



# SOLUTION WORLD AROUND US

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## Chapter 1 : When, Where and How

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

### (B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :

1. epigraphy                            2. BC            3. Anno Domini  
4. religious literature            5. protohistory

### (C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. (✓)            2. (✓)            3. (✓)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

### (D) Answer the following questions in brief :

- Literary sources**—Literary sources are the written record of the past. These documents tell us about the social, political, and economic conditions of the times when they were composed.
- Meaning of History**—History is the study of past events. History tells us the whole series of past events connected with a particular person or thing that occurred in a distant time. However, history is more than a story of people and events.  
**Historians**—Scholars who study the past are called historians. They take the help of various sources such as manuscripts, inscriptions, and remains of buildings to reconstruct the history of the past.
- Fossils**—A fossil is any preserved remains, impression, or trace of any once-living thing from a past geological age. For example bones of dinosaurs. They remain buried for millions of years and these imprints are made of skulls which leaves a mark on the rock.
- Our country is referred to as India or Bharat. The word India came from the river Indus which was called Sindhu in Sanskrit and the land lying to the East of the river was called India. The country lying to the North of the ocean and to the South of the Himalayas according to the Vishnu Purana is called Bharat or Bharatvarsha.

### (E) Answer the following questions in detail :

- Importance of Studying History**—The events and people who shaped it today are extremely important. History gives us the wisdom to learn from the past. It allows us to understand our past, which in turn allows us to understand our present. If we want

to know how and why our world is the way it is today, we have to look to history for answers. For example, history has taught us that nothing good comes out of the war, or that democracy is a better choice of government than dictatorship. History has enabled humans to think about the consequences of their actions prior to acting on it.

**2. Pre-history—**

1. Prehistory is the period about which we do not get any information in writing.
2. It was the period when writing was not invented.
3. Prehistoric people did not know how to read and write. So, they were unable to record an observation in writing.
4. At that time, people lived in caves. Their bones, tools, and pottery have been found buried in the ground.

**Protohistory—**

1. Protohistory is a period between prehistory and history.
  2. The protohistoric period is the time for which we have records in writing. But they are very few.
  3. Archaeological sources are the main sources of information for this period also.
  4. The Indus Valley script is a pictographic script that is yet to be deciphered.
- 3.** These documents are important because these documents tell us about the social, political, and economic conditions of the times when they were composed. Most of the scripts were written on birch bark or palm leaves. These scripts were usually written in Sanskrit, Tamil, Pali, etc. Literacy sources are divided into two types—
1. **Religious literature**—Written scriptures that deal with religious themes are called religious literature. It includes the Vedas, the Puranas, the epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata.
  2. **Secular literature**—Secular literature includes pottery, drama, biographies, grammar, politics and many more. For example, Arthashastra (famous work of Kautilya) and Banabhatta's Harshacharita and the poems of Kalidasa are examples of this period.
- 4. Coins**—These are another valuable source of information to study history. The study of coins is known as numismatics. They provide information on the socio-economic and political life of a period. Coins also provide information regarding important dates, historical events and help us to know the economic condition of the kingdom.
- 5. Artefacts**—Artefacts are the types of objects which were used in the past and made by a human being.
- The historical information we get from the Artefacts were some kind of historical or cultural significance attached to them. Artefacts also consist of bones, weapons, vessels, clothes, pots etc., They give vital clues about the skills of people at that time.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Kautilya—Arthashastra
2. Epigraphy—Study of inscriptions
3. Numismatics—study of coins
4. Dates—act as a landmark
5. History—study of past events

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. stone          2. mesolithic      3. evolution      4. five          5. caves

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)            2. (✓)            3. (X)            4. (✓)            5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. The early humans moved from one place to another due to a number of reasons. Firstly, the plant and animals resource which they consumed for food were exhausted. Secondly, a man who hunted animals would go in search of smaller animals or plants eating animals. Thirdly, people moved in search of different seasonal fruits and plants. Fourthly, all living beings need water to survive, they would have to go in search of water.
2. **Early rock paintings**—All early rock painting in India survives in caves, as very few buildings from ancient India survive. Early humans perhaps painted these to express their feelings. Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh is the oldest cave paintings of that date. These cave paintings show themes such as children jumping, men hunting, animals, etc.
3. **Evolution**—Evolution is defined as the process of growth and development or the theory that organisms have grown and developed from past organisms. Climate change resulted in the growth of several plants and animals which made life easier for early humans. Mesolithic age changed the life of the early hunters in many ways. They started making better tools known as microliths. These tools looked like stone blades which helped them in activities like fishing and capturing animals.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. **Image of Mesolithic people** : Domestication of plant and animals—Domestication is the process of adapting wild plants and animals for human use. The climate changed in the Mesolithic age which led to the growth of plants like wheat, barley, and rice. These people might have started collecting and eating these seeds. Probably, they also must have learned that they could tame animals by giving them food. The dog is thought to be the first animal to be domesticated. At the end of the Mesolithic Age, the plant's growers started settling down near water bodies.
2. **Pressure flaking technique**—In this method the stone was trimmed to acquire the desired shape instead of constantly hitting the stone, the stone was placed on a hard surface and then another stone was placed on the top of it at a certain angle. Then the second stone was hit with another stone to give the required shape.
3. **Difference Between—  
Paleolithic Age—**
  1. This period of the old stone age between 50,000–10,000 BC.
  2. Paleolithic age men led the life of a nomadic hunter and a food gatherer. They move from one place to another.

3. The plant and animals resource which they consumed for food were exhausted.
4. Man who hunted animals would go in search of a smaller animals or plants eating animals.
5. People moved in search of different seasonal fruits, plants and need water to survive.

**Neolithic Age—**

1. This period lasted from about 8,000 BC till about 4,000 BC.
  2. The beginning of the cultivation of crops and the domestication of animals.
  3. The tools of the Neolithic period were polished and refined.
  4. Pottery was first used in many regions people also began to live in permanent settlements.
  5. The Neolithic period saw tools like axes, knives, chisels, spares, and arrowheads.
4. **Religious belief**—Religious belief is the belief in the reality of the mythological, supernatural, or spiritual aspects of a religion. Early human worshipped their ancestors after death. They believed in magical powers. They were afraid of lightning and thunder as they thought that these were the expressions of divine anger.
  5. **Artefacts**—Artefacts are the types of objects which were used in the past and made by humans. The historical information we get from them was some kind of historic or cultural significance by the Artefacts.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Old Stone Age—50,000-10,000 BC
2. Tiny stone—Microliths
3. Middle Stone Age—10,000-8,000 BC
4. Bronze Age—4,000-2,000 BC
5. Bhimbetka—Madhya Pradesh

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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### Chapter 3 : From Hunters to Farmers

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. winters                            2. agriculture                            3. barley  
 4. the new stone age                            5. chalcolithic age

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (✓)            3. (✓)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. The crops that were grown by Neolithic people were barley and cereal.
2. The new Stone Age started a new era when people began to lead a settled life. The transaction of humans from being food - gatherers to becoming food producers was the hallmark of the Neolithic period.
3. The animals domesticated by early humans were sheep, goats, cows, pigs, oxen, dog and horses.

4. **Pit Dwellings**—A pit dwelling (or pit house) is the building that is partly dug into the ground and covered by a roof. Humans used stone tools to dig circular pits in the ground. They then used mud to plaster their sides. These pits were narrow at the top and wide at the base. The roof of a pit house was flat, made of bush. The pits that were deep had steps that led down.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. **Megaliths**—The dead person's tools, rice, and weapons, barley and other grains were also placed in the grave. Then they closed the graves with large stone slabs, and these graves are known as Megaliths.
2. **Domestication of animals**—The domestication of animals is the mutual relationship between humans and animals. Humans realized that instead of killing sheep, goats, cows, pigs, oxen, and dogs we should domesticate them. They could use these animals as food wherever required. The first animal domesticated by them was a dog. Animals like horse and oxen were tamed and used as a means of transportation.
3. **Agriculture**—Agriculture, also known as farming, is the production of food, animal feed, fiber, and other food by means of growing and harvesting plants and animals. When the climate of the world changed, the Stone Age people observed the areas where eatable plants were found. They saw how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground and how new plants sprouted from them. They may have liked the taste of the grains that grew on the plants. The first crops to be grown were barley and cereal. Sickles have been found at Neolithic sites. As plants could not move one place to another, the earlyman decided to stay at one place.
4. **Religious belief of the Neolithic humans**—Neolithic humans worshipped the Earth God because the forces of nature frightened them. They worshipped the sun, water (river) and fire. They also worshipped cow, man's main source of milk.
5. **The Chalcolithic age**—The Chalcolithic Age was a period of transition which witnessed the gradual change from stone tools to copper tools. As tools of stone and copper were made in this age, it is called the Copper Stone Age. In comparison to stone tools, metal tools were much stronger and progressed more rapidly. Farming, hunting and fishing were the main occupations followed in the Chalcolithic period. The period (4,000–2,000 BC) marked an important transition from the use of stones to that of metal.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Neolithic Age—8,000-4,000 BC
2. Burahom—Pit houses
3. Ovens—Used to cook food
4. Megaliths—South India
5. Chalcolithic Age—4,000-2,000 BC

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 4 : The First Cities

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. Lord Shiva                      2. Harappa, Mohenjodaro                      3. civilization  
4. barley                              5. Great Bath

