict discipline in his army. Women or dancing girls were not allowed to accompany the army. The soldiers were asked not to harm women and children. The army mostly adopted the guerrilla mode of warfare. In this system of warfare, the army would suddenly attack the enemy and then quickly hide in the neighbouring jungles or hills.

5. Aurangzeb's religious policy caused discontent among the Sikhs. Guru Teg Bahadur was beheaded. The Mughals attacked the Fort of Anandpur in 1704 AD. Guru Gobind Singh fought heroically. His two sons Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh were bricked up alive when they refused to embrace Islam.
6. A Hindu king ruled over Mysore. Haider Ali, one of the officers of the army, staged a coup in 1761 AD and captured the throne of Mysore. He conquered many territories and consolidated the empire. Haider Ali was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan, who was a capable general. He modernized his army and also built a modern navy. The British looked upon him as their most dangerous enemy.

(F) Long Answer type questions :

1. The main reason for the decline of the mughals are as under :
 1. Continuous deterioration of land relations.
 2. Selfish conflict among nobles at the court.
 3. Emergence of the regional powers as successor states.
 4. Lack of initiative in modern weapons and technology.
 5. Aurangzeb's flawed and short-sighted Deccan Campaign.
2. The Emergence of New States takes place in the Eighteenth Century the Indian states can be divided into three categories :

First : The Old Mughal provinces of Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad, which were powerful and quite independent, did not openly deny the authority of the Mughal Emperor. **Second :** The states of Watan Jagirs enjoyed more independence than the Old Mughal provinces. These included several Rajput principalities. **Third :** In this category, fall those states which asserted their freedom from Mughal rule after a long struggle. It includes the dominions of the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, etc.
3. Shivaji was a great conqueror and a very good administrator. He was assisted by a group of eight senior officials or ministers. This group was called ashtapradhan. The most important among these ministers was the peshwa or prime minister. The chitnis was incharge of the letters sent and received by the king. Shivaji's kingdom was divided into a number of provinces. The provinces were further subdivided into parganas and villages. The village headman was known as patil. The village panchayat looked after the problems of the village. Shivaji maintained a very strong army. The senapati, a member of the ashtapradhan, looked after the army. The army included infantry, cavalry and even the artillery and the navy.
4. The province of Awadh constited of the area around Lucknow and Kanpur, Banaras and some areas near Allahabad. It was a prosperous region. It controlled the rich alluvial Ganga plains and the main trade route between North India and Bengal. In 1722 AD, Muhammad Amin Saadat Khan, a Persian Shia became the governor of Awadh. The Rohillas were Afghans from the mountainous North-west Frontier. The Afghans chief Muhammad Khan Bangash gained control over the region between Aligarh and Kanpur. He founded the independent state of Rohilkhand including the regions of Moradabad, Bijnor and Bareilly. The independent state of Bengal was founded by Murshid Quli Khan. He was first appointed by the Mughal emperor as its diwan and later elevated to be its governor. Nizam-ul-mulk Asaf jah, a noble of the Mughal empire was the governor of the Deccan. Later he became the wazir of the Mughal empire. He was one of the most powerful members at the court of the Mughal Emperor, Farrukh Siyar.

(H) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

GROGRAPHY

CHAPTER 11 : Geography: Our Environment

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Abiotic Environment 2. Organisms 3. Atmosphere 4. Biosphere
5. Plants 6. Human.

(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. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. What ever we see in our surroundings, are collectively called environment.
2. The Major component of Biotic environment are Water, air and Abiotic environment are Plants, Human beings.
3. Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere are the major domains of environment.
4. Hydrosphere refers to the water on the earth. Oceans, seas, lakes and rivers collectively known as the hydrosphere.
5. The human made environment are buildings, railway tracks, bridges and the socio-cultural environment.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. The environment are included into two types natural and human made environment. Natural environment consists of those elements that are provided by nature and the human made environment is that environment which is created by human beings when intertact with the natural environment.
2. The complex system of interactions between the organisms and their physical environment in a particular area is referred to as an ecosystem. Ecosystem has two components physical and chemical.
3. The environment can be divided into four spheres are (i) Lithosphere (ii) Biosphere (iii) Atmosphere (iv) Hydrosphere.
4. The atmosphere is important for us because the atmosphere acts as a thick blanket which protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.
5. The difference between the natural and man-made environment are Rocks, climate, soil, natural vegetation, wild environment life etc are the natural enviroment while road, building, bridges, socio-cultural environment are the man made environment.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. We study natural environment beacuse studying this environment we are going to observe the various changes takes place in our environment. This environment is very important beacuse without this we cannot survive on this earth and it is our duty to keep this environment clean and whose soever who destroy this we have to stop them becuae these natural environment is vary helpful for our future generation.

2. All organisms, whether belonging to the plant or animals kingdoms, interact with each other and are dependent on one another. Ecosystem is the system formed by interaction of all living things with one another and with the physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live linked by transfer of energy and material. Naturally environment has basically two components : Abiotic non-living and biotic living environment. **Abiotic environment** : Abiotic environment includes the world of living organisms. **For example** : Plants, animals, human being, insect etc. **Biotic Environment** : Biotic environment includes the world of non-living elements. **for example** : water, air, land etc.
3. Biosphere is the domain of life. It is a very narrow zone of the earth where lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere come into contact with each other. Plants, animals, humans and unicellular organisms are part of the biosphere. It provides nutrients and resources to 15 lakh different species or organisms living in it. It provides us favourable conditions for life. So it is very important for the human life to live on this earth.

(H) Projects and Activities :

Do yourself

CHAPTER 12 : Interior of the Earth

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. 4600 2. 5000°C 3. Crust 4. Aesthenosphere 5. Igneous
6. Adequate

(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. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c)

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

- The three layers of the earth are (a) Crust (b) Mantle (c) Core
- The crust is the topmost solid layer of the earth.
- The core is mainly made up of Nickel and iron so it is known as NIFE.
- The mantle is the second and below the crust which extends upto a depth of about 2900 km. is called mantle.
- Copper and Iron is the most common minerals found in the rocks.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

- The internal structure of the earth has been obtained by the man on the basis of indirect evidences. The earth has been divided into three main layers are Crust, Mantle, Core.
- The word 'igneous' is taken from the Latin word 'ignis' meaning fire. The igneous rocks are also known as primary rocks because they are believed to be the first rocks formed on the earth. These are formed by the cooling and solidification of the molten lava.

3. Difference between Intrusive rocks and igneous rocks are :

S. No.	Intrusive rocks	Igneous rocks
1.	Intrusive rocks are formed in different shapes from the solidification of magma at a great depth inside the earth. for example : granite and gabbro.	Extrusive rocks are found on the earth surface for example : rhyolite and basalt.

4. Rocks are very important and useful for us in many purposes like :

- Rocks provide building materials likes granite, sandstone and marble.
- Rocks with adequate mineral content are used in Industry.
- Chemicals found in some sedimentary rocks are used to make fertilizers.

5. The change in the type of rocks with in sedimentary igenious and metamorphic varieties in clouding the process of weathering and erosion, is called the rock cycle.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. The earth has been divided into three main layers :

- Crust
- Mantle
- Core

(i) **Crust** : The crust is the topmost solid layer of the earth. Its thickness varies from place to place. The average thickness of the oceanic crust is 5 kilometres, but that of the continental crust is of 31 kilometers. Maximum thickness of the crust is about 60 kilometres. It has two layers : the upper crust and the lower crust.

(ii) **Mantle** : The next layer below the crust, which extends upto a depth of about 2900 km is called the mantle. Its density varies from 3.5 to 5.5 gm/cm³. It consists of about 83% of the volume of the earth. It is made up of heavy elements like basalt, sodium, granite, magnesium, sulphur etc. But, the main elements of mantle are silicon and magnesium.

(iii) **Core** : The central part of the earth is known as core. It is innermost layer of the earth. Its extends from 2900 km to about 6400 km below the crust. The density of core varies from 9.9 to 13 gm/cm³. It consists of about 83% of the volume of the earth. The core is divided into two parts, the inner core and the outer core. The core is mainly made up of Nickel and Iron.

2. **Minerals and rocks** : Rocks in the earth's crust are made up of minerals and some other materials. They can be of different size, colour, and texture. There are thousands of minerals but most of the rocks are made up of a few specific minerals. Minerals have definite chemical compositions and physical characteristics. Rocks that contain minerals and which can give us metals, such as iron, copper and gold, are called ores.

The featurtes of rocks are –

- Rocks are aggregates of minerals that are essential for all living things.
- Rocks provide building materials like granite, sandstone and marble.
- Rocks with adequate mineral content are used in industry.
- Chemicals found in some sedimentary rocks are used to make fertilizers.
- Rock cycle is one of the nature's many life-cycles operating on the earth, which helps to keep the planet young.

3. The sedimentary rocks are also known as secondary rocks. Igneous rocks are exposed to the forces of nature such as water, wind and glaciers. These forces break the rock on the surface of the earth into small pieces. The small pieces turn to tiny particles with time. Tiny particles of rocks or 'sediments' are carried by these moving agents. Rivers, wind or glaciers can carry these small particles under water. These deposits usually occur in

layers. Rocks formed in this manner are called sedimentary rocks. Most of the sedimentary rocks are deposited in water bodies. Sandstone, shale, gravel and conglomerate are some of the examples of sedimentary rocks. Sedimentary rocks contain fossils also. Coal, natural gas and petroleum are found in sedimentary rocks.

4. (a) Mantle and Core

- (i) The layer of mantle below the crust while core is the central part of the earth.
- (ii) The density of mantle layer is varies from 3.5 to 5.5 gm/cm³ while the density of the core varies from 9.9 to 13 gm / cm³.
- (iii) Mantle layer consist of about 83% of the volume of the earth while core layer consist of about 17% of the volume of the earth.

(b) Difference between Sedimentary Rocks and Metamorphic Rocks are :

S.No	Sedimentary rock	Metamorphic rocks
1.	Most of the sediment any rocks are deposited in water bodies.	The rocks that have been changed from their original from due to pressure and great heat.
2.	Coal, natural gas and the petroleum are found in sedimentary rocks	Marble, mica, slate, granite schist are found in the metamorphic rocks.

(H) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

CHAPTER 13 : Our Changing Earth

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Pangaea 2. Endogenic processes 3. Earthquake 4. Fissure 5. Glaciers
6. Gradation

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

- 1. Earthquake is generated at a point, it is known as focus.
- 2. Lithospheric plates are made up of major and minor plates consisting of continents and ocean basins.
- 3. Shaking of the a earth caused due to forces of the earth's interior are called earthquakes.
- 4. The ends of the meander loop meet and it gets cut off from the river forming a lake. Such a lake formed from the erosion and deposition along the meanders of a river is called an ox-bow lake.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

- 1. Plates at our planet's surface move because of the intense heat in the Earth's core that causes molten rock in the mantle layer to move. It moves in a pattern called a convection cell that forms when warm material rises, cools, and eventually sink down.

2. Small, solid particles of material from rocks or organisms which are moved by water or wind is called erosion.

The process by which sediment settles out of the water or wind that is carrying it, and is deposited in a new location.

3. **Endogenic forces** : The process that act in the interior of the earth are called Endogenic processes.

Exogenic process : The forces which are working on the surface of the earth leading to the erosional and depositional features of wind, water and ice are known as exogenic processes.

4. **Difference between focus and epicentre are :**

S.No.	Focus	Epicentre
1.	The earthquakes is generated at a point known as focus	The pint where the shocks waves reach the surface first termed as the epicentre.

5. A dune is a hill of loose sand built by wind or the flow of water. Dunes occur in different shapes and sizes, formed by interaction with the flow of air or water. When the wind faces obstacles like hillocks, rocks or any raised ground, they deposit their load and result in building are called sand dunes.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. According to the mode of travel, earthquake waves are classified into three main types :

(a) **Primary Waves (P)** : The Primary waves are the first to arrive as they are the fastest.

These waves usually travel at a speed of about six km per second. These waves cause relatively small displacements.

(b) **Secondary Waves (S)** : The Secondary waves are the next to arrive. Their rate of movement is less than that of the P waves. These waves can't pass through liquid materials.

(c) **Long Waves (L)** : The surface waves are the last to arrive and travel over the surface of the earth. These waves are very powerful and cause most of the damage. These waves affect only the surface of the earth.

2. **Difference between Endogenetic and Exogenetic forces are :**

S.No.	Endogenetic forces	Exogenetic forces
1.	The word 'endogenic' is a combination of two words : 'endo', meaning 'within' and 'genic' means origin. The processes that act in the interior of the earth are called Endogenic Processes. These processes are, sometimes, as sudden forces and, at the other times as slow forces.	The word, 'exogenic' is derived from the two words : 'exo' meaning outside and 'genic' means origin. Forces which are working on the surface of the earth leading to the erosional and depositional features of wind, water and ice are known as exogenic processes. These forces are directly and indirectly affected by the sun's energy.

3. **Volcanoes** : A volcano is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten magma comes out from the interior of the earth.

Types of Volcanoes

- (a) Active Volcanoes : Active Volcanoes are those that have erupted recently. These are the main sources of hazards as they are live volcanoes, and are liable to erupt at any point of time. They constantly eject hot magma.
 - (b) Dormant Volcanoes : These volcanoes have erupted in early period of history. They are now quiet and calm, but may erupt again.
 - (c) Extinct Volcanoes : These volcanoes are dead and inactive. There is virtually no movement inside such structures. Mt Killimanjaro in Tanzania, Africa, shows no indication of future eruption.
4. Glaciers are slow moving rivers of ice. They consist of huge masses of ice blocks spread over several kilometres. Glacier is now defined as a mass of snow and ice formed by the considerable pressure and change of falling snow. Glacier moves, it erodes rocks and exposes the solid rock below. The valleys made by glaciers, therefore, have a flat bottom with steep sides and are called U-shaped valleys.

(H) Give reasons

1. According to the mode of travel, earthquake waves are classified into three main types :
 - (a) **Primary Waves (P)** : The Primary waves are the first to arrive as they are the fastest.
These waves usually travel at a speed of about six km per second. These waves cause relatively small displacements.
 - (b) **Secondary Waves (S)** : The Secondary waves are the next to arrive. Their rate of movement is less than that of the P waves. These waves can't pass through liquid materials.
 - (c) **Long Waves (L)** : The surface waves are the last to arrive and travel over the surface of the earth. These waves are very powerful and cause most of the damage. These waves affect only the surface of the earth.
2. The most active landform of grinding action of wind is the mushroom rock seen on sea coasts as well as in the desert regions.
3. When two caves approach one another from either side of a headland and unite, they originate an arch. In arch, only roof of the caves remains. When the roof of the sea arches break completely due to further erosion, the pillar-like feature left behind are called stacks.

(I) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

(J) Map Work

Do yourself

CHAPTER 14 : Composition and Structure of the Atmosphere

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. atmosphere 2. gases 3. Ozone 4. mesopause 5. lithosphere

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. The earth is surrounded by an envelop of air called atmosphere.
2. Nitrogen, Argon, Neon, Ozone, Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, Helium, Hydrogen are gases found in the atmosphere.
3. The five layers of atmosphere are (i) Troposphere (ii) Thermosphere (iii) Stratosphere (iv) Mesosphere (v) Exosphere
4. Green House Gas is a gas in an atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range.
5. The rate at which the temperature drops in 1°C per 165 m it is called laps rate.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. The atmosphere is very important for life on earth because it is not only supply of air and water to plants and animals but also protect us from the harmful rays from the sun.
2. (a) Nitrogen is the most abundant gas in the atmosphere, occupying 78% of the total volume of gases.
(b) Oxygen is essential for survival of the animals and humans. It is found in 21% in the atmosphere.
(c) Carbon dioxide is found in 0.03% in the atmosphere. It is very important for plants for the photosynthesis process.
(d) Ozone concentration in the atmosphere is about 0.00006% ozone protects us from the harmful effects of the sun ultraviolet rays.
3. The increase in the volume of carbon dioxide in the air raises temperature on the earth's surface is known as global warming. The cause are – Increase in CO₂ concentration, Depletion of Ozone layer, Deforestation, Rise in sea levels, Burning of Fossil Fuels and Population Increase.
4. The ozone layer is found in the stratosphere structure of the atmosphere. It plays a very important role it absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays and the ozone layer is being destroyed by the release of chlorofluoro carbon (CFCs) into the atmosphere.
5. The exosphere is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere. It merges with the inter-planetary space. In this layer the temperature increases rapidly because of solar radiation.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. The earth is surrounded by an envelope of air called atmosphere. The atmosphere is vital for life on the earth. It not only supplies air and water to plants and animals but also protects them from the harmful rays of the sun. The atmosphere plays a significant role in maintaining the temperature on the earth. It is held to the earth by the force of gravity.
2. There are many types of layers but some of them are described below –
 1. TROPOSPHERE – This is the layer of the atmosphere closest to the Earth's surface, extending up to about 10-15 km above the Earth's surface. It contains 75% of the atmosphere's mass. The troposphere is wider at the equator than at the poles. Temperature and pressure drops as you go higher up the troposphere.
 2. STRATOSPHERE – Ozone layer This layer lies directly above the troposphere and is about 35 km deep. It extends from about 15 to 50 km above the Earth's surface.
 3. MESOSPHERE – Directly above the stratosphere, extending from 50 to 80 km above the Earth's surface, the mesosphere is a cold layer where the temperature generally decreases with increasing altitude. Here in the mesosphere, the

atmosphere is very rarefied nevertheless thick enough to slow down meteors hurtling into the atmosphere, where they burn up, leaving fiery trails in the night sky.

4. **THERMOSPHERE** –The thermosphere extends from 80 km above the Earth's surface to outer space. The temperature is hot and may be as high as thousands of degrees as the few molecules that are present in the thermosphere receive extraordinary large amounts of energy from the Sun. However, the thermosphere would actually feel very cold to us because of the probability that these few molecules will hit our skin and transfer enough energy to cause appreciable heat is extremely low.

*(Diagram made with the help of teacher)

3. Differentiate between troposphere and stratosphere are :

S.No.	Troposphere	Stratosphere
1.	The troposphere is the lowest but the most important layer of the atmosphere.	Stratosphere lies a above the troposphere, extending up words to a height of about 50 km.
2.	It extends up to 18 km over the equator and 8 km over the poles.	In this layer the temperature increases with height after about first 20 km.
3.	It contains dense gases, water vapour and dust particles.	The ozone layer is found in this structure of atmosphere.

4. The importance of atmosphere are –

1. Atmosphere acts as a huge blanket that provides a protective shield against extreme heat.
2. It is responsible for the weather and climate phenomena occurring on the earth.
3. It also protects us against falling debris from space.
4. All the circulatory movements between lithosphere and hydrosphere pass through the atmosphere.
5. The atmosphere acts as a greenhouse by keeping the earth warm.
6. It protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays.
7. It gives us air to breathe.
8. It protects water from escaping into space through the process of hydrological cycle.

(H) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

CHAPTER 15 : Elements of Weather and Climate

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Weather 2. temperature 3. moisture 4. precipitation 5. Rainfall

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. The sun total of the current atmospheric conditions like temperature, humidity, wind and rainfall at any place is called weather.
2. The degree of hotness or coldness of air is called temperature.
3. Air has weight and it exerts its weight as pressure on the surface of the earth this weight of air is called atmospheric pressure.
4. Rain, snow, sleet or hail are the various form of precipitation.
5. Permanent winds blow from high pressure belts to low pressure belts in the same direction throughout the year. They blow over vast area of continents and oceans.
6. When the moisture bearing winds are forced to rise over a hill or mountain and shed the moisture in the form of rainfall called relief rainfall.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1.

S.No.	Weather	Climate
1.	State of atmosphere over a small area for a short period of time.	State of atmosphere over a large area, often a region and over a long period of time.
2.	It can change everyday.	It does not usually change much.

2. Weather and climate are controlled or influenced by certain elements. They are temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity and rainfall.

Temperature : The degree of hotness or coldness of air is called temperature. The sun is the main source of heat on the earth. The temperature on the surface of the sun is about 6000°C.

3. **Cyclone :** The cyclone is called a Super Cyclonic Storm. Cyclone is a small low pressure system winds blowing from the surrounding high pressure areas.

4. Condensation is the change of the physical state of matter from gas phase into liquid phase, and is the reverse of evaporation. The word most often refers to the water cycle. Main forms of condensations are Dew, Fog, and Clouds.

5. The winds blowing in the same direction throughout the year known as planetary winds. There are three types of planetary winds –

(a) **Trade windst :** These winds blow in the area extending between 30° N and 30° S known as the tropical zone.

(b) **The westerlies :** The westerlies winds blow in the temperate zones in a westerly direction in the both the hemisphere.