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)                      2. (X)                      3. (X)                      4. (✓)                      5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. Agriculture and pottery making was the main occupation of the people of the Indus valley.
2. The citadel was another important structure in the Indus Valley civilization. It was a strong castle in or near a city where people can shelter from danger.
3. Around 1750 BC, the Harappa civilization declined. There is no reliable source for this period; it is difficult to pinpoint the exact cause which led to the decline of the Indus Valley civilization.
4. The Indus valley civilization originated in the fertile plains of the Indus River, which was also called Sindhu. Civilization first appeared in the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent around 3000 BC. In 1920, Rai Bahadur Ayaram Sahni started the first extensive excavation at Harappa so this was the reason that the Indus Valley Civilization is also known as Harappa Civilization.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The great bath and the great granary were the important building structures found in the Indus Valley Civilization. The Great Bath was a rectangular shaped pool made of bricks. It was made water tight with the help of bitumen and tar. The Indus valley people built large granaries to store surplus grains. The Granary excavated at Harappa also has a series of circular platforms that may have been used for threshing grains.
2. **Meaning of Civilization**—The basic characteristics of a civilization include a settled life, permanent building structure, surplus production, development of language and culture by the political system. They also began to use their scientific knowledge to improve farming and trade. Different societies had different ideas about life and death. This led to the origin of different religions.
3. **Town Planning**—The most important feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was town planning. The cities were well planned. Burnt bricks were used in construction and each house had a courtyard and a separate area for bathing. All drains were covered and each house had its own drainage system, which was connected to the public drains.
4. **Indus Valley Script**—Pictorial symbols were used as a script by the Harappa people. The Indus Valley script is one of the earliest forms of writing in the subcontinent. However, scholars have been unsuccessful in reading this script because there is no other script which resembles it. And, most of the seals have very short and brief texts.
5. **The Decline of the civilization**—Around 1750 BC, the Harappa civilization declined. There is no reliable source for this period it is difficult to pinpoint the exact cause which led to the decline of the Indus Valley civilization. In the beginning, there were great changes in environmental conditions. Climate change forced people to

migrate. This might have been one major reason for the disintegration of the Indus Valley. One theory claims increasing deforestation and over-cultivation along with river Indus changing its course made by the land infertile. The Aryans are said to be another reason that might have to cause the decline of the Indus valley civilization.

This way one of the most brilliant civilizations of the ancient world came to an end.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Dockyard—Lothal
2. The Great Bath—Mohenjodaro
3. Fire altars—Kalibangan
4. Circular platforms—Threshing grains
5. Citadel—A strong castle

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 5 : The Age of Vedas

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. Arya            2. knowledge            3. two            4. agriculture            5. megaliths

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)            2. (✓)            3. (X)            4. (X)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. **Vedas**—The word Veda means supreme knowledge or wisdom. It has been derived from the Sanskrit word viz, which means “to know”.
2. **There are four Vedas**—Rig veda, Sama veda, Yajur veda, Atharv veda.
3. The Aryans first settled in the Punjab region, which was called Saptasindhu (land of seven rivers). The landmark between the Himalayas and the Vindhyas and from the Eastern sea to the West, was named Aryavarta.
4. Indo-Aryans originally came from Central Asia and reached the Indian subcontinent. They first settled in the Punjab region, which was called Saptasindhu.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The Rig Vedic period is one of the earliest Vedic literature that contain 1028 hymns divided into ten books called mandalas. Thus it is a collection of prayer offered to several gods created by Rishis (sages) such as Agni (fire god), Indra (the God of rain), Varuna ( the sky god) and Surya. The Sama Veda gives the description of tune or songs that are used for the hymns given in Rig Veda. Indian classical music has its roots in Sama Veda. The Yajur Veda is the Veda of karma. It gives knowledge of mantra and ceremonies for worshipped rituals. The Atharv Veda is the Brahma Veda. It deals with the ethical principles, certain branches of Ayurveda.
2. Sabha and Samiti were two important assemblies emerged during the rule of Aryans. Sabha is consisted of elder member of the tribe, where as the Samiti mainly deals with policy decision and political business for smooth functioning.
3. **Occupation**—The main occupation was agriculture and cattle rearing, other common occupations were pottery making, weaving, carpentry and fishing. The

Aryans were pastoral i.e., they domesticated animals such as cows, goats, horses and sheep. They mostly used horses, and bullocks for transportation. They also engaged in trade.

**Food and dresses**—The early Aryans ate wheat, rice, fruits barley, beans and vegetables. They also took bread, butter, milk, ghee and other milk products. The Aryans wore dresses consisting of two or three pieces of clothing made of wool or cotton. Women wore sari, men wore dhoti and turban. Men and women both were fond of ornaments of gold, silver and other metals.

4. **The Political life of the Aryans**— The successful among the Aryan chiefs emerged as King of Aryans. The kingship became hereditary in the later Vedic age, means that the title passed on from father to his eldest son. The king ruled with the help of officials—Sentoni (commander of the army) and the purohita (chief priest) and the gramini (administrator of the village). Along with them he also kept fighting band ready to help the king. There were two important assemblies: Sabha is consisted of elder member of the tribe, whereas the Samiti which mainly dealt with policy decision and political business.
5. The changes that might have taken place after the Aryans migrated to India – The Aryans cleared the forest with iron axes for habitation. The Indus people used copper and bronze whereas the Aryans used iron. In India, the Iron Age was brought in by the Aryans. It is around this time that iron also came into use in Western Asia and Europe.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Rig Veda—1028 hymns
2. Indra—God of rain
3. Sama Veda—description of tunes of Vedic hymns
4. Athava Veda—includes magic spells and charms
5. Agni—Fire god
6. Yajur Veda—how rituals are performed

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 6 : Early Kingdoms

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. Shakyas            2. Rajgriha            3. timber            4. iron            5. Hiranyaka

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)            2. (X)            3. (✓)            4. (X)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. **Mahajanapadas**—In the Buddhist traditions, the kingdoms came to be known as Mahajanapadas. In the 6th century BC, a little before Gautam Buddha, northern India came to be divided into 16 such Mahajanapadas.

2. **Taxation**—Taxes were collected to run the administration efficiently. The revenue collected from taxes was used to maintain the Army, which was an important part of mahajanapadas. They used to collect regular taxes :
3. **Bimbisara**—Bimbisara ruled over Magadha, he was a capable ruler. His capital was a Rajgriha, the modern Rajgira in Nalanda district. He was firm in administrative matters and did not tolerate inefficiency and corruption. He expanded his Kingdom through conquest and matrimonial alliances. He was a great devotee of Buddha. The Jain Mahavira. Tirthankara also received much support from him.
4. The four mahajanapadas that rose to prominence in the sixth century were –Avanti (Ujjain), Vatsa (Lay North West of Magadha with Kaushambi), Kosala (modern Varanasi, Ayodhya and some adjoining regions), Magadha (a comprised portion of North and Central Bihar).

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. There were many reasons why Magadha grew into a powerful kingdom. These include the following—It had fertile plains which gave a boost to agriculture. The rivers Ganga, Gandak, Son, and Saryu helped in the movement of traders and soldiers. Iron discovered in the hilly regions of Magadha. The Magadhan Army was the first to employ the elephants in warfare, as they were easily able to cross rivers and jungles. Magadha had forests that provide timber, which was used for making chariots, carts, and houses.
2. Magadha rose to the great prominence in the 6th century B.C. Many factors contributed to Magadha becoming a dominant power among the 16 Mahajanapadas. These reasons were fertile land, rivers helped in the movement of traders and soldiers, discovery of Iron, Magadha's Army and timber used for making carts and houses.
3. **Monarchial Mahajanapadas**—The Monarchial Mahajanapadas were ruled by kings who were very powerful. They had a large army and many sources of revenue. Some of these kings performed horse sacrifice of Ashvamedha Yajna and became Maharajas.
4. Ajatashatru's contribution to Magadha becoming a supreme power – Ajatashatru was a king of Magadha in East India from about 492 to 460 BC. He was the son of King Bimbisara. Ajatashatru was succeeded by his son Udayana (460-364 BC) who shifted the capital to the city of Pataliputra. He defeated the king of Kosala; his brothers and went to Kashi, which had been given to Bimbisara as dowry. This led to a war between Magadha and Kosala. Ajatashatru occupied Kashi and captured the smaller kingdoms. Magadha remained powerful for hundreds of years.
5. The barter system was found inconvenient, as it caused problems in trading. For example, if one wished to buy 1 kg of sugar, he would carry a bag of grain or cloth that he had to exchange them for sugar. Money was introduced to improve business operations. The coins of this period were made in a simple way. Different figures were engraved on these coins and, the historians refer to them as punch-marked coins. They use silver and copper to manufacture punch-marked coins.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Anga—Champa

2. Brahmins—upper caste
3. Shudras—untouchable
4. Vajji—Vaishali
5. Magadha—Rajgriha
6. Gandhara—Takshashila

(G) **Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 7 : Growth New Ideas

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. Upanishads            2. Gautam Buddha            3. Bodh Gaya  
4. Vedas            5. Yashodhara

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (✓)            3. (X)            4. (X)            5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. **Upanishads**—Upanishad means to sit at the feet of the Guru or teacher to receive his teaching. This was known as the Guru-Shishya Parampara or the tradition of teacher and discipline.
2. Bimbisara ruled over Magadha. His capital was a Rajgriha, modern in Nalanda district. He expanded his kingdom through conquest and matrimonial alliances. He was a great devotee of Buddha. The Jain Mahavira Tirthankara also received much support from him.
3. The Jains later got divided into two groups or sects— the Digambaras or the sky clad (discarded all clothes), and the Svetambaras or the white-clad, that is, those who wear only white clothes.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Vardhamana Mahavira was born in 540 BC at Kundalgram (Vaishali, Bihar). He was born to kshatriya Prince Siddhartha and Queen Trishala of the Lichchhavis, a group that was part of the Vajji sangha.
2. **Spread of Jainism**—Jainism spread to many places in Rajasthan, Western India, Bengal, Central India and South India. It remained confined mainly to present day Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Magadha rulers Bimbisara and Ajatshatru supported Jainism. Besides rulers, Jainism also received patronage from rich people which is evident from the huge temples built to honour Jainism. The Dilwara temples at Mount Abu, the Hutheesing Jain temple in Gujarat, and the Adinath temple in Rajasthan are ornate tributes to Jainism.
3. **The life of Vardhamana Mahavira**—He left home at the age of 30 in search of the truth. After travel for 12 years, he attained true knowledge at the age of 42. Thereafter, he came to be called Jina (conqueror) or Mahavira (Great Hero). Mahavira and his followers used the Prakrit (the language of the educated) and not in Sanskrit. The common people could understand their teachings without any

difficulty. There were several forms of prakrit used in different parts of the country. He visited the court of Bimbisara and Ajatashatru. He died at the age of 72 at Pavapuri near Rajgriha in 527 BC.