(c) **Polar winds :** There is a very high pressure over the poles because of extreme cold conditions.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. Weather and climate are controlled or influenced by certain elements. They are temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity and rainfall. They affect our atmosphere at a large scale. These are as follows :

Temperature : The degree of hotness or coldness of air is called temperature. The sun is the main source of heat on the earth. The temperature on the surface of the sun is

about 6000°C. The sun radiates heat in all directions. This heat is known as solar radiation or insolation.

Atmospheric Pressure : The second major element influencing weather and climate is atmospheric pressure. Air has weight and it exerts its weight as pressure on the surface of the earth. This weight of air is called atmospheric pressure.

Wind : Air always remains in motion. It moves vertically and horizontally. The vertically motion of air is called air current. The horizontally motion of air from regions of high pressure to regions of low pressure is called wind.

Moisture : The water vapour present in the atmosphere is called the moisture. The amount of moisture present in the air varies from place to place. Their concentration depends upon the temperature.

Precipitation : Precipitation is the process in which water vapour condenses in the air and returns to the earth surface. It may be in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail.

2. The second major element influencing weather and climate is atmospheric pressure. Air has weight and it exerts its weight as pressure on the surface of the earth. This weight of air is called atmospheric pressure. The air pressure is highest at sea level and decreases with height. Atmospheric pressure is measured by an instrument called, barometer. It is expressed in mb (millibar).

The Atmospheric pressure's significance for human beings –

Altitude : Atmospheric pressure decreases with altitude or height. As human being go higher, the layers of the atmosphere get thinner. This reduces the volume of air. This is the reason why the level of oxygen is low on high mountains.

Temperature : Air pressure is also affected by the temperature of the atmosphere. Cold air exerts greater pressure as it is heavier than hot air.

Moisture Content : Air laden with moisture is heavier, and therefore exerts more pressure, than dry air.

3. Difference between permanent winds and periodic winds are :

S. No.	Permanent winds	Periodic winds
1.	The winds blowing in the same direction throughout the year are known as Permanent Winds or Planetary Winds. They are called planetary winds because they blow in almost all parts of the globe. There are three types of planetary winds : Trade Winds, Westerlies and Polar Winds.	Winds which blow in a particular direction during a particular season are called seasonal winds. But they do not blow permanently like the planetary winds. Seasonal winds can change their direction suddenly or deflect from their original path because of seasonal variations in temperature or pressure.

4. There are three main types of rainfall – Convictional rainfall, Orographic rainfall and Cyclonic rainfall.

(a) **Convictional Rainfall :** Convictional rainfall is experienced everyday in the equatorial region where intense heating of the earth's surface takes place during day. Light air goes up and cools. This leads to condensation and formation of cumulus clouds. These clouds produce sudden and heavy rainfall called convictional rainfall.

- (b) **Orographic Rainfall** : It occurs when moisture bearing winds are forced to rise over a hill or mountain and shed its moisture in the form of rainfall. It is also called the relief rainfall.
- (c) **Cyclonic Rainfall** : Cyclonic rainfall is more common in the tropical and temperate zones. When warm and cold airs have different densities, they don't mix. In this case, the warm air rises up due to its light weight, while the cold air remains near the surface. or rising warm air condense and form clouds, which finally bring rainfall. this type of rainfall is known as the cyclonic or frontal rainfall.

CHAPTER 16 : Water It is Distribution and Circulation

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. water 2. wave height 3. waves 4. arctic ocean
5. ocean current 6. cold current

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. The earth is called the blue planet because 71% of the earth surface is covered by water.
2. Evaporation is the process of converting water into water vapour with the help of sun.
3. When the water droplets grow in size, they are unable to float in the air after that they falls from the sky in the form of rain, snow, hail or sleet, this process is called precipitation.
4. Waves, tides and ocean currents are the three types of movements of water in ocean.
5. A Tsunami is a series of huge waves caused by the shifting of large amounts of ocean water.
6. When the ocean water rises to its highest level and cover much of the shore called high tide.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. The realm of water is known as hydrosphere, water bodies include oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, ice-field and glaciers etc. On the earth most of water present in the form of oceans and seas being saline, it is not used for drinking. Fresh water is contained in rivers, ice-fields, lakes, ponds and glaciers.
2. The continuous cycle of water in nature that keeps the total amount of water on the earth constant is called water cycle. This cycle has neither a beginning nor an end. The processes involved in the water cycle are evaporation, condensation and precipitation.
3. Tides are useful for us in many ways :
 - (i) Tides are used to generate electricity. In France, Russia and China there are big power stations which generate electricity from tides.
 - (ii) Tidal actions help mix up nutrients and make coastal regions rich in marine life. Such regions are excellent fishing grounds.

- (iii) Tides keep the mouths of the rivers free of sediments by carrying the sediments far away into the sea.
4. Upward and downward movements of oceanic water are known as waves. These are formed by the wind blowing over the seas. Size and force of wave depend upon the speed and duration of the wind.
 5. When ocean water rises to its highest level and covers much of the shore, it is a high tide while when the water falls to its lowest level and recedes from the shore, it is a low tide. The pull of the sun and the moon tend to balance each other the high tides that occur then have the lowest height. These tides are called neap tides.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1.

S.No	Fresh Water	Saline Water
1.	Fresh water is water that has very little amount of salt dissolved in it.	Saline water is found in the large quantity in oceans and seas.
2.	Many living beings need fresh water to survive.	Many living beings do not need saline water to survive.
3.	It is used to drink	It is not used to drink
4.	30% of fresh water in the form of underground water.	The amount of salinity differs from place to place.

- 2. Water Cycle :** The continuous cycling of water in nature that keeps the total amount of water on the earth constant is called water cycle. This cycle has neither a beginning nor an end. The processes involved in the water cycle are evaporation, condensation and precipitation. Evaporation is very necessary for the water cycle because water from oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds rises into the atmosphere in gaseous state or water vapour. Water vapour collects in the sky in the form of clouds. So this evaporation is very important for water cycle.

During Condensation gaseous water converts into tiny water droplets or crystals of ice. These water droplets or ice crystals float in the air and form clouds and which help the water cycle to fulfill the water again and ready to come down.

During the Precipitation the water droplets grow in size, they are unable to float in the air. They fall from the sky in the form of rain, snow, hail, or sleet, this process is called precipitation. The rainwater runs into the sea from where it gets evaporated, thus completes the hydrological cycle. Hence hydrological cycle maintain continuous supply of fresh water to the rivers.

- 3.** The ocean water is not static, while it keeps moving from place to place. This movement is essential for our life also. Ocean water moves horizontally as well as vertically. The movement of ocean water takes place in three different ways : waves, tides and ocean currents.

Upward and downward movements of oceanic water are known as waves. These are caused by the winds blowing over the seas.

The water of the oceans rises and falls rhythmically twice a day. This movement of oceans is called a tide. Tides are caused due to the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun on the ocean water. The pull of the sun and the moon tend to balance each other the high tides that occur then have the lowest height. These tides are called neap tides.

The water on the surface of the oceans is constantly flowing in one direction from one place to another. These flowing movements of water in oceans are called ocean currents.

4. Tides are caused due to the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun on the ocean water. When ocean water rises to its highest level and covers much of the shore, it is a high tide while when the water falls to its lowest level and recedes from the shore, it is a low tide. Spring tides occur twice a month when the sun, the moon and the earth are lined up in a straight line, the sun's gravitational pull gets added to that of the moon. The tides then have a higher tidal range. During these times, the high tides are especially high and the low tides especially low. They occur on full moon and new moon days. When the moon is in first and last quarter, the sun and the moon make a right angle to the earth's centre. The pull of the sun and the moon tend to balance each other the high tides that occur then have the lowest height. These tides are called neap tides. There is usually a seven-day interval between spring tides and neap tides.
5. The water on the surface of the oceans is constantly flowing in one direction from one place to another. These flowing movements of water in oceans are called ocean currents. They are caused by differences in the temperature and salinity of water, by wind, solar heating and gravity. The streams contain a large quantity of water and move with a speed of 2 km to 10 km per hour. Ocean currents move in a clockwise direction in the Northern Hemisphere and in anti-clockwise direction in the Southern Hemisphere.

(H) Projects and Activites

Do yourself

CHAPTER 17 : Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. biosphere 2. Evergreen 3. Tropical deciduous 4. temperate evergreen
5. grassland 6. Tundra

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. The different types of natural vegetation are Forest, Grassland and Shrubs.
2. Tropical evergreen forest are very dense. The trees of these forest do not shed their leaves completely and have a large variety of plant species.
3. Temperate Grassland regions are called the granaries of the world.
4. Mahogany and Rosewood are two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest.
5. Mediterranean forests are also known as orchards of the earth.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Natural vegetation is the only place which has a green cover over it. Earth is a unique planet due to the presence of biosphere. Natural forests and wild animals are a part of

this biosphere. Our earth is special for it is the only place which has a green cover over it. This green cover, which we call natural vegetation,

2. Mediterranean forest are mostly found in areas around the Mediterranean sea in Europe, Africa and Asia. It is also known as the orchards of the world. They are also found outside the actual Mediterranean region in California in the USA, south west Africa and south-western parts of South America and South-west Australia.
3. Coniferous forests are found in the sub-polar and polar belt in the North, between 50°N to 70°N. They are found in the northern regions of Canada and Eurasia. These forests are also called Taiga. It is a Russian word, that means pure and untouched.
4. Temperate grasslands are found in the interior of continents. They occur between 40° to 50° latitudes in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres and spread over central Eurasia, North and South America and South Australia. In India, such grasslands are found in the high mountainous fields of the Himalayas.
5. Tundra vegetation is found in the cold desert regions of the Tundra. The Arctic tundra is mainly located around the North Pole while the Alpine Tundra can be found in the mountainous regions. Desert vegetarians are found in on the western Maugin of the continents. Sahara Kalahari and Nambia desert are found in Africa. Arabian deserts, Iranian desert and the Kalahari desert found in Asia and the Australian Desert.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. The various types of forests are –
 - (1) **Tropical evergreen forests :** These forests are found near the equator and in areas close to the tropics. Area between 5°N and 5°S latitudes is best for their growth. These areas are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year.
 - (2) **Tropical Deciduous Forests :** These forests abound in the monsoon regions of Asia in Central America and Northern Australia. The rainfall is less than in the evergreen regions but the temperature remains high.
 - (3) **Temperate Evergreen Forests :** Temperate evergreen forests grow between the mid-latitudinal coastal regions and experience a moderate climate. The rainfall in these forests is intense in the winters while the summers are mild and relatively dry.
 - (4) **Temperate Deciduous forests :** These forests are also found in temperate zone, but in these areas winter season is predominant. These are the regions that have moderate temperature and rainfall.
 - (5) **Mediterranean forests :** Mediterranean forests are mostly found in areas around the Mediterranean sea in Europe, Africa and Asia. They are also found outside the actual Mediterranean region in California in the USA, south west Africa and south-western parts of South America and South-west Australia.
 - (6) **Coniferous forests :** These forests are found in the sub-polar and polar belt in the North, between 50°N to 70°N. They are found in the northern regions of Canada and Eurasia. These forests are also called Taiga. It is a Russian word, that means pure and untouched.
 - (7) **Tropical grasslands :** These grasslands are found in a wide band on either side of the equator, between the tropical rainforest and desert biome. These are called Savanna region and have warm temperature throughout the year.
 - (8) **Temperate grasslands :** Temperate grasslands are found in the interior of continents. They occur between 40° to 50° latitudes in the Northern and Southern

Hemispheres and spread over central Eurasia, North and South America and South Australia.

(9) **Desert vegetation** : An area covered with sand where little or no rainfall takes place is called a desert. Most of the deserts of the world are found on the western margin of the continents. Desert may be hot or cold.

(10) **Tundra vegetation** : Tundra vegetation is found in the cold desert regions of the Tundra. The Tundra is a vast treeless plain in the Arctic regions where the subsoil is permanently frozen.

2.

S.No.	Tropical Evergreen Forest	Temperate Evergreen Forest
1.	These forests are found near the equator and in areas close to the tropics.	Temperate evergreen forests grow between the mid-latitudinal coastal regions and experience a moderate climate.
2.	The main regions that have such forests are the Amazon lowlands, also called selvas in South America, the Zaire Basin in Africa, West African Coastlands, Malaysia, Indonesia and other countries of South-East Asia	These are commonly found along the eastern boundaries of the continents like South-east USA, South China, Southern Japan and South-east Brazil.
3.	A large variety of plant species are found in these forests. Hardwood trees, which are commercially important like mahogany, rosewood, ebony etc. are found here.	The timber from hardwood trees is used for making furniture while the eucalyptus tree gives us eucalyptus oil.

S.No.	Tropical Grassland	Temperate Grassland
1.	These grasslands are found in a wide band on either side of the equator, between the tropical rainforest and desert biome.	Temperate grasslands are found in the interior of continents.
2.	They are well grown in the regions of moderate to low rainfall.	The grass is shorter and less coarse than in tropical grasslands. The short branch grasses are 30 cm to 60 cm high depending upon the amount of rainfall.
3.	The grasslands of the world support large herbivores. Giraffes, Deer, Zebras, Antelopes, Elephants, Lions, Leopards, Buffaloes and Wolves are found in the grasslands.	Bison, Buffaloes, antelopes, zebra, snakes and hyenas are some of the animals found in these grasslands.

3. Temperate grasslands are found in the interior of continents. They occur between 40° to 50° latitudes in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres and spread over central Eurasia, North and South America and South Australia. In India, such grasslands are found in the high mountainous fields of the Himalayas.

The chief characteristics are : The grass is shorter and less coarse than in tropical grasslands. The short branch grasses are 30 cm to 60 cm high depending upon the amount of rainfall. These are also known as the granaries of the world. Wheat and maize are grown on large farms in these regions. These areas lack in tall trees.

Wildlife : Bison, Buffaloes, antelopes, zebra, snakes and hyenas are some of the animals found in these grasslands. Wild buffaloes or bison used to be common in North America but cattle and sheep rearing has usurped their original habitat.

4. Natural vegetation and wildlife form our natural environment. Human beings have consciously altered the physical environment to fulfil their needs. This alteration in physical environment has caused loss of habitats of plants and animals. The growing human population has interfered with the natural processes and has changed the environment. Human activities like hunting, fishing, agriculture, lumbering, grazing and urbanization have adversely affected the bio-diversity in nature. Human beings have cleared many virgin lands like forests and grasslands for their own settlements, industries and agriculture. The roads have been provided through the forests and grasslands. Human beings have also damaged wildlife to a great extent as deforestation has caused destruction of natural habitat of wild animals.

(H) Give reasons

1. Animals have a thick fur and skin in polar region because it protects them from the acute cold. Animals like Seals, walrus, musk-oxen, arctic owls, polar bears and snow foxes are found here.
2. The type and thickness of vegetation change from place to place because the temperature, climate and weather conditions are different from region to region as a result vegetation changes.
3. The trees shed their leaves during a distinctive dry season to prevent moisture loss due to transpiration. The shedding season is spread over 6–8 weeks.

(I) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

(J) Map Work

Do yourself

CHAPTER 18 : Human Environment : Settlement, Transport and Communication

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Temporary settlement 2. Environment 3. Aviation 4. St. Lawrence seaway
5. Mass communication 6. Calcutta

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. In rural areas, people built houses of different shapes and sizes using materials best suited to the environment. Houses are built of locally available building materials like mud, mortar and clay with thatched roofs.

2. Mud, mortar and clay are materials used in building houses in rural areas.
3. There are four main means of transport are Roadways, Railways, Waterways and Airways.
4. The process of communicating with a large number of people is known as mass communication.
5. Internet is a global network of computers which not only provides information but also makes our life more comfortable.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Settlements are the areas where people build homes to live. The location where people construct buildings or develop a settlement is called a site. Settlements are the organized units of a number of people who make a living out of their surrounding environment.
2. Urban settlements can be classified into six types : Administrative cities, Defence cities, Cultural cities, Mining cities, Religious cities and Industrial cities.
 - (a) **Administrative Cities** : Administrative cities are those where the administrative activities related to a particular region or country are conducted.
 - (b) **Defence Cities** : Defence cities are cities where military activities take place.
 - (c) **Cultural and Educational Cities** : Urban settlements which are famous for culture, art and education are called cultural cities.
 - (d) **Mining Cities** : Cities where surface or underground mining is the most important function is called mining cities.
 - (e) **Religious Cities** : Religious cities as the name says are famous for religious activities.
 - (f) **Industrial Cities** : Cities where processing or manufacturing is the major activity are called industrial towns.
3. Waterways are another vital mode of transport which is both cost effective and reliable used for transporting bulk material over long distances. These serve the cheapest means of transport.
4. Communication is a process of conveying information, opinions or thoughts by speech, writing or signs. In the ancient times, messages were sent with the help of birds, blowing trumpets or beating drums. Today, besides telephones, teleprinters, fax machines, mobile phones and computers are the various means of communication.
5. Internet is a global network of computers which not only provides information but also makes our life more comfortable. It helps in booking of railways and air tickets and hotels. The communication network may be personal or at mass level.

(F) Long Answer type questions :

1. Settlements are areas where people build homes to live. The location where people construct buildings or develop a settlement is called a site. Settlements are the organized units of a number of people who make a living out of their surrounding environment. The different types of settlement are –

Temporary Settlement : The settlements which are occupied for a short period are called temporary settlements. People move from one place to another especially in search of food.

Permanent Settlement : The permanent settlements are those which are occupied for a long period of time. The actual piece of ground on which the settlement is built is called the site of that settlement.

Rural Settlement : Rural settlements are villages, where people depend on agriculture or agriculture-related occupations like fishing, dairy farming, animal husbandry, forestry and craft work. The people here depend largely on nature.

Urban Settlements : The settlements belong to cities or towns are called urban settlements. Urban settlement is also a complex structure of houses and roads but its appearance is quite different from that of a rural area.

2. There are five types of rural settlement are –

- (a) **Compact settlements** : The houses are built very close to each other and around a central point like a market in a compact settlement. This settlement is also known as a nucleated settlement.
- (b) **Scattered settlements** : The houses are built far from each other in a scattered settlement. This settlement is usually found in hilly, desert or forested areas.
- (c) **Circular settlements** : The houses are built around the water body giving the settlement a circular shape. Circular settlements are generally found in areas where the livelihood of people is dependent on a water body.
- (d) **Radial settlements** : Radial settlements are those where streets develop in every direction around a common point and give it a star-like appearance.
- (e) **Linear settlements** : A settlement where the houses are built along a transport route is called as linear settlement. These settlements are loosely connected.

3.

S.No.	Roadways	Air transport
1.	Roads play a vital role in our life by providing door-to-door services. It is the most common means of transport, particularly for covering short distances.	Air transport is developed in the early twentieth century. Air traffic is adversely affect by bad weather like fog.
2.	Roads may be metalled or unmetalled depending upon the level of development in a country.	Airport is the only mode of transport to reach the extremely remote and distant areas where roadways and railways cannot reach.
3.	It is the slowest but the cheapest means of transport.	It is the fastest but the most expensive means of transport.

4. **Inland Waterways** : Inland waterways are inside one’s own country. They are formed by the large and navigable canals, rivers and lakes. The St Lawrence seaway is one of the busiest inland waterways in the world. The Ganga, Brahmaputra river system in India, the river Nile in North Africa, the great lakes in North America, Rivers Seine and Loire in France, the Yangtze Kiang in China and the Irrawaddy in Myanmar are some of the famous and busiest inland waterways of the world.

5. Communication is a process of conveying information, opinions or thoughts by speech, writing or signs. In the ancient times, messages were sent with the help of birds, blowing trumpets or beating drums. Today, besides telephones, teleprinters, fax machines, mobile phones and computers are the various means of communication. In 1875 Graham Bell invented the telephone. Internet is a global network of computers which not only provides information but also makes our life more comfortable. It helps

in booking of railways and air tickets and hotels. The communication network may be personal or at mass level.

(H) Give reasons :

1. The world is shrinking because we can communicate with one another very easily like the other persons sitting next to us so we can say that the distance is decreasing and the world is shrinking.
2. Yes transportation and communication is acting as a lifeline because nothing can be going one place to another without the transportation and as well as any information cannot go without communication and which is very important part for good working of a country.