4. **Life of Buddha**—Siddhartha is also known as Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. He was born in 544BC to king Shuddhodhana and queen Mayadevi at Lumbini (Nepal). He was a Kshatriya prince. When Siddhartha was 29, he left the comforts of his home, in search of the highest spiritual knowledge. To discover his own path, to realisation, he meditated for days under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar. Now he came to be known as the Buddha.
5. **Upanishad**—The word Upanishad is a combination of three syllables—upa, ni and shad. Hereupa means near, ni means down and shad means to sit. In this way Upanishad means to sit at the feet of the Guru or teacher to receive his teaching. This was known as the Guru-Shishya Parampara or the tradition of teacher and discipline. Main Teaching of Upanishad—The concept of Atma and Brahmana has been discussed in the teaching of Upanishads. The Upanishad refers to the individual soul as Atman and the universal soul as Brahmana.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Sangha—a kshatriya prince
2. Ashrama—stages of life
3. Vardhamana Mahavira—an association of those who left their home
4. Founder of Jainism—Mahavir
5. Svetambaras—the sect of Jains who wear white clothes
6. Gautam Buddha—Buddhism

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 8 : The First Empire

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. Bindusara    2. Pali            3. Dhamma       4. Megasthenes    5. Kalinga

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)            2. (X)            3. (✓)            4. (✓)            5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. **Empire**—An empire means a large kingdom. It is an extensive group of states ruled over by a single monarch. Empires are different from kingdoms—The emperors need a large number of officials to collect taxes from the vast empire. The empires are larger than kingdoms so empires need more resources than kingdoms. The empires need big armies to protect large areas than that of the kingdom.
2. **Bindusara**—Chandragupta was succeeded by his son Bindusara in 297 BC. Bindusara was known as Amitrochates in Greek sources. He ruled for 27 years between 297 and 273 BC. He conquered the Deccan area and extended his empire into Karnataka. Under him, the Mauryan empire spread across the whole of the Indian

subcontinent except for Kalinga (present day Orissa) and a few kingdoms in the south.

3. **Mauryan Art and Architecture**—Mauryan art encompasses the arts produced during the period of the Mauryan Empire (4th to 2nd century BC), which was the first empire to rule over most of the Indian subcontinent. The Mauryans built many stupas, visharad and pillars
4. The two principles of Ashoka's dhamma are—
  1. He himself set an example before his people by strictly following Ahimsa.
  2. He appointed some officers known as Dharma Mahamit as to spread the message of Dhamma.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. **Mauryan Administration**—The Mauryan administration was based on the guidelines for good governance given by Chanakya in his Arthashastra. The Indica of Megasthenes gives a detailed account of the Mauryan administration. The king was a supreme authority and was responsible to maintain social order and protect his people. The welfare of the people was also the king's responsibility.  
**King and his Ministers**—The council of ministers or Mantri-Parishad advised the king and at times may have acted as a political check. The government was divided into various departments such as industry, revenue, treasury, security, etc. Each department was looked after the officials, which was appointed by the king.  
**Army**—A large part of the revenue was used to maintain a powerful army. The Maurya Empire controlled a large army including elephants, horses, soldiers and chariots. The army was led by the Senapati who regularly reported to the king.  
**Revenue**—Land revenue had been recognized as a major source of income. It was fixed between one fourth and one sixth of the produce depending upon the fertility of the soil. Revenue was also obtained from trade, forests, custom duties, gifts and fines.
2. **The significance of the Kalinga war in Ashok's life** —Ashoka's victory in the Kalinga war did not bring any joy and satisfaction to him. The great destructions, death and human suffering in the war filled his heart with sorrow and remorse. About one lakh and a half people were captured. More than 1 lakh people were killed. This war became a turning point in Ashoka's life. His numerous rock and pillar edicts, spread over a large part of India, give us a lot of information about his great rule. He gave up war and became a follower of Buddhism. He spent the rest of his life in the service of people. He came to be called 'Devanampriya' which means the 'beloved of gods'.
3. In 321 BC, Chandragupta Maurya defeated the last Nanda king Dhana Nanda and seized the throne of Magadha. Chandragupta Maurya founded the dynastic ruler in India. He was supported by his minister Vishnugupta, was also known as Kautilya or Chanakya. He also defeated Seleucus Nicator in 305 BC; he was a general of the Greek King Alexander. Seleucus had to give eastern Afghanistan, Baluchistan and areas west of the Indus to Chandragupta. Then after, he married his daughter Helen.
4. **Mauryan Army**—A large part of the revenue was used to maintain a powerful army. The Maurya Empire controlled a large army including elephants, horses, soldiers and chariots. The army was led by the Senapati who regularly reported to the king. The army was well trained. The main function of the army was to maintain internal

harmony and to face external threats. The entire army worked under the control of the Senapati or commander-in-chief.

5. **The Decline of Mauryas**—Ashoka's policy of non-violence and ahimsa made the Mauryan army weak and inactive. The state became financially weak as the administration failed to collect revenue. The provinces started disintegrating in 185 BC. When Pushyamitra Shunga, the chief commander of the army killed the last Mauryan king Brihadratha and founded the Shunga dynasty. Thus, the Mauryan empire declined.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Seleucus Nicator—married his daughter to Chandragupta
2. Kalinga—ancient name of coastal Orissa
3. Kautilya—A wise man in Maurya empire
4. Bindusara—known as Amitrochates
5. Dhana Nanda—Overthrown by Chandragupta

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 9 : Life in Towns and Village

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. Craftspersons      2. Ring      3. Indian      4. Mathura      5. Arikamedu

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)      2. (✓)      3. (X)      4. (✓)      5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. **Ring wells**—Ring wells mean a row of pots of ceramic rings arranged one by one on the top of the other. They were probably used as toilets, drains, and pits to dump the garbage.
2. The change from village rural life to city urban life is known as urbanization. The first urbanization took place during the period of Indus Valley Civilization around 4700 years ago.
3. **Shreni**—Many craftsperson's and merchants formed an association known as Shreni. They got raw material from adjoining areas and distributed the finished products. Shrenis were used as banks where the rich invest their money. They were organized to protect the interest of the Craftsmen.
4. **Gram bhojaka**—The village headmaster or grama bhojaka was the largest landowner. He would employ labourers to work on his field. He cultivated his land through slaves and hired workers.

**Dasas and Karmakaras**—The dasas and karmakaras were landless agricultural labourers. They did not own land. They had to earn a livelihood by working on the fields of the grama bhojaka and grihapatis and by doing various other odd jobs.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. **The second urbanization**—Due to the growth of a large number of urban centres this period is known as the age of second urbanization because the first urbanization took place during the period of Indus Valley Civilization around 4700 years ago.

2. **The increase in trade leads to the growth of towns**—Around 2500 years ago, large-scale agricultural production, growth of crafts and increased trade and commerce led to the emergence of new towns and cities.
3. In south India, the society in the villages was divided into Vellalar (large) or the Izhaar (small land owners) and the Kadaiyyar and Adimai who were the landless labourers and slaves.
4. **Growth of art and craft**—Art and craft flourished during this period in every village. Villages had several types of crafts persons such as potters, weavers, carpenters, goldsmith, blacksmith, basket makers, etc. It is believed that, the cities that were developed as the capital of the Mahajanapadas. Some of the cities were surrounded by massive fortification of walls.
5. **Life of people**—The people living in north India villages was quite different from the people of south India villages. Most of the people living in villages were farmers. In North India the village headmaster or grama bhojaka was the largest landowner. He would employ labourers to work on his field. He cultivated his land through slaves and hired workers. He collected taxes from the village and also functioned as a judge and policeman in the village. The position of the gramabhojaka was hereditary. Apart from the gram bhojaka, there were also other independent farmers in the village. They were known as Grihapatis or small landowners. The dasas and karmakaras were landless agricultural labourers. They did not own land. They had to earn a livelihood by working on the fields of the gramabhojaka and grihapatis and by doing various other odd jobs.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Iron tool—Axe
2. Coastal town—Arikamedu
3. Religious centre—Mathura
4. Guilds—Shrenis

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 10 : Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. three            2. Karikala            3. Chetasi            4. Madurai            5. coins

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (✓)            3. (X)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. The Pepper was particularly valued for its taste as well as medicinal properties in the Roman Empire. That is why it is also called black gold.
2. **Sangam**—The word Sangam means Sanga or assembly. Around 2200 years ago, three assemblies were held where Tamil poets and scholars gathered and shared their experiences. It is called Sangam because this age was referred to as the Sangam academies of poets and scholars.
3. **The main features of the Cheras**—The main features of Cheras kingdom was jackfruit, buffaloes, turmeric, pepper, precious stones, silk, etc.