(I) Projects and Activities :

Do yourself

CHAPTER 19 : Life in the Tropical and the sub-tropical Regions

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Amazon 2. Rainfall 3. Ecuador 4. Sub-tropical region 5. Ganga-Brahmaputra basin
6. Agriculture

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. The latitudinal extend of Amazon basin is lies very close to equator between 10° north and 10° south and the Ganga Brahamapltra Basin lies in the sub-tropical region.
2. Amazon Basin is situated in Brazil and extended to westward Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela in South America.
3. Some of the tribes who have been exposed to modern ways of living, stay in grouped apartments-like houses called malocas.
4. Asom is the place where the one horned rhinoceros are found.
5. The Ganges river is joined by its tributaries like the Ghaghra, Son, Chambal, Gandak and Kosi.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. The Amazon Basin is vast, extending roughly from 10°N, to the Tropic of Capricorn at 23½°S. So it falls partly in the equatorial and partly in the tropical zone.
Location : The Amazon basin lies very close to the equator between 10° north and 10° south. The regions lying on this belt are also known as equatorial regions. Amazon Basin rises high in the Andes Mountains in Peru and drains into the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin lies in the sub-tropical region between 22°N and 30°S latitudes. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin occupies the central and eastern parts of the plains of northern India, and nearly the whole of Bangladesh. The climate of this basin is moderate climate with hot summer and cool winter.
3. The features of Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin are –

1. This basin is known for furious floods.
2. It is one of the largest river basins.
3. It stretches from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
4. Teak, sal, peepal, bamboo and banyan are some important trees found in this basin.
4. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is most densely populated because of the important fertile soil are sand, loam, clay and their combination such as sandy loam, silty, clay etc. Hence this soil is very important for agriculture purpose that's why it is densely populated.
5. Life in the Amazon basin has undergone a change after the discovery of the new world by Columbus in 1492. Life of the people in the Basin is changing slowly. Many Europeans settled in Columbus. With the development of transport most of the rainforest is accessible. The trans Amazon highway is the most important roadlink. It has made all parts of the forested region accessible.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. **Life in the Amazon Basin** – The river Amazon is the world's largest river in terms of volume of water. Amazon Basin is drained by the river Amazon, which is the most important river in South America.

Physiography : The Amazon Basin has the tallest and the densest forests. The Amazon is approximately 71,00 km long, from its source in Peru to its mouth in Atlantic Ocean. The Amazon drains the central part of this basin.

Climate : As the Amazon Basin lies directly on the equator, it experiences a very hot and wet climate throughout the year. The annual rainfall ranges between 130-450 cm.

Soil : Terra preta is a type of very dark, fertile manmade (anthropogenic) soil found in the Amazon Basin. It is also known as Amazonian dark earth or Indian black earth.

Flora and Fauna : The Amazon river basin has the largest variety of plant species on the earth and a rich source of flora and fauna. The tropical rainforests called 'Selvas' are found in the Amazon basin.

Minerals : Amazon Basin region is also rich in many types of minerals. The Serra dos Carajas region is rich in minerals. It has one of the richest reserves of iron ore in the world. It also has deposits of gold, copper, nickel, manganese, tin and bauxite.

People : The Amazon Basin is sparsely populated, Primitive tribes live in the core forests. The 'Amazonian Indians' are the original settlers of this region as they were called so by Columbus.

Occupation : The thick wet forests are not very suitable for habitation as life is quite difficult under the prevailing conditions. Most of the natives are tribals who make their living by hunting, fishing and gathering food or practising shifting cultivation.

2. **Amazon Basin :** As the Amazon Basin lies directly on the equator, it experiences a very hot and wet climate throughout the year. The annual rainfall ranges between 130-450 cm.

Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin : The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin has a moderate climate with hot summers and cool winters. The rainfall is concentrated for over four months from mid-June to September. During the rest of the year, only about 8% rainfall is received. Winter snowfall is experienced in the Shiwaliks. The Brahmaputra plain is one of the wettest regions in the world.

3. The thick wet forests are not very suitable for habitation as life is quite difficult under the prevailing conditions. Most of the natives are tribals who make their living by

hunting, fishing and gathering food or practising shifting cultivation. This type of cultivation is also called slash and burn cultivation, which is a form of shifting agriculture. They clear a patch of forests by cutting down and burning the trees. They then grow crops in the clearing, the ash from the burnt trees acting as fertilizer. They grow cassava, rice, maize beans and potatoes. Cassava is a staple food. Commercial crops include Cocoa, coffee, brazil nuts, blackpepper are growing in this region.

4. The Ganga–Brahmaputra basin supports a rich variety of wildlife. The animals found here include the one-horned rhinoceros, the Royal Bengal tiger, langoons, deer, monkeys and elephants. The Sunderban delta is the home of Royal Bengal tigers. It is now an endangered species. In the delta area crocodiles, alligators and a large variety of fish are found. The most popular varieties of fish found here are the catla, rohu and hilsa. Manas, Kaziranga (Assam), Banbasa (Uttarakhand) and Saeuska (Rajasthan) are the main wildlife sanctuaries of this region.

(H) Give reasons :

1. The sun's light could not reach on the surface because of the trees are so dense that they cannot pass the sunlight through them.
2. Paddy is the main crop while other crops grown are wheat, maize, sorghum, gram, pulses, millets, jute and sugarcane. Jute, tea and sugarcane are important commercial crops.

(I) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

(J) Map Work :

Do yourself

CHAPTER 20 : Life in the Temperate Regions

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. North America 2. Temperate grassland 3. Silos 4. Mural
5. Johannes burh 6. Sheep

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Sea of grass called the temperate grasslands of North America.
2. Prairies have extreme type of climate.
3. Home steads were the suitable word to the houses of the Prairies region found in the farms.
4. Maize, wheat, barley, oats are the main crops Velds.
5. Large cattle farms are called ranches.
6. Sheep rearing and Dairy farming are the two important occupations of the people of the Veld.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. The temperate grasslands called Prairies are situated in the mid-latitude belt between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) and the Arctic Circle (66.5°N) in the northern hemisphere. The Prairies are found both in USA and Canada and stretch from the rocky mountains to the great lakes.
2. The Prairies being located in the interior of the continent have extremes of climate. The winters are very severe, around -20°C and the summers are hot with temperature around 21°C. The range of temperature is one of the widest found in any region. Moderate rainfall occurs mostly in summers.
3. The most important occupations of the people here are cultivation and dairy farming. Due to immense natural resources and the use of advanced scientific methods in cultivation, these areas produce a surplus of wheat, and are known as the 'Wheat Basket of the World'.
4. The modern methods of animal rearing in the Prairies are the health of the animals who gives us various varieties of raw material and also the sheep rearing by modern way also help to take the wool in a very perfect manner.

5.

S.No.	Prairies Climatic	Velds Climatic
1.	The Prairies being located in the interior of the continent have extremes of climate.	The Velds have a mild climate with warm and dry temperature.
2.	The winters are very severe, around -20°C and the summers are hot with temperature around 21°C.	Temperature varies between 5°C and 25°C. Rainfall decreases from south to north and from east to west.
3.	Moderate rainfall occurs mostly in summers. There is occasional rainfall in winters.	December and January are the hottest months of velds.

6. Veld is also classified according to the character of the grassland e.g. Grass Veld, Bush Veld and Sand ... In fact the whole of Veld is known as Maize Triangle.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. The temperate grasslands of North America are called Prairies. The French word 'Prairie' means a meadow or grassland. These are extensive areas of dry land, devoid of vegetation. These grasslands are vast plains in central North America and the natural vegetation consists largely of perennial grasses. The Prairies cover parts of United States of America and parts of Canada.

Flora and Fauna : Vegetation consists mainly of grass and a few trees. Grassland vegetation can be classified into tall, mixed and short grass. This type of vegetation is also known as Parkland. The important animals of the region are the bison or the American buffalo, and the pronghorn. The cattle are reared mainly for milk products. In the western part sheep are reared for meat and wool. Many species of birds are also found here, such as the swallow.

2. The primary occupation of people here is sheep rearing, dairy farming and mining. Sheep rearing is the most important occupation of the people. The wool extracted from the Merino sheep and the Angora goat is popular worldwide. Merino sheep is a popular species and their wool is very warm. Merino wool is mostly exported. Dairy farming is

the next important occupation. Cattle are reared in the warm and rainy regions and the dairy products like butter, cheese are produced for both domestic supply and also for export.

3. The pararies are the tribes who lived by hunting and food gathering. The most important occupations of the people here are cultivation and dairy farming. Due to immense natural resources and the use of advanced scientific methods in cultivation, these areas produce a surplus of wheat, and are known as the 'Wheat Basket of the World'.

The veld's primary occupation of people is sheep rearing, dairy farming and mining. Sheep rearing is the most important occupation of the people.

In the relatively fertile areas, main crops are maize, wheat, barley, oats and potato are grown. Cash crops like tobacco, sugarcane and cotton are also grown.

4. The peoples occupation in veld is sheep rearing, dairy farming and mining. Sheep rearing is the most important occupation of the people. The wool extracted from the Merino sheep and the Angora goat is popular worldwide. Merino wool is mostly exported. The marino sheeps wool is so warm that it is also exported hence due to this there is an increase in the demand for the wool so the wool industry goibng tobe flourished.

(H) Give Reasonss

1. Due to immense natural resources and cultivation of a surplus wheat lwards to the granaries of the world.
2. Veld of South Africa gets moderate rainfall because elevation of the plateau and the presence of oceans on three sides.

(I) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

CHAPTER 21 : Life in the Deserts

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Ladakh 2. Sahara 3. Cotton 4. Shylok 5. Cold 6. Ladakh

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Deserts are regions of extreme temperatures and low rainfall, supports only sparse vegetation.
2. The hot Desert : Sahara, The cold Desert Ladakh are the two types of deserts in the world.
3. Bedouins and Tuaregs were the nomadic tribes of the Sahara desert.
4. Ladakh is located on the eastern side of the state Jammu and Kashmir.
5. Oasis referes to the place in a desert at which sufficient water is available for permanent plant growtyh and human settl;ement.

Desert are the region of extreme temperature and low rainfall and support only sparse vegetation.