4. **The two forms of Buddhism**—Buddhism was divided into two sects— **Hinayana and Mahayana**.

1. **Hinayana**—The followers of Hinayana looked upon the Buddha as a teacher and guide, not regarded him as a deity or a God.
2. **Mahayana**—The followers of Mahayana believed that the Buddha was a deity. Kanishka also followed the mahayana sect.

(E) **Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. **The Satavahanas**—The Satavahanas were the most important successors of the Mauryas. The Satavahanas were also called the Andhras in the Puranas. Pratishthana, presently Paithan in Maharashtra was their capital. The founder of this dynasty was Simuka. The greatest ruler of the Satavahanas was Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni. He along with other Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the dakshinapatha, the route leading to the south.
2. The silk was considered as a highly valued fabric in ancient time because the main item traded was silk. The Silk route became the most important trade route. The roads were dangerous and through mountains and deserts. People living along the route often demanded payments for allowing traders to pass through. In return, they offer protection to traders and merchants from thieves.
3. Sangam literature considered to be an important source of history because it helped in the growth and expansion of Tamil kingdoms. The three important assemblies were held at Madurai during the reign of the Pandyas. These poems were later compiled into a number of books which is known as Sangam Literature. It tells us about the society and culture of that period. The Sangam texts are the earliest work of Tamil literature available with us. It is a true reflection of the greatness of the Tamil language as an excellent medium of devotional literature.
4. Kanishka was the most influential king of the Kushana dynasty. He made Pataliputra (Peshawar) as the capital of his empire ruled from (79 AD—101 AD). It came to be known as the Saka era because of its long use by the Saka Satraps of Ujjain. Buddhism deeply influenced Kanishka as he built many monasteries for Buddhist monks and nuns. He issued coins bearing the Buddha's images. His coins indicate the vastness of his empire and show how tolerant he was.
5. **Kanishka's contribution to Buddhism**—One of the most important contributions made during Kanishka's reign was the spread of Buddhism to Central Asia and China. Kanishka organized a Buddhist council, where scholars met and discussed important matters. Ashvaghosha, the poet who lived in his court, composed the biography of the Buddha called the Buddha charita. During the reign of Kanishka Buddhism was divided into two sects— Hinayana and Mahayana. The followers of Hinayana looked upon the Buddha as a teacher and guide, not regarded him as a deity or a God. Hence, they had no faith in idol worship. The followers of Mahayana believed that the Buddha was a deity. Kanishka also followed the Mahayana sect.

(F) **Match the Following :**

1. Art School—Gandhara
2. Chinese pilgrim—Hiuen Tsang
3. Attacked Sri Lanka—Chola rulers
4. Satavahanas—Dakshinapatha
5. Cheras—Keralaputras

(G) **Activity:—Do yourself.**

## Chapter 11 : New Empires and Kingdoms

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### (A) Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

### (B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :

1. gupta          2. samudragupta          3. art            4. gramikas          5. chalukya

### (C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. (✓)            2. (✓)            3. (X)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

### (D) Answer the following questions in brief :

- Pulakeshin II**—The most famous ruler of the Chalukyas dynasty was Pulakeshin II. We have information on the Chalukyas period through the Aihole inscription. Pulakeshin II's reign is remembered as being the greatest period in the history of Deccan.
- Sri Gupta founded the Gupta dynasty, followed by his son Ghatotkacha. It was not as vast as the Mauryan Empire but it left a deep cultural impact not only on the Indian subcontinent but also on the adjacent Asian countries. Information about the Gupta period is available from both literary and archaeological sources.
- Harshavardhana**—In the 7th centuryAD one such kingdom was near Thaneshwar, ruled by the Vardhana dynasty. One of the most powerful kings of this dynasty was Harshavardhana. He was a writer himself who had authorized three plays in Sanskrit—Ratnavali, Priyadarshika and Nagananda. He organized a grand assembly at Kannauj in AD 641. He also gave the Nalanda University a huge grant of a hundred villages.
- Harsha's Religion**—Harsha was a worshipper of Lord Shiva, he converted to Buddhism. Harshavardhana patronized Buddhism and built stupas and monasteries. The fifth Buddhist Assembly held at Kannauj was attended by some 20 kings and hundreds of Buddhist monks. Hiuen Tsang presided over this grand event. The kings and priests discussed many religious matters in detail.

### (E) Answer the following questions in detail :

- Harshavardhana and his rule**—Harsha integrated his kingdom Thaneshwar with Kannauj and made Kannauj his capital. Harsha attacked King Sashank of Bengal and captured some of his territories. HiuenTsung mentions that Harshavardhana had a very large army. Harsha brought the five regions under his control, which included eastern Bihar, Kannauj, Bengal and Orissa.
- Achievement of the Chalukyas**—The Chalukyan kings were great patrons of art and letters. Much of the paintings and sculptures of the Ajanta and Ellora caves were completed during their reign. The Chalukyan style of temple architecture equated with the vesara and admixture of the Dravida and Nagara styles of temple architecture.

**Achievements of the Pallavas**—The Pallavas established themselves in South India. Kanchi or Kanjeevaram was their capital. Pallavas ruled from the 6th to the 8th century. The first important Pallava ruler was Mahendra-varman I. He was succeeded by his son Narasimhaverman I who conquered many parts of Sri Lanka. They built rock-cut Ratha temple and Shore temple at Mahabalipuram.

3. **Hiuen Tsang writes about India**—The Chinese traveler, Hiuen Tsang, who visited India during his reign of Harsha, has given a detailed description of the social, economic and religious conditions, under the rule of Harsha in his book ‘Si-yu-ki’ or ‘Record of the Western Countries’.
4. **Administration of South India**—The king was the head of administration council of ministers that assisted him. Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Much of the revenue came from the land. There were many local assemblies in South India that functioned for several centuries. It included the Sabha which was an assembly of Brahmin land owners. The Ur was a village assembly of non-Brahmin land owners. The Nagaram was an assembly of merchants. Perhaps, these assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants.
5. **The Chalukyas**—The Chalukya empire extended from the south of Vindhya to river Krishna. Their capital was Vatapi. The most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty was Pulakeshin II. We have information on the Chalukyan period through the Aihole inscription that was a prashasti authorized by his court poet Ravikirti. The defeat of the Pallava ruler Mahendravarman I of the southern region is also mentioned in the Aihole inscription. Pulakeshin II’s reign is remembered as being the greatest period in the history of Deccan.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Banabhatt—Court poet of Harshavardhana
2. Harshavardhana—Attacked on Bengal under Sachank
3. Hiuen Tsang—Studied at Nalanda university
4. Pulakesin II—Chalukya ruler
5. Harishena—Poet at Samudragupta's court

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 12 : Culture and Science

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. people            2. Vedas            3. Pali            4. religion

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (✓)            3. (X)            4. (X)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. The Brahmanas were the people who take care of the hindu religion. The early Brahmins encouraged the growth of Sanskrit grammar and language. They put stress on the correct pronunciation of the Mantras and Vedic prayers.
2. The Iron Pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi is a unique example of Indian craftsmanship. It is 23 feet 8 inches high and weight over six tonnes. It was made about 1600 years ago but has still not rusted.
3. **Puranas**—The word Puranas means ‘old’. The sacred texts of the ancient Indian period are the Puranas. They contain stories of Hindu Gods and Goddesses, religious beliefs and rituals of the Hindus. They were written in a simple Sanskrit and meant to educate the common people.

4. **The importance of Buddhist and Jain texts**— The religious text of the Buddhist and the Jain were written in Pali and Prakrit. The Jatakas deal with the previous births of the Gautama Buddha. The Tripitakas composed in Pali which contains the rules for the daily life of the Buddhist monks and nuns. The Jain text Angas and Upangas contain the teachings of Mahavira along with the rules for the guidance of Jain monks.

(E) **Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The Mahabharata describes the story of the conflict between the two sets of cousins the Kauravas and the Pandavas which ended in a great battle called Mahabharata. The Mahabharata also includes the Bhagavad Gita, a dialogue between Lord Krishna and Arjun during the battle.
2. The Secular literature is an important source of history that provides an account of the society of that time. Some of the Secular literature was Arthashastra written by Kautilya, Indica written by Megasthenes. The Panchatantra, the poem of Kalidasa. Meghaduta, Ritusamhara, Abhijnana, Shakuntalam are some of these literary masterpieces. The Rajatarangini and the Mrichchhakatika were written by Kalhana and Sudraka. Rajatarangini tells us about the history of Kashmir. Mrichchhakatika describes the loves tory of a rich merchant Charudatta and courtesan Vasantasena. Harshacharita written by King Harshavardhana's court poet, Banabhatta is the king's biography. Amarakosha, by Amarsimha, composed during the time of Chandragupta II. Panchatantra, a collection of moral stories composed by Vishnu Sharma, is another important work.
3. **Art and Architecture**—Art and architecture reflects the life of people and the development that takes place during that period. Structures like the Great Bath, the Great Granary etc. shows, the cultural development in that age. Many buildings and temples have been built by king and rich merchants. Buddhism that originated in the 6th century led to the construction of many building structures like viharas, temples, and stupas. These structures are unique to Buddhist architecture. The earliest surviving temples are from the Gupta period. They are small and with flat roofs, they are neither ornate nor elegant. The earliest Hindu temples were also built at this time where various deities such as Shiva, Vishnu and Durga were worshipped. Each temple was carved out of a large, single piece of stone that is why they are known as monoliths.
4. **India's contribution to science and mathematics**—The knowledge of medicine was developed and there was evidence of plastic surgery of the nose by the cosmetic specialist Sushruta. Sushruta, an ayurvedic scholar, was an expert in performing operations. The Charak Samhita was written by Charaka, which tells about different diseases of the human body. Aryabhatta and Varahamihira were the well-known astronomers and mathematicians. Aryabhatta is believed to have discovered the causes of solar and lunar eclipses. In mathematics, a distance contribution of Aryabhatta was the introduction of the decimal system and the use of zero. The movements of the planets were explained by Varahamihira.
5. **Aryabhatta**—Aryabhatta was a well-known astronomer and mathematicians. Aryabhatta is believed to have discovered the causes of solar and lunar eclipses.  
**Aryabhatta contribution in the field of mathematics**—In mathematics a distance contribution of Aryabhatta was the introduction of the decimal system and the use of zero.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Arthashastra—Kautiliya
2. Ramayana—Sage Valmiki
3. Mahabhartar—Sage Ved Vyasa
4. Iron Pillar—King Chandra
5. Charaka—Charak samhita