6. Hemis the monasteries in Ladakh.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. The Hot Sahara desert is located in North Africa and it is the world's largest hot desert. It extends from the Atlantic coast in the west to the Red Sea in the east covering an area of 8.54 million sq. Km.
2. Oasis are the major noticeable features of the Sahara desert. Oasis refers to a place in a desert at which sufficient water is available for permanent plant growth and human settlement. It support people by providing them a water because in a desert only oasis is the place where any people get the water.
3. The common animals of this region are sheep, goat, camel, jackals, hyenas and foxes. The camel is the most important animal here. It is called 'the ship of the desert'. It is used for transportation across the desert and has large, soft, padded feet which do not sink into loose sand and sheep gives us wool and goat gives us milk and also the jackals and hyenas clean the desert by eating the dead animals.
4. The climate of Ladakh is continental type and is extremely cold and dry. Summer temperature is just about 0° and the night temperature below -30°C. In winter, it is freezing cold with temperature below -40°C almost all the time. It also experiences burning hot sunlight.
5. Natural environment of Ladakh is not suitable for human habitation. The total population of Leh district is 1.17 lakh. Another important town in Ladakh is Kargil which lies near the Line of Control facing Pakistan-administered Kashmir to the west, and the Kashmir valley to the south. The people of Ladakh are simple and hardworking. Most of them are Buddhist or Muslims. Islam and Buddhism are the two main religions of Ladakh.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. **The topography and the climate of the sahara desert are – Topography :** The surface of the Sahara is not a uniform plain. It includes gravel plains, highlands, plateaus with bare rocky surfaces and vast stretches of sand which cover about one-fourth of the desert. The Mt. Emikoussi in the Tibesti range is the highest point (3415 m) in the Sahara Desert. The lowest point lies 133 m below mean sea level in the Qattara Depression in Egypt.
Climate : The climate of the Sahara desert is hot and dry. The range of temperature during a day is also very high. While the days are very hot, the nights are severely cold. Al-Azizia in Libya records the highest temperature of 58°C. This radiant and scorching heat makes life difficult in Sahara desert.
2. The life of the people in the Sahara desert is undergoing change as they import most of their requirement from other countries. Many prehistoric sites have been discovered in Sahara. It is playing an active role in transforming the desert landscape once again. High buildings, super highways are also constructed in the Sahara desert. The opening of the Suez canal has linked the Sahara with the rest of the world. The traditional camel caravan routes are now used by trucks and motorcars, modern highways have been built along some of the caravan routes. The Nile serves as an inland waterways too. Airports were built at the chief oasis towns and at oil and gas fields.

- 3. Flora and Fauna of Ladakh :** The harsh climatic conditions do not support the growth of vegetation on a large scale. Grasses and shrubs grow on mountain slopes. Trees that grow in Ladakh are willow grooves, wild roses and poplars. In areas of water availability, people grow crops like barley, vegetables and fruits like apricots, apples and walnut. A wide variety of bird species can be found in Ladakh like robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, raven and hoopoe. Animals which can be found in the region include blue sheep, hare, mule, ibex, yak and wild goat, and several species of dogs.
4. The total population of Leh district is 1.17 lakh. Another important town in Ladakh is Kargil which lies near the Line of Control facing Pakistan-administered Kashmir to the west, and the Kashmir valley to the south. The people of Ladakh are simple and hardworking. Most of them are Buddhist or Muslims. Islam and Buddhism are the two main religions of Ladakh. The Buddhism spreads very early in the region. A number of ancient Buddhist monasteries, rock cut 'gompas' can be found in the area. Some other famous monasteries are Hemis, Shey, Thiksey and Lamayuru. Many Tibetans are also settled in this region. There are number of mosques and Buddhist monasteries with their conventional gompas. The winter season is also the time for annual festivals in the gompas.

(H) Give reasons :

1. Some nomadic tribes such as Bedouins and Tuaregs manage to survive in various parts of the Sahara desert. They use camel to cross the desert. The nomads wear long woolen robes called barracans for protection against the hot sun and stinging sandstorms.

(I) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

(J) Map Work :

Do yourself



SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

CHAPTER 22 : Social and Political Life : The Democracy

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Demokratis 2. Government 3. Aristocrats 4. Democracy
5. Majority

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

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

(D) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Democracy is a government by the people in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system.
2. According to Abraham Lincoln, "democracy is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."
3. Majority rule, Minority rights, Guarantee of basic human rights, Free and fair elections, Equality before the law, due process of law, Constitutional limits on government, Social, economic, and political pluralism, Values of tolerance, pragmatism, cooperation, and compromise are the key features of the government.
4. Some factors on the basis of which inequality is being practised in India are religions, caste, sex, colour and race.
5. Every person has access to all public places like malls, playground and markets because all persons have the right to use the public place.

(E) Short Answer type questions :

1. The word 'democracy' is derived from Greek Word 'demokratis' which means 'demos'-'the people' and 'kratia'-'power rule'. Democracy is government by the people in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system.
2. Difference between Absolute Monarchy and Constitutional Monarchy are :

S.No.	Absolute Monarchy	Constitutional Monarchy
1.	A form of government where the monarch rules unhindered, i.e., without any laws, constitution or legally organized opposition.	A government by or operating under an authoritative document (constitution) that sets forth the system of fundamental laws and principles that determines the nature, functions and limits of that government.

3. Equality is important in our country because all are the same no one in our country is big or small are the same. Equality is defined by our constitution as 'every citizen is equal before the law... Three reasons are – there shall be no discrimination by virtue of caste, sex, religion, wealth, etc'.

4. Universal Adult Franchise is a very important aspect of democratic societies. In a democratic country like India, every Indian adult who have the right to vote, and below the age of 18 years of age, exercise the right to vote, is called Universal Adult Franchise.
5. Constitutional rights and safeguards provided to the minorities in India. 1. ... 'liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship and 'equality of status and of opportunity.' ... instruction or religious worship in educational institutions' wholly maintained, recognized, or aided by the State.

(F) Long Answer type questions :

1. The word 'democracy' is derived from Greek Word 'demokratis' which means 'demos'— 'the people' and 'kratia'—'power rule'. These two words together mean "The people's power' or the 'Authority of the people'. Thus democracy is a form of government in which the common people have a power in their hands, typically through elected representatives. In the dictionary definition, "Democracy is government by the people in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system." In the phrase of Abraham Lincoln, "democracy is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."
2. To enjoy equality there should be justice. All persons are equal before the law :
 1. In a democracy all members are equal and also they have equal rights and responsibilities.
 2. The right to vote is given to all the adult persons of the country irrespective of caste, sex, religious, race and language.
 3. The government works under the framework of the constitution. In most cases, the democratic countries have a written constitution.
Justice and equality are the two pillars of democracy. Justice is to give each one what is due to him or her as a person. Equality is defined by our constitution as 'every citizen is equal before the law... there shall be no discrimination by virtue of caste, sex, religion, wealth, etc '.
3. (a) **Civil Right Movement** : Civil rights movements are a worldwide series of political movements for equality before the law, that peaked in the 1960s.
 - (b) **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** : Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, who belonged to Mahar caste fought for the rights of the Dalits. He did rigorous struggle for the equal recognition and respect for all the Dalit persons, which was a great challenge. Due to him only the Dalits persons get a government and prominent job in now a days. He was also considered as a leader of Dalits and untouchables. Such a situation affects our society. So there is always a rigorous struggle for the equal recognition and respect for all persons, which is a great challenge.

(G) Projects and Activities :

Do yourself

CHAPTER 23 : Institutional Representation of Democracy

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Citizen 2. Election 3. Election Commission 4. Educate
5. Election

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. The right to vote is enjoyed by every individual without any discrimination is called Universal Adult Franchise.
2. Elections are the process by which the citizens of a democracy select or choose their representatives. Election is a contest between various political parties.
3. Bhartiya Janta Party and Indian National Congress are the two political parties of India.
4. Two or more parties join together and stake their claim to form a government. This is called a coalition government.
5. These manifestos specify the programmes and policies which the parties will implement, if voted to power. The political parties bring out their election manifestoes on election.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Elections are important because of the following reasons :
 - (i) Elections throw up a variety of issues. The parties issue their election manifestoes which deal with problems faced by people and country at large.
 - (ii) It is a medium of peaceful change of government.
 - (iii) It also judges the performance of the government. If the work of the government is satisfactory, the people may again give the right of formation of the government to the same party. Otherwise, it may change the rulers.
 - (iv) Elections are the means of educating voters about problems that require thought and action to solve them.
2. A political party is a group of persons having the same political beliefs or ideology. A party's beliefs, policies and programmes are contained in their election manifesto.
Importance of Political Parties
 - (i) Parties conduct the election campaign and simplify the whole process of election. Without political parties, conducting elections would become very inconvenient. Elections to various bodies are usually held on party lines.
 - (ii) Political parties create the political interest in the country and educate the people. They bring order out of chaos of a multitude of voters.
 - (iii) Political parties serve to unite different segments of the society on common goals and attain power to form government on their behalf.
3. Difference between National Party and Regional Party are :

S. No.	National Party	Regional Party
1.	National party has an influence all over the country.	Regional party has influence in one state or a few states.
2.	National parties have their units all over the country.	Regional parties have their units all over the state.

3.	National parties always give priority to national issues.	Regional parties always emphasize on regional issues and try to influence a particular region.
4.	Examples of national parties are Indian National Congress, BJP, CPI and CPI (M).	Examples of regional parties are Telugu Desam, DMK, Shiv Sena, Akali Dal and AIADMK.

4. The two function of election commission are –
 1. It revises and updates the voters list.
 2. It allocates symbols of various political parties and independent candidates who contest the elections.
5. When two or more parties join together and stake their claim to form a government is known as coalition government. After the elections are over, the party that gets the largest number of seats in parliament or the state assembly, is invited to form the government by the president.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. Before the spread of education, the right to vote was determined on the basis of religion, irrespective of caste, race, education, property, language, sex, etc. But with the spread of education and democratic ideas, the right to vote is enjoyed by every individual without any discrimination, and this is called Universal Adult Franchise.

The advantages of Universal Adult Franchise are as follows :

- (i) It is based on political equality : It ensures political equality for all the members of a society. All citizens can participate in the process of government in a country without any discrimination. Every person has an equal say in the formation of the government.
- (ii) It establishes a true democratic government : If democracy stands for ‘government of the people, by the people and for the people’, then every citizen must have the right to vote.
- (iii) It makes the government accountable for what it did. If it does not work well, people can vote it out at the next election.

2.

S.No.	General Elections	Mid-term Elections	By-Elections
1.	These are held after the expiry of regular term of Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly. These are held at regular intervals of five years.	These are held as a consequence of the dissolution of Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly before the expiry of its term of five years.	Sometimes when a member of parliament or state legislature dies in office, or resigns, elections are held in his or her constituency before the completion of five years. This is called By-elections.

3. Election Procedure : In a vast country like India, it is not easy to hold elections. Its preparation requires sufficient time.

(1) To Fix Election Constituencies : For the purpose of elections to Lok Sabha and state Legislative Assembly, the each state is usually divided into a number of small units called constituencies.

- (2) **Preparation of Electoral Rolls :** Preparation of electoral rolls is the second stage of the electoral process. The official list that contains the names of all the qualified voters or people in a district who are entitled to vote, is known as the electoral roll.
 - (3) **Announcement of Election Dates :** Actual process of elections starts with the announcement of the dates for elections. Announcement of the elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly is made by the President and the Governor respectively.
 - (4) **Selection of Candidates by Political Parties and Filling of Nomination Papers :** Along with this, the Election Commission announces the last date for filling of Nomination Papers. Many political parties immediately start selecting their candidates for contesting the election.
 - (5) **Scrutiny :** The Returning Officer scrutinizes the papers and allows the candidates to contest the elections if they are found in order.
 - (6) **Publication of List of Candidates :** The Returning Officer publishes the list of contesting candidates.
 - (7) **Allotment of Symbols :** The Election Commission also allots symbols for the different political parties.
 - (8) **Election Manifestos :** The political parties bring out their election manifestoes. These manifestos specify the programmes and policies which the parties will implement, if voted to power.
 - (9) **Election Campaign :** The political parties are given 2 weeks to carry out their election campaign. The campaign starts after the final list of candidates is announced.
 - (10) **Polling :** On the appointed day, people go to the polling booth allotted to them, to cast their votes. On the basis of the names included in the electoral rolls, ballot papers are issued to the voters on which the names and election symbols of candidates are printed and there is a blank space before the name to affix the stamp.
4. A coalition government is always found in countries with many political parties. This is the case with many countries in Western Europe. An important feature of this system is that alliances are forged among a group of parties before the elections. This is known as a pre-poll alliance. The coalitions are based on their common ideology about certain policies. Coalition governments allow representation of various regional parties. However, decision making takes more time over certain issue because of different views of different party members.

Yes, I am agree with this statement because when two parties combined and made the governement they surely interchange there views and thoughts and due to which the perfect or smooth functioning of government takes place.

(H.) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

CHAPTER 24 : State government

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Twenty nine 2. Vidhan Sabha 3. Vidhan Parishad 4. Upper house
5. Governor

(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. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Vidhan Sabha and Vidha Parishad are the composition of state government.
2. Members of the Legislative Assembly is the full of MLA.
3. The executive power of the state is vested in the hands of Governor and all the executive action of the state has to be taken in the name of the Governor. The Governor is the constitutional head of a state.
4. In order to be elected a member of the Legislative Assembly one should have the following qualifications :
 - (i) He/She should be an Indian citizen.
 - (ii) He/She should not be less than 25 years of age.
 - (iii) He/She should not hold any office of profit.
 - (iv) Their names should be in the Voters List.
5. Privately owned hospitals and nursing homes. These are run by doctors for profits and hence charge alot more as compared to the rural healthcare services.
6. Vidhab Parishad is associated with making laws on certain issues in a state.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Vidhan Sabha consists of members who are directly elected on the basis of adult franchise. Registered voters of that constituency elect one leader from their constituency to represent them.
2. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly varies from state to state, depending upon the population of the state. However, the constitution outlines that the maximum size is not more than 500 members and the minimum not less than 60 memberof the legislative assembly.
3. The feature od the speaker of vidhan sabha are –
 - (i) He allocates time for various items on the agenda.
 - (ii) He may even suspend or expel members of the House for unruly behaviour.
 - (iii) He decides whether a Bill is a Money bill or an Ordinary Bill.
4. The discretionary power allows the Governor the freedom to judge what should be done in a particular situation. Other powers are :
 - (a) He can seek any information from the government about the working of various administrative departments.
 - (b) He can send back the bills passed by the State Legislature for reconsideration.
 - (c) He may reserve bill passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the President.
5. The Powers and Functions of the Chief Minister are –
 - (a) **Formation of the Cabinet :** The other ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the chief Minister.
 - (b) **Allocation of Portfolios :** Governor allocates portfolios to ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister; who also decides the seniority of the ministers in the cabinet.

(c) **Leader of the Legislative Assembly :** The Chief Minister is the leader of the Legislative Assembly of the State. On his advice the Governor exercises his functions in matters like summoning, proroguing or, if necessary, dissolving the Legislative Assembly.

(d) **Chief adviser to the Governor :** The Chief Minister is the chief adviser to the Governor.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. The members of the Vidhan Sabha are known as Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs). Registered voters of that constituency elect one leader from their constituency to represent them. The most important function of the Legislative Assembly is to act as the highest law making organ of the state.

Yes, the seats reserved for any class of people in the Vidhan Sabha.

2. State Legislative Council is the Upper House of the State Legislature. It is also called Vidhan Parishad. The Vidhan Parishad is the upper house in those states of India that have a bicameral legislature. As of 2014, seven (out of twenty-nine) states have a Legislative Council : Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

3. The powers of the Governor are similar to those of the President. He exercises executive, legislative, judicial and discretionary powers. He is answerable to the President and on many occasions executes the orders of the President.

(1) **Executive Powers :** The Governor is the executive head of the state and all executive actions of the State are carried out in the name of the Governor.

(2) **Legislative Powers :** The Governor is a part of the State Legislature. He has the power to :

(a) Address the first session of the state legislature after the general elections.

(b) Send messages to the state legislature on bills pending before it.

(3) **Financial powers :** He ensures that the budget of the state is laid before the state legislature every year. All money bills can be introduced in the state legislature only on the recommendation of the Governor.

(4) **Judicial powers :** The Governor is consulted by the President while appointing the Chief Justice and judges of the state High Court.

(5) **Discretionary powers :** Discretionary power allows the Governor the freedom to judge what should be done in a particular situation.

(a) He can seek any information from the government about the working of various administrative departments.

(b) He can send back the bills passed by the State Legislature for reconsideration.

(c) He may reserve bill passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the President.

4. The purpose of making laws is to provide good government to the people. The proposal to make a law is presented in the form of a bill in the legislature. There are three stages involved in the passage of a Bill. We call them 'Three Readings of a Bill'. The first reading covers the introduction of the Bill. The member or minister who introduces the Bill, has to take permission from the speaker of the house.

The second reading consists of a general discussion on the Bill in the House. The House may refer it to the select committee. The committee presents its report to the House.

The House then considers the Bill, clause by clause. After the second reading, the Bill is

referred to different committees. After the bill has been sent back to the House, the detailed discussion of the bill takes place. If it is passed by the House, the Third Reading of the bill takes place. This stage is a mere formality. Once the bill is passed, it is sent to the Vidhan Parishad where a similar process is followed. If 30 days pass by or the Bill is rejected by the Vidhan Parishad, it is considered as passed by both the Houses and is sent to the Governor for his assent. After the Governor signs the Bill, it becomes a law. A governor has no powers to reject a bill. However, he or she can send it back to the House of its origin with suggestions for change.

5. Powers and Functions of the Chief Minister

- (a) **Formation of the Cabinet :** The other ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the chief Minister.
- (b) **Allocation of Portfolios :** Governor allocates portfolios to ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister; who also decides the seniority of the ministers in the cabinet.
- (c) **Leader of the Legislative Assembly :** The Chief Minister is the leader of the Legislative Assembly of the State. On his advice the Governor exercises his functions in matters like summoning, proroguing or, if necessary, dissolving the Legislative Assembly.
- (d) **Chief adviser to the Governor :** The Chief Minister is the chief adviser to the Governor.

CHAPTER 25 : Media and Democracy

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Democracy 2. Radio 3. Communication 4. Advertising
5. Advertisement

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

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

(D) Match the following :

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. The media plays a significant role in democracy. Media provides us the complete and latest information about the important events taking place around us.
2. Television and Radio are the two things that are included in the electronic media.
3. 15 June 2005 was the day when the right to information comes into existence.
4. Advertisement
5. Social and commercial advertising are the two types of advertising.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Media and democracy are complementary to each other. Media plays a very significant role in providing information about everything that is happening in a democratic country and keeps the people alert and agile. Media keeps a close eye on democracy.
2. Communication refers to the exchange of thoughts, messages or information. There are various means of communication like newspapers, magazine, radio, television and internet and reach out to huge masses.
3. The Right to Information movement which began in the state of Rajasthan in the 1990s. The people who were employed in public works, were being denied their full wages. A movement demanding the right to information began when the people of Rajasthan

strongly felt the need to look into documents related to public works. Later, an NGO, named the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) raised the people's issue. It aimed to get all documents related to public works. The MKSS organized public awareness dharnas, campaigns etc.

4. When advertising is done for non-commercial purposes, (i.e., when no financial gains are expected) and is used instead to educate, inform or motivate the public, it is called social advertising. It includes advertising for social issues like energy conservation, public health, national integration, deforestation, etc.
5. Advertising persuades people to buy products which they do not need. It multiplies the needs of people. People are encouraged to buy even those products which are harmful to their health. Cold drinks have harmful effects on children's health.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. Media plays a significant role in a democracy. Communication has assumed great importance in the modern world. This is all the more true of a democracy, where the power lies with the people. In a democracy, it is very important that citizens be aware and well informed. Democracy and media are co-related. These two are the major elements which have played a critical role in political development in the last century or more. Democratic process like elections and several other movements were mobilized by people's participation and efficient role played by media. It serves as a link between the government and the citizens.
2. We think media creates public opinion because media is the one who goes to the general people and also takes their views on the various topics and transfers the information to the government in the form of print media or electronic media. The government should overlook all the problems which they face in the daily life only with the help of the media.
3. Commercial advertising is done for producing a particular product. It is done on a large-scale to promote consumerism. A product is promoted by using different methods of mass media such as newspapers, radio, television, magazines and journals to attract the consumers. It is linked with buyers and sellers. Commercial advertising can further be divided into product advertising, classified advertising, industrial advertising and institutional advertising.
4. The Advantages of Advertising are
 1. With advertisement, any one can show its product to the public and can sell it in the market.
 2. Advertisement increases the demand for goods and services.
 3. Advertisement brings product information to consumer about the quality and price of goods, which makes purchasing easy for the consumer.
 4. Through advertisement, the manufacturer can sell the goods directly to the consumers without depending on the middle-men, eliminating the middle men's charges.