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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**Chapter 13 : The Earth and the Solar System**

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. Jupiter            2. Ceres            3. Mercury            4. Pole star            5. Earth

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)            2. (X)            3. (✓)            4. (✓)            5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. **Planet**—The word ‘planet’ is derived from the Greek word “planetes” means ‘wanderer. There are eight planets in our solar system. On the basis of their distance from the sun are—Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.
2. The planets that revolve around the sun from west to east in elliptical parts called orbits. Each planet takes a different time to complete one revolution around the sun and one rotation on its axis.
3. **Celestial Bodies**—We see the sun during the day and uncountable stars and moon at nights which are called celestial bodies or heavenly bodies. They include the planets, the stars, satellites, meteoroids, asteroids, and comets.
4. All humans, plants, and animals need water to survive. The presence of plenty of water and the vegetation on the surface of the earth, it is called the ‘Blue Planet’.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. **The Sun**—The sun lies at the centre of the solar system. It is a huge ball of hot and burning gases. It is the largest celestial body in the solar system. The huge mass of the sun gives it a very powerful force of gravity. It is almost a billion times larger than the earth. The sun is the main source of heat and light for all forms of life on earth. The temperature of the surface of the sun is about 6000 °C, while at the centre of the sun is about 150,000,000 °C at an average.
2. **Satellites**—The word ‘satellite’ means an ‘attendant’ or ‘follower of the planets’. Satellites are celestial bodies that move around the planet. Like planets they do not have their own heat and light but reflect the light of the Sun. Thus, in this manner, the moon is the only natural satellite of the earth. Different planets have different numbers of satellites. Jupiter’s satellite Ganymede, is the largest in the solar system. Mercury and Venus do not have any satellites.  
There are two types of Satellite in our solar system – Natural satellites and man-made satellites, which are placed in the Earth’s orbit by scientists. These

satellites provide us a lot of information about weather conditions. They also help us in photographing large areas of the Earth as well as other planets.

**3. Phases of the Moon**—The different shapes of the lit portion of the Moon that can be seen from the Earth are called phases of the Moon. The shape of the Moon grows during one half of this period and reduces during the other half. The period when the shape of the Moon grows is known as the waxing period and the period in which the shape of the Moon reduces is called the waning period. When the side of the Moon facing us does not get light, we cannot see the moon it is known as the New Moon or Amavasya. When the moon looks round it is called Full Moon or Purnima.

**4. Comets**—A comet is a shiny heavenly object made up of clumps of ice. They are mostly made up of dust, ice particles, and gases. When a comet comes close to the sun it gets heated up and turned into gases and starts glowing. Comets have a bright head and a tail that always point away from the Sun. The most famous comet of our universe is Halley's Comet that appears after every 76 years.

**Asteroids**—The group of tiny bodies made up of rock and metal which revolves around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter is known as asteroids. These asteroids vary in sizes. The largest asteroid with a diameter of about 700 km is the Ceres.

**5. Stars**—The tiny twinkling objects that appear in the night sky are called the stars. These are very big in size but they look like tiny dots in the sky. They appear so small because they are very far away from the Earth. The vast space contains millions of stars but the sun is the closest star to the Earth. So, it looks bigger than the other stars. The brightest star in the North is Pole Star or the North Star.

**Constellation**—A group of stars forming a recognizable pattern in the sky is called a constellation. There are about 88 constellations known so far. Ursa major, Orion minor, Cancer, Aries, Leo, Big Dipper, and Gemini are some well-known constellations. Ursa Major or Great Bear can be easily identified. It is also called saptarishi or seven stages in India. The Seven Stars in this constellation form the shape of a bear.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Red planet—Mars
2. A Phase of Moon—Full Moon
3. Man-made Satellite—INSAT
4. Inner Planet—Mercury
5. Constellation—Ursa Major

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 14 : Latitudes and Longitudes

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. ball            2. Parallels            3. Geoid            4. axis            5.  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (✓)            3. (X)            4. (X)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. The time at the Prime Meridian is called the Greenwich Mean Time, GMT. This is the standard time for the UK. The standard time in different countries is expressed as difference in the number of hours from GMT.
2. An imaginary line midway between the poles running west to east. This line is called an equator. The equator divides the earth into two equal parts that are the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.
3. **Parallels or Lines of latitudes**—‘Parallels’ is used as another name for lines of latitude. These lines do not come together anywhere on the globe. We call them parallels as they are always at equal distance. We know that the first parallel is the equator it is latitude 0’.
4. The globe is a spherical representation that shows the true picture of the earth. A globe is an object shaped like a ball with the map of the world on its surface, usually on a stand so that it can be rotated.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

**1. The three heat zones of the Earth are—**

**Torrid Zone :** Torrid Zone means the area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. This is the zone that lies between 23.5° North latitude and 23.5° South latitude. It is also known as the tropical zone. The mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all the latitude in this area. This area receives a maximum amount of heat. The mid-day sun never shines overhead at any latitude beyond the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

**Temperate zone :** The word ‘Temperate’ means moderate. This zone is situated in both the hemispheres between 23.5° latitude and 66.5° latitude. This is the zone that is neither too hot nor too cold. It is so because it lies in between the two zones having extreme temperature conditions. This zone is known as transition belt. The northern half of India lies in this zone in the Northern Hemisphere.

**Frigid Zone :** ‘Frigid’ means cold. It lies between the Arctic Circle (66 ½°N) and the North Pole (90°N) in the Northern Hemisphere and Antarctic Circle (66 ½°S) and the South Pole (90° S) in Southern Hemisphere. It is the coldest region of the Earth where the rays of the sun are very slanting. So they hardly carry heat, these two zones are called the frigid zones.

- 2. International Date Line**—Some countries in the world such as Canada, Russia, USA, and Australia have a large longitudinal extent. The International Date Line (IDL) runs along with it. The 180° longitude is an important longitude, in International Prime Meridian conference, it was agreed to divide the world into 24 standard time zones, in 1884. Day and date change at the IDL. Crossing the IDL from east to west will add or gain a day, while crossing it from the west will subtract or lose a day.

**3. Differentiate between Equator and the Prime Meridian—**

**The Equator—**

1. The latitude of the location of the Earth is the angular distance of that location south or north of the equator.
2. The latitude is an angle and it is measured in degrees.
3. The equator has a latitude of 0°, the north pole has a latitude of 90° north whereas the south pole has a latitude of 90° south.

### Prime Meridian—

1. Longitude explains the location of a place on the earth, east or west of a north-south line called the Prime Meridian.
2. The angle of measurement is formed at the center of the earth and it is measured in degrees.
3. The lines running north– south through the poles are called lines of longitude or meridians. There are 360 lines of longitude.
4. Longitudes are important for us because it is the starting point and it is the 0° longitude which passes through the British Royal Observatory at Greenwich (England). The value of a Meridian is followed by the letter 'E' and 'W'. The 180°E and the 180°W meridians are the same. The 180° and the Prime Meridian together form a circle which cuts the Earth into two equal parts called the Eastern and the Western hemispheres.
5. **Use of Standard Time**—In a country, there can be multiple longitudes. The time varies by 4 minutes for each longitude. There will be many local times in the country. If places located in each meridian were to follow their own local time, they would create confusion regarding timing. To avoid such confusion most countries adopted the local time of some central meridian of their country as a standard time.

**Indian Standard Time**—In India, the Central Meridian is 82 ½°E which passes through the city of Allahabad. Its local time is known as the Indian Standard Time or IST. IST is followed all over the country.

### (F) Match the Following :

1. Shape of the Earth—Geoid
2. Parallels—Lines of Latitudes
3. Torrid Zone—Tropical Zone
4. Frigid—Cold
5. Greenwich Mean Time—GMT

### (G) Activity:—Do yourself.

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## Chapter 15 : Rotation and Revolution

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### (A) Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

### (B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :

1. Sun          2. revolution          3. rotation          4. 22 December          5. longest

### (C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. (X)          2. (✓)          3. (X)          4. (X)

### (D) Answer the following questions in brief :

1. The earth rotates on its axis and revolves around the Sun. The Sun always rises from the east and sets in the west. This motion of the earth results in a number of occurrences—night and day.
2. The movement of the earth on its axis is called the rotation. The earth spins on its axis from west to east.

3. **Revolution**—The motion of the Earth around the sun is called revolution. It takes the Earth a little over 365  $\frac{1}{4}$  days ( $\frac{1}{4}$  equals 6 hours approximately) or 1 year to complete a revolution around the Sun.

4. The Earth takes about 24 hours to complete one rotation. One rotation makes an Earth day. It is also called a solar day.

(E) **Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. **Differentiate between—**

**Summer solstice—**

1. On 21 June, the North Pole is inclined towards the Sun.
2. It is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, so days are longer than nights here because the Sun rays fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer.
3. The longest day and the shortest night of the year is on 21 June

**Winter solstice—**

1. On 22 December the South Pole is inclined towards the Sun.
2. It is summer in the Southern Hemisphere so the longest day and shortest night because the Sun rays fall directly on the Tropic of Capricorn.
3. The longest day and the shortest night of the year is on 22 December

**Effects of the Earth's Rotation – The rotation of the Earth causes:**

- The sun, moon, planets and the stars appear to move from east to west owing to the west to east rotation of the Earth.
  - We see the occurrence of day and night and different times of the sunrise and sunset at different places on the earth.
  - The rotation of Earth causes the Earth to be slightly flattened at the poles and slightly bulging at the Equator.
  - The rotation of the Earth also causes the deflection of winds and ocean currents from their normal paths.
2. Earth is spherical in shape. One half of the Earth is facing the sun as day and the other half has night. An imaginary line that separates the lighted or illuminated part of Earth from the darkened one is called the circle of illumination. The axis of earth is tilted, so the circle of illumination does not coincide with the axis. The earth's axis is an imaginary line that joins the North Pole and the South Pole. It is not vertical but tilted at one side at an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  from the vertical line. This means that the Earth's axis makes an angle of  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  to the orbital plane.

3. **Diagram**—Page No 96 (E3 a)

Days and Night formed—At times when days are longer than nights Sun's heat is received for longer hours. At other times when nights are longer than days, we receive Sun's heat for shorter hours. This is because the axis of the Earth is inclined. If the axis of the Earth were perpendicular to the planes of the orbit, then days and night would have been of equal duration throughout the world and the rays of the sun would have fallen in the same manner at one particular place.

4. The factors responsible for the change of season are due to the revolution of the earth around the sun and the tilt of its axis causes the change in seasons. When North Pole is tilted towards the sun the direct rays of the sun fall on the tropic of Cancer  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ , this position of the earth is called Summer Solstice. Hence the northern hemisphere has the summer season and the southern hemisphere experiences winter.

When the south pole is tilted towards the sun and the overhead rays of the sun are now falling on the tropic of Capricorn, this position is called Winter Solstice, Hence, the southern hemisphere experiences the summer season and northern hemisphere experiences winter season.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Equi—Equal
2. 366 days—Leap Year
3. Summer Solstice—21 June
4. Winter Solstice—22 December
5. Nox—Night

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 16 : Globes and Maps

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. Globe        2. Sketch        3. Plan        4. Mercator, Hondt        5. South

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)        2. (X)        3. (✓)        4. (X)        5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. Maps are more useful than the globe because globe does not provide detailed information about the physical feature, location of small towns, etc. It is bulky and inconvenient to carry but these disadvantages are taken care of in maps.
2. **Maps**—A map is a geographical representation of an entire area or a part of an area, typically represented on a flat surface according to a scale. Maps provide detailed information about small and big areas, landforms, water bodies and other features of the earth. It is convenient to carry and can be folded up.
3. We need a sketch because a sketch is a rough drawing of an area that provides information such as landmarks and directions to show the route. Sketch can be drawn more easily and quicker than maps and plans.
4. **Conventional symbols** : The various features in a map like buildings, trees, roads, railway lines, airports, temples, bridges, forests, mountains, etc. in their actual shape and size. Due to limited space, different types of symbols are used on a map to show these features. These are called conventional symbols.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. **Layer colouring** : The Various colours and letters are also used for different landforms. Colours are also helpful to understand a map. Physical features like rivers, mountains, plains, etc. are shown by a scheme of colours called layer colouring.
2. **Differentiate between—**  
**Physical maps—**
  1. A map is drawn to show the physical or natural features of the Earth's surface.
  2. The relief map of the world or any country, soil map, vegetation map, or for land use map.
  3. In these maps, the geographical features are important than the boundaries.

### Political maps—

1. The Political map is drawn to show the political boundaries of the area.
2. The Political maps covered by countries, states, and even districts and can see all the major towns and cities on this type of map.
3. These types of maps are used as base maps for showing various historical, cultural, and economic activities.
3. The conventional symbols are important because the symbols give a lot of information in a little space. By using the symbols maps can be drawn easily. Maps have a universal language that can be understood by all. There is an international agreement regarding the use of the symbols.
4. **Components of maps**—Every map is drawn for a specific purpose. All the maps have a title that informs the reader about the type of map. It tells us about the kind of information provided on the map. For example – the title of a map is ‘Physical map of India’ it means that the map of India is showing the major physical features (plains, mountains, plateaus, etc.) of the country.
5. **Diagram of Compass**—



**Cardinal directions:** Cardinal directions are East, West, North, and South. They are also called the Cardinal Points. These directions intersect each other at right angles.

### (F) Match the Following :

1. Atlas—books of maps
2. Thematic maps—focus on a specific theme
3. Sketch—rough drawing of an area
4. Cartography—art of making maps
5. Globe—three dimensional model

### (G) Activity:—Do yourself.

## Chapter 17 : Major Dominance of the Earth

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### (A) Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

### (B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :

1. mesosphere            2. 1820            3. Asia            4. atmosphere            5. seven

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (✓)            3. (✓)            4. (✓)            5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. **Lithosphere**—The solid hard crust forms the outer surface of the earth on which we live which is called the lithosphere. It includes the rock of the earth's crust and the thin layer of solid that contains nutrient element which is organisms.
2. **Atmosphere**—Atmosphere means the layer of gases that surrounds our planet. It also provides us air to breathe and protect us from the harmful effects of the sun's rays.
3. **Global Warming**—The emissions from industries and vehicles increase carbon dioxide, in the atmosphere resulting in a natural rise in temperature which is called Global Warming,
4. **Biosphere**—Biosphere refers to the part of the earth in which life exists. It is the narrow zone of contact where Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, and Atmosphere come in contact with each other. Basically, it is the sphere which that makes the Earth a unique planet.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Atmosphere significant to us because the atmosphere is the protective covering of the earth's atmosphere. It has made life possible on earth; otherwise our planet would have been lifeless like others. Without the atmosphere there would be no weather, the wind would not blow and it would never rain. Without gases, in the atmosphere there would be no scattering of sunlight, so the sky would be black, not blue, planets and stars would be visible even in the day time. The atmosphere is also responsible for the greenhouse effect. Life depends on water so without an atmosphere it is not possible that life would have evolved around on earth.
2. The Biosphere is an important for living organisms because the living organisms of the biosphere fall into two kingdoms—the plant kingdom and the animal kingdom. Living organisms range from minute bacteria to large whales. There are different types and sizes of plants and animals found here in the biosphere, which provides a suitable habitat for all. The surroundings within which all organisms survive are called its environment. The three domains – land, air, and water, interact with each other and affect each other. If one changes the other is affected. In case the balance in nature is disturbed, the entire cycle of life is disturbed.
3. **Continent**—The large masses of land are called continents. The landmass is divided into seven continents. It is separated by large water bodies. In decreasing order of their sizes, these are—Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia. The northern hemisphere has the greater part of the land mass which is clearly seen on the world map. While Australia and Antarctica are entirely in the southern hemisphere which is also called the land hemisphere.
4. (i) **Hydrosphere**—A hydrosphere is a total amount of water on a planet, Earth. It includes the seas, oceans, ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams. It is also called the blue planet because around 70% of the surface of the Earth is covered with water. It is the home of many plants and animals.  
(ii) **The Arctic Ocean**—It is the second smallest ocean in the world, it lies around the North Pole and extends southward up to the Arctic Circle. It is connected to the Pacific Ocean by a narrow stretch of shallow water known as Bering Strait. Its

average depth is about 1,260 mts. Europe, North America and Asia are the three continents that border this ocean in the south. Greenland, Alaska, and Canada lie on the south-west while Russia and Scandinavia lie on the south-east of the Arctic Ocean.

**(iii) The Indian Ocean**—The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean in the world. It is shaped in roughly triangular. It is the only ocean in the world, which is named after a country in India. Its average depth is about 4,000mts. Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal are the two northward extensions of the Indian Ocean. It also merges in the south with the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. The World's largest river—the Amazon
2. The smallest continent in the world—Australia
3. The deepest place in the world—the Mariana Trench
4. The largest continent in the world—Asia
5. The watery planet—the Earth

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 18 : Major Landforms of the Earth

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. Catskill            2. Landforms            3. Fold mountains            4. Plains

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (✓)            3. (X)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. **The three features of Fold Mountains are—.**
  1. The upliftment and folding of landmass due to lateral compression caused by internal forces, Fold Mountains are formed.
  2. To form fold mountains, the land in between is pushed up, due to the pressure.
  3. Wave like formation results, the up fold or anticline is the fold mountain.
2. **Plateau**—A plateau is flat, elevated landform that rises sharply above the surrounding land forms on atleast one side. The top of the plateau is flat due to this surface; these landforms are also known as tablelands. Few plateaus have steep slopes on one side and gentle slope on the other. Plateau may also be young or old like mountains.
3. **Volcanic Mountain**—Volcanic mountains are formed by volcanoes. These mountains are made up of the accumulation of volcanic material ejected from the earth's interiors. When a volcano erupts, hot Magma accumulates around the vent of the volcano and forms a tall cone shaped mountain.
4. **Block Mountains**—These Mountains were formed when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted part of the landform is known as horsts while the lowest land forms are termed as Graben. Examples of Block Mountains are Vosges Mountain and Rhine Valley is in Europe.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The Mountain formation refers to the geological processes that underlie the formation of mountains. Folding, faulting, volcanic activity, igneous intrusion and metamorphism can all be parts of the orogenic process of mountain building.

OR

A mountain is the natural elevation of the earth's surface. It is the large mass of land that rises to a great height much above the surrounding areas. The top of the mountain is called its peak. The very high mountains are covered with snow. The temperature reduces with an increase in altitude. Mountains do not occur in isolation but are arranged in a line which is called range.