(H) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

CHAPTER 26 : Unpacking Gender

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Gender 2. Family 3. 37 Percent 4. Family 5. Family
6. 1978

(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. (f) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b)

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. Women works such as sweeping, cleaning, washing clothes and dishes, cooking, looking after young children, elderly or sick people.
2. Double burden of woman's work says that they have to do their house as well as other out sides work.
3. They were brought up and socialized differently. Men would go out to hunt and women would stay at home to look after their children and domestic affairs.
Girls are generally expected to get out with the housework, while boys expected to run errands for the family, like going to the local grocery shop.
4. Boys usually plays with cricket or other outside games and girls usually plays indoor games and or played with doll.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Gender inequality refers to the gender based inequality against women. Women are often denied their social, cultural, economic, and political rights leading to a decline in the condition of women.
2. Stereotype can be termed as an image or idea of a particular type of person or thing that has become fixed through being widely held.
3. The devaluation of women's work is not seen inside the house only. Many parents do not encourage their daughter to take up jobs that were thought to be meant only for males. Neither could they serve in the army. The women were paid lesser wages as compared to men for the same amount of work. Sexual harassment of women at work places is common.
4. Child marriage is also result in gender inequaility. When a girl is married at an early age, she is ignorant and uneducated. This makes her lead a life of dependency that creates gender inequality.
5. Men and boys do not do the house hold work because it is our social tendency that the household work is only done by the females of the house. Yes i think they should do the household work because there is equality between both male and female. The reason behind this is that if a women can do the outside work then why man cant do the household work.
6. To remove some of these inequalities, 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were passed in 1993 to provide 33% reservation to women in Panchayati and urban local bodies. These Amendments to the Indian Constitution, as a policy of affirmative action, served as a major breakthrough in ensuring women's equal access and increased

participation in political arena is rapidly empowering women. This has boosted their confidence, changed perceptions regarding their contributions made to the society and improved their status and position.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. The roles men and women play or the work they do within and outside the home, are not valued equally because in some places of work, women were discriminated against the men. The women were paid lesser wages as compared to men for the same amount of work. Also women faced the Sexual harassment work places is common problem for them but the men do not need to face any kind of problem while outside as compared to women.
2. The gender plays an important role in the social and economic lives of the people. Men and women are two poles on which the whole set up of society depends. It means that the strength of the society depends upon the quality and strength of these two poles. If any pole gets damaged or becomes weak, then the whole structure shall be doomed to collapse.
3. **Child Marriage :** Child marriage is also result in gender inequality. When a girl is married at an early age, she is ignorant and uneducated. This makes her lead a life of dependency that creates gender inequality.

Dowry System : The dowry system is a social evil. It is prevalent in all parts of India and almost in all the countries of the world. The birth of a girl child is considered a liability in the family due to this system. At the time of her marriage, the parents have to face huge demands of dowry when they search for a well-settled boy. If the parents are unable to fulfil the demands, the bride has to face mental and physical tortures.

4. The following various legislations contain several rights and safeguards for women :
 1. The Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Acts provide that one-third of the seats must be reserved for women.
 2. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act (1987) provides for the more effective prevention of the commission of sati and its glorification on women.
 3. The Dowry Prohibition Act (1961) prohibits the giving or taking of dowry at or before or any time after the marriage from women.
 4. The Equal Remuneration Act (1976) provides for payment of equal remuneration to both men and women workers for same work or work of a similar nature. It also prevents discrimination on the ground of sex, against women in recruitment and service conditions.
 5. Indian Penal Code (1860) contains provisions to protect Indian women from dowry death, rape, kidnapping, cruelty and other offences.

CHAPTER 27 : Market Around Us

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Producers 2. Consumers 3. Wholeseller 4. Consumer
5. Wholesaler 6. Exporter

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. A market may be defined as a place where the buyers and sellers meet and conduct buying and selling activities.
2. Shopping malls and super markets are very big, usually air-conditioned, shopping complexes that have shops selling a variety of goods and services.
3. A retailer is a reseller who obtains product from wholeseller in order to sell it to ultimate consumer.
4. We cannot buy directly from producer because he sells the product in large quantity.
5. neighbourhood shops are very helpful for us. We may buy milk from the dairy, groceries from departmental stores, stationery and medicines from shops in a very less time.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. Retail market is defined as selling products to consumers for their personal use. A retailer is a reseller who obtains product from one party in order to sell it to another. A retailer buys goods from the people who manufacture them. He also buys them from the wholesalers. Retailers sell different kinds of goods to the people.
2. **Factors Influencing Market trends :** There are a number of factors that influence the access of people to the market :
 - (1) **Availability of Goods and Services :** The availability of different things in a single market is the most important factor which affects people's access to the market. We need sugar, bread, jam, clothes, magazines, medicines, books, gifts, cosmetics etc. in our daily lives. We buy them from the market.
 - (2) **Convenience :** Consumers always prefer their convenience. They try to get their household things from the nearby markets. It saves their time and carriage charges. They also prefer to go the selective section of market in order to save their time spend on the selection of things.
 - (3) **Credit :** There should be availability of loans to purchase goods. This induces the consumers to purchase the goods and make the market accessible to them.
 - (4) **Quality :** The consumer always demands a good quality product or service for price paid by him. We buy the goods from a shop. If the quality is bad, we do not buy from that shop again. If the quality of a product or service is good, we visit those shops again and again. There should be no compromise with quality.
3. Shopping malls and super markets are very big, usually air-conditioned, shopping complexes that have shops selling a variety of goods and services. Shopping mall is an enclosed shopping space. This is usually a large building with many floors that has shops, restaurants and, at times, even a cinema theatre. The shopping malls are developing very fast in metropolitan cities. They are usually established by the owners of the building. They have shops selling various products. They draw huge crowd but things are very expensive at such places.
4. Shopping malls have shops selling various products. They draw huge crowd but things are very expensive at such places. The shops are very neat and tidy. Shopping malls generally established in a metropolitan cities.
5. A chain of markets is formed starting from wholesale markets to retail shop owners who sell directly to the consumers.

Channel of Distribution

Producer → Wholesaler → Retailer → Consumer

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. Buying and selling can take place without going to a market place. Buying can be possible because the new trend of e-commerce or internet shopping is going on. Internet shopping takes place when we order something with the help of internet and without going to the market place is known as Internet shopping.
This type of shopping saves the much more time and also saves the cost of going to the market and also offers goods at a great deal.
2. The various types of markets are –
 1. Retail Market : Retailing is defined as selling products to consumers for their personal use. A retailer is a reseller who obtains product from one party in order to sell it to another. A retailer buys goods from the people who manufacture them. He also buys them from the wholesalers. Retailers sell different kinds of goods to the people.
 - (a) **Weekly Markets** : A weekly market is so called because it is held on a specific day of the week. Weekly markets do not have permanent shops.
 - (b) **Shops in the Neighbourhood** : We have seen that the weekly markets offer a variety of goods. However, we also buy things from other kinds of markets. There are many shops that sell goods and services in our neighbourhoods. We may buy milk from the dairy, groceries from departmental stores, stationery and medicines from other shops.
 - (c) **Shopping Malls and Super Markets** : Shopping malls and super markets are very big, usually air-conditioned, shopping complexes that have shops selling a variety of goods and services. Shopping mall is an enclosed shopping space. This is usually a large building with many floors that has shops, restaurants and, at times, even a cinema theatre.
3. The large farmer sells their cotton in the whole sale market or the place decided by the government. These big farmers get many benefits to deliver their cotton crop at that place which is fixed by the government. Yes there is different situation in case of the small and poor farmer because due to the less crop they can't go to that place which is fixed by the government so they have to sell their products in the local market hence it results in low cost or money received in favour of the crop which is not good at all so government should do something for the poor and small farmers.
4. The worker does not get a fair remuneration in India because the workers are exploited in the India and the big merchant took the work at a very cheap wage rate and also does not provide the wage on time and due to this the condition of the labour goes worst from day to day. So the Indian government also issued some rules which protect the labour from the less wage rate by giving the minimum wage rate limit.

(H) Projects and Activities

Do yourself

CHAPTER 28 : Struggle for Equality

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Country 2. Equality 3. 1993 4. Constitution 5. 1964

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

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

(E) Very Short Answer type questions :

1. The bases on which there is inequality was caste, religion, sex and language.
2. People living in India are so unequal because India faces a lot of region, language change.
3. The main purpose was the rights of fishing in the Tawa reservoir were given to private contractors by the government in the year 1994.
4. The TMS has also begun giving loans to the fishworkers for repair of nets and buying new nets and hence brought about a tremendous change in the lives of the fishworkers.
5. Madhy Pradesh was the state where Tawa Matsya Sangh was started.

(F) Short Answer type questions :

1. The constitution of a country is a document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow. Our constitution seeks to secure to all citizens : Justice, Liberty and Equality. The Constitution ensures equality before the law. It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex. The Constitution provides equality of opportunity in matters of education and employment.
2. The impact of TMS held when the government, made a committee which finally granted to the villagers their fishing rights in the Tawa Reservoir. The committee recommended that the villagers should be given the fishing rights for their livelihood and a cooperative society was set up which bought the catch from the fishworkers at a fair price. This resulted in a three – fold increase in the earnings of the fishworkers. The TMS has also begun giving loans to the fishworkers for repair of nets and buying new nets and hence brought about a tremendous change in the lives of the fishworkers.
3. Tawa Matsya Sangh formed because when the rights of fishing in the Tawa reservoir were given to private contractors by the government in the year 1994. These contractors drove away the local people in order to get cheap labour from outside. At this point the villagers united and decided to set up an organization for protecting their rights. This led to the formation of the Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS).
4. The term 'Constitution – a living document' means that it is a document that does not exist merely on paper but in reality also. The provisions of the Constitution regarding equality were actually implemented as a result of their united protests.

(G) Long Answer type questions :

1. The struggle for equality took place from the Rosa Parks, seated in a segregated bus, refused to give up her seat to a white man. The bus driver called a police and was arrested. Such an injustice made Martin Luther King, Jr act in defence of the Blacks. For 381 days he led the bus boycott movement at Montgomery in the State of Alabama, USA. Due to this the supreme court gave order in favour of black people. Martin Luther King led a massive civil rights demonstration in Washington, D.C. This was the largest political demonstration the nation had ever seen. This agitation spread like wild fire and was later known as the Civil Rights Movement in world history. Hence after sometime he got the freedom from struggle of inequality.
2. Rosa Parks was the leader of the American Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s. She seated in a segregated bus, refused to give up her seat to a white man. The bus driver called the police and Parks was arrested.

The law was a Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964. It prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. This Act also opened the doors of all schools for the African-American children. Today, the Africa-Americans continue to enjoy equal status and liberty in the country.

3. The Tawa is a river which originates in the Mahadeo hills of Chhindwara district. It flows through Betul and finally joins the Narmada River in Hoshangabad. In 1958, a dam had begun to be built on the Tawa River, known as Tawa Dam. The construction work was completed in 1978. Building of the Tawa dam resulted in the submerging of large areas of forest and agricultural land. Some of the people start fishing there but due to the government giving contract to the private contractor they are ceased to doing fishing. The contractor took wrong advantage of the local labour. Hence due to this they started the Tawa Matsya Sangh which protect their right and also due to this the government started the cooperative society which help them a lot and also due to this the earning of the people going to increase by two to three times.
4. The silent features of the constitution of India are –Written and Detailed Constitution, Self-made and Enacted Constitution, Preamble of the Constitution, India is a Democratic Socialist State, India is a Secular State, India is a Democratic State, India is a Republic, India is a Union of States and Mixture of Rigidity and Flexibility.