2. **Residual Mountain**—Residual mountains are formed out of the existing mountains that are—fold, block or volcanic mountains. High Mountains are worn away by the agent of denudation that is water, wind, waves, glacier etc. The remaining parts of these mountains are called residual mountains. Examples of residual mountains are Catskill mountains New York, Rajmahal and Nilgiri Hills of India.
3. The three activities that adversely affect the landforms are – Mining and quarrying, deforestation, the use of agricultural machinery, the building and use of tracks and roads, and the overgrazing of pastures, have altered landforms and caused the soil erosion.
4. **Importance of Plains**—
  - Plains are rich in alluvial soil which is good for agriculture.
  - Large cities flourish in the plains.
  - The level of land helps in building roads, houses, and railways. The rivers too can be used for transportation.
  - Water is an important resource for humans industry and agriculture, which is easily available in the plains.
  - Plains provide good living conditions—

5. **Difference between—**

**Intermontane Plateaus—**

1. These plateaus are enclosed by mountain ranges..
2. They are the highest and the largest plateaus on the earth.
3. These plateaus are partly or completely surrounded by the mountains.
4. The Plateau of Iran, the Tibet Plateau, the Bolivian Plateau and the Great Basin in the USA are some examples of intermontane plateaus

**Volcanic plateaus—**

1. A volcanic plateau is a plateau produced by volcanic activity.
2. When a volcanic eruption takes place along narrow fissure or cracks in the Earth's crust, magma spreads out over large areas.
3. This thin and runny lava can disperse over large areas, and as the lava cools and solidifies, it forms the large flat plateaus.
4. The Snake Plateau in the USA, the Deccan Plateau in India, the Antrim Plateau in Northern Ireland and the Ethiopian Plateau are some examples of volcanic plateaus.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Prairies—Plains
2. Volcanic Mountains—Pinatubo
3. Residual Mountain—Nilgiri Hills
4. Plateaus—Tablelands
5. Volcanic plateau—Deccan pleatau

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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**Chapter 19 : India : Location and Political Divisions**

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. India            2. Rajasthan            3. 28,9            4. countries            5. Telangana

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (✓)            3. (✓)            4. (✓)            5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. **The Seven Sisters**—North-east India comprises seven states commonly known as the seven sisters. The Seven sisters are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.
2. India shares its International boundaries with seven countries. It is bordered by the countries of Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north-west, China, Nepal, Bhutan in the north, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the north-east. The main Islands of India are Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea and Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal. The island countries of Sri Lanka and Maldives are its oceanic neighbours situated in the Indian Ocean.
3. The names of the Union Territories of India are—Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Ladakh, and Puducherry.
4. **The Location of India**—India is located in the Northern hemisphere. As India lies to the north, the Equator between 8°4'N latitude in the south and 37°6'N latitude in the north and between 68°7'E longitude in the west and 97°25'E longitude in the east. The Tropic of Cancer 23° 30' north passes through India.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. We need a standard time for our country because the great longitudinal difference of about 29 longitudes leads to a great variation in local time. This is the reason why there is a difference of almost 2 hours between the easternmost part and the western most part of the country. The local time of 82°30' E, which runs almost midway through the country. It is considered as the Indian Standard Time (IST). The longitude is known as the Standard Meridian of India. As India's Standard Meridian is 82°30' east of Greenwich Meridian, its standard time is exactly 5 ½ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.
2. **The political division of India**—India is divided into 28 states and 9 union territories, including the national capital territory of Delhi. These states have been

formed mainly on the basis of languages spoken by the people. In 2000, three states—Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were created out of the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. As of the 29th state of India, Telangana was separated from Andhra Pradesh, on 2nd June 2014.

1. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, and Jammu and Kashmir are the states having common boundaries with Pakistan.
  2. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, are the states having common boundaries with China.
  3. West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram are the states having common boundaries with Bangladesh.
  4. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, and Orissa and the West Bengal States along the sea coast.
- 3. The location and extent of the Indian Peninsula**—India is located in the Northern hemisphere. The mainland of India is the largest Peninsula, bounded by seas on three sides— the Arabian Arunachal Sea in the West, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south. On the north,north-east and north-west lie the Himalayan ranges. Kanyakumari is the southern most tip of the Indian peninsula. India measures 3,214 km from north to south that is from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and 2,933 km from west to east that is from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh. The island groups of Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal. India has a regular coastline on both sides of the southern Peninsula.
4. India is divided into 28 states and 9 union territories, including the national capital territory of Delhi. These states have been formed mainly on the basis of languages spoken by the people. The constitution of India provides for the distribution of powers between the Union and the states.
  5. India's Neighbours means sharing its international boundaries with other neighboring countries. The name of the countries that India bordered are Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, and the island countries are Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. India—Seventh largest Country
2. Island—Maldives
3. Rajasthan—Largest state
4. Goa—Smallest state
5. I.S.T.—Indian Standard Time

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 20 : India : Physical Features

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. peninsular    2. Lakshadweep    3. Luni            4. Bay of Bengal    5. Landforms

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)            2. (X)            3. (✓)            4. (X)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. The Barren Island of Andaman and Nicobar is the only active volcano of India.
2. **India can be divided into the following five physical divisions :**
  - The Northern mountains
  - The Northern plains
  - The Peninsular plateau
  - The Coastal plain and the islands.
  - The Great Indian Desert.
3. The three rivers flowing in the peninsular plateau are Narmada, Mahanandi and Tapi. The Narmada and Tapi are west—flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea. Mahanandi, is east flowing rivers that drain into the Bay of Bengal.
4. **Indo-Gangetic Plains**—The plain is mainly developed by the rivers—Ganga, Indus and the Brahmaputra. These plains are made of alluvial deposits of these rivers so they are very fertile. The northern plains are also known as the Indo-Gangetic plains.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The plains of Northern India lie to the south of Himalayas. They stretch between the Himalayas and the Peninsular Plateau. The northern plains can be divided into three types—the Indus plain, the Ganga basin, and the Brahmaputra valley.  
The Indus plain is drained by the river Indus and its tributaries – Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. The Ganga Plains form the main parts of the northern plains. It covers Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Northern Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and is drained by the river Ganga and its tributaries such as the Yamuna, Ganga, Gomti and Son. The Brahmaputra plain is located in Assam and drained by river Brahmaputra and its tributaries. The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet, where it is called the Tsang-po. It enters India in Arunachal Pradesh. After flowing through Assam, it enters Bangladesh and was joined by the Ganga.
2. **The Islands**—The Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the two main island groups of India where Lakshadweep islands are situated in the Arabian Sea. They are also known as coral islands, as they are formed on coral that is the skeleton of polyps which consists of a large number of coral Islands. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal. Most of these islands are volcanic in nature.
3. **The Great Indian Desert**—The Great Indian Desert lies to the west of the Great Northern Plains, which occupies a major part of the state of Rajasthan in India. It is also known as the Thar Desert. Thar Desert extends upto Pakistan and merging into the Sind desert. This desert is covered with sandy soil and it is one of the world's biggest deserts.
4. **Peninsular Plateau**—The Deccan Plateau is also known as the Peninsular Plateau, is located between three mountain ranges. It is irregular triangle with the broad base in the north and apex in the south. To the north are the Aravallis, the Vindhyas, the Satpuras and the Rajmahal hills. The plateaus are made up of crystalline, hard igneous and metamorphic rocks. Deccan Malwa, Bundelkhand, Ruhelkhand and Chotanagpur are the main plateaus of this region.
5. **The different advantages of thar Desert are—**
  - (i) The thar desert have the inland drainage system.
  - (ii) The thar desert is act as barrier between Pakistan and US.
  - (iii) The thar desert was used as a testing ground for nuclear missiles.
  - (iv) The thar desert is the world's 17<sup>th</sup> largest desert.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Lakshadweep—Arabian Sea
2. Luni—large river
3. Narmada and Tapi—West flowing rivers
4. Rajasthan—Thar Desert
5. Siachen and Baltora—Glacier

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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**Chapter 21 : India : Climate**

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. monsoon                      2. equable            3. retreating  
4. Indian agriculture        5. Mawsynram

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)            2. (X)            3. (X)            4. (X)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. **Loo**—The dry, hot and dusty wind called Loo blows over the northern place during the day.
2. The Monsoon is the rainy season in the South Asia. Monsoon season begins in the month of June and continues till the end of September. During this time the northern part of India is extremely hot. The monsoon winds that blow during this season pick up moisture and bring heavy rainfall in India.
3. **Seasons in India**—There are various factors that influence the climate of India. These are as follow – Latitudinal extent, Altitude, Distance from sea, Northern Mountains and Monsoon winds.
4. The factors of cold-weather season in India are in Winter Season. Winter season begins in mid-November and ends in mid-March. The temperature in the Northern part of the country is far lower as compared to the southern part. January and February are the coldest months.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. **Climate**—Climate refers to the average weather condition over a long period of time that is over many years. It changes over a large region. The climate of our country India is tropical and sub-tropical because India lies in the tropical and sub-tropical zones to the north of the equator. Although India lies in tropical and sub-tropical zones its climate is largely affected by the tropical monsoon winds.
2. **Factors influencing the climate of India are—**
  1. **Location** : Especially in summers, the high temperatures are a common feature throughout the country. This is because of the location of the Himalaya mountain along the northern frontier of India. They act as a climatic divide or barrier between Central Asia and India.
  2. **Surrounding Seas** : The coastal areas of Peninsular India are ranked by the Indian Ocean. They actually exert a moderation influence on the climate of the coastal areas and enjoy an equable climate almost throughout the year.

3. **Relief :** With an increase in altitude the temperature decreases. The relief of land modifies the temperature condition to a great extent. The Himalaya ranges not only affect the winds but also trap them and force them to give heavy rainfall within the Indian subcontinent; this is the main relief feature.
3. **Retreating monsoon**—The season of retreating monsoon or withdrawal of the monsoon winds begins in October and November. During this time, the sun moves away from the Tropic of Cancer to the equator resulting in cooling down the mainland. The south-west monsoon retreats or withdraws from north India slowly. It is a period of change from the hot wet weather to cool dry weather. The southern parts of India particularly Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu receive rainfall during this season. Also the low pressure over the Bay of Bengal causes cyclones to develop which cause loss of life and property along the eastern coast of India.
4. **The factors affecting the climate of India**—There are various factors that influence the climate of India. These are as follow—
  1. **Latitudinal extent :** The Tropic of Cancer passes through India. India is situated between 8°4' N and 37°6' N latitudes. It divides the country into two equal halves. Its southern part lies near the equator and the northern part remains away from the equator. In the Torrid Zone, it shows the southern half of India and in the temperate zone, the northern half. Hence, the whole of India remains warm throughout the year.
  2. **Altitude :** Altitude plays a very vital role in determining the climate conditions of a place. The temperature decreases with increasing height. The places located in the mountain region are cooler as compared to the places on the plains.
  3. **Distance from sea :** The coastal areas of India have an equable climate. The areas in the interior of India are far away from the moderating effects of the sea. So these areas have extremes of climate.
  4. **Northern mountains :** India is bounded by the Himalayan Mountains called the northern mountains in the north. It protects our country from the cold northern winds coming from Central Asia. As they separate India from the rest of Asia. These lofty mountains form a barrier that affects, the climate of India. It also traps the monsoon winds. As a result these mountains also play an important role in bringing rainfall in India.
  5. **Monsoon winds :** These winds bring heavy rainfall in the country during summers while in the winters they bring less rainfall because during winters, they do not contain moisture.
5. Rainfall is important for a country because rainfall is a major component of the water cycle and is responsible for depositing most of the freshwater on the Earth. It provides suitable conditions for many types of ecosystems, as well as water for hydroelectric power plants and crop irrigation.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Moving air—Wind
2. Southwest monsoon—Advancing monsoon
3. Retreating monsoon—Withdrawal of monsoon
4. Bordoisila—Assam
5. Kalbaisakhi—Bengal

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

## Chapter 22 : India : Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

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### (A) Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

### (B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :

1. monsoon            2. cactus            3. bhimashankar            4. canopy            5. national parks

### (C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. (X)            2. (X)            3. (X)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

### (D) Answer the following questions in brief :

1. **Natural Vegetation**—Natural Vegetation refers to the plant life which grows on its own in an area without any human effort. Natural vegetation is found in places that have been left undisturbed by human beings for along time.
2. The two national parks in India are Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand and Gir Forest in Gujarat.
3. The tidal forests are found along the eastern coast in the large deltas formed by the Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahananda, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers. Sundri is the most significant tree of mangrove forests.
4. The one horned rhinoceros is an endangered species and it is found in Assam and West Bengal.

### (E) Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The tropical deciduous forests are important because these are the most widespread forest found in India. Tropical deciduous forests are also called monsoon forests, as they are found in regions with monsoon climate. The trees of their forests shed their leaves at a particular time of the year. The main trees found here are the sal, bamboo, neem, peepal and shisham. They are the most important forests economically.

#### 2. The difference between—

##### **Evergreen Forests—**

1. Tropical Rainforest is in the areas which receive heavy rainfall of more than 250 cm and a temperature ranging from 25-35° C.
2. These forests always appear green that is why tropical rainforest is also called an evergreen forest.
3. These forests are home to hardwood trees. Rubber, ironwood, coconut, palm, rosewood are the main trees of these forests.
4. They shed their leaves at different times of the year.
5. They are found in heavy rainfall regions of Meghalaya, the Western Ghats and Assam and the slightly dryer region of West Bengal, Orissa, Sahayadris and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

##### **Deciduous Forests—**These are the most widespread forest found in India.

1. These forests are found in the area which gets annual rainfall between 150 cm to 200 cm with the long dry seasons.
2. Tropical Deciduous Forests are also called monsoon forests, as they are found in regions with monsoon climate.
3. The main trees found here are the sal, bamboo, neem, peepal and shisham.

4. The trees of their forests shed their leaves at a particular time of the year.
  5. They are found in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and parts of Maharashtra.
- 3. Wildlife Sanctuaries**—Wildlife Sanctuary is a natural area reserved by the government or private agency that provides protection for wildlife species from hunting, predation, and competition or poaching. Only some amount of human activities like collection of timber and minor forest products are allowed. Examples—Govind Sagar sanctuary in Himachal Pradesh, Bhimashankar sanctuary in Maharashtra and Manas sanctuary in Assam.
- 4. Conservation of Wildlife**—Conservation of wildlife is very important because it is our natural heritage. Conservation of wildlife means measures taken to preserve and protect wildlife. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented for the protection of animals, in 1971. It also made hunting a punishable offence.
- 5. Project Tiger**—Project Tiger are some special efforts to protect the fast disappearing species. India is the only country that has both lions and tigers. There are 27 tiger reserves in India.

**Importance of Forests**—Forests play a very important role in our life. They are also known as Natural Resources. They are a natural gift for human being and are important to us in the following ways :

- Plants release oxygen that we breathe; also they help us in absorbing carbon dioxide.
- Forests provide habitat for wildlife.
- They reduce soil erosion by controlling excessive run off. This is because the roots of the plants bind the soil.
- They help in precipitation by supplying moisture through the process of transpiration.
- Forests provide products like wood, timber, gum, fuel, honey, medicinal herbs, fruits and nuts etc.
- They are the home of various hill stations which attract a large number of tourists.
- They are also helpful to earn great revenue for the government.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Jim Corbett—National Park
2. Sunderbans—West Bengal
3. Mangrove forest—Sundri tree
4. One horned rhinoceros—Assam
5. Tropical thorn forests—Cactus

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 23 : Human Diversity in a Community

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. diversity      2. seafood      3. constitution      4. diversity      5. 1,600

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)      2. (✓)      3. (✓)      4. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. **Human Diversity**—Human Diversity means that the society consists of different people and no two humans are alike and belong to the dimensions of race, gender, social, economic status, age, physical abilities, religious beliefs, political beliefs, etc.
2. In India, people speak more than 1,600 languages. Of these 22 languages are recognized by the Constitution of India and Hindi is Devanagari script recognized as the official language by the Constitution of India.
3. **Occupational Differences**—All of us follow a variety of occupations. Occupation depends on the geographical features of the place we live in. People who live in coastal regions practise fishing as their main occupation while people who live in fertile plains are involved in agriculture.
4. **Physical characteristics of the People**—Our different physical features makes us different from each other. Some of us are shorter than others while some are tall. Some have light-colored eyes while others have dark colored eyes. However, in spite of these differences, we are all human beings and should live together in society.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Community means the entire group of people living together. Similarly, all the groups of a country together build up the nation and further all the nations together form the world community or the whole human society. You belong not to one but many groups like – the family, the school etc.
2. We need of diversity to enrich Life because diversity or variety is one of the most beautiful aspects of life one arth. It enriches our lives in many ways and adds color to our lives. It gives us a chance to live with different people. In a diverse society, we recognize the different characteristics of everyone and learn about various cultures and traditions from each other. It also teaches us to be tolerant of opinions and beliefs of the people around us. e.g. Humans have different skills—some people prefer to be teachers while others work as skilled workers, some build airplanes while some prefer to fly them.
3. Urdu language comes into existence because people around the world traveled from one country to another in search of new lands, jobs for trading. Some of them settled in those countries introduced new customs and culture to the traveled existing inhabitants of the country. These new customs practise a new social diversity in the society. When the Muslim rulers came and settled in India they brought Persian language and when Persian merged with the local language, it gave rise to a new language called Urdu.
4. **Geographical Diversity**—The earth consists of different landforms like mountains, deserts, fertile plains, plateaus, coastal areas, and islands. This geographical diversity influences the climate of the region leading to differences in food habits, dress and culture of people around the world. People living in the southern region wear cotton and light color clothes throughout the year, while the people living in northern region wear clothes according to seasons. Similarly people in the coastal regions of India prefer seafood, while people in deserts eat bread made of millet flour.

5. India is a secular country because people around the world follow different religions which make way for religious diversity in India. All religious communities enjoy equal status in society. People belonging to all religions are free to practise and propagate the religion which makes India as a Secular Country. People following Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism and other religions live in peace and harmony.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Diversity—Variety
2. Devanagari script—Hindi
3. Secular—Non-religious
4. Persian merged with local language—Urdu
5. Geographical diversity—Different land forms

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 24 : Diversity Effects in Society

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. discrimination    2. dowry    3. diversity    4. low    5. constitution

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (✓)            3. (✓)            4. (X)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. In many places in India, discrimination on the basis of color has a prejudice against people with dark skin. It affects the society in a negative opinion.
2. **Prejudice**—Prejudice is prejudging or forming opinions about a person or group without much thought or knowledge. When we form an opinion without proper thought or knowledge we see them negatively and consider them inferior to others.
3. **Economic Inequality**—Economic Inequality led to backwardness, socially and economically which may result in inequality in a society and led to the issue of poverty and the issue of exploitation of the lower caste. People who are poor do not have access to good food, clothing, shelter or education. Hence social inequality leads to discrimination.
4. **Equality and Respect in Constitution of India**— In the post–independence period the framers of the members of the drafting committee of the Constitution of India made it a point to provide equal status to all citizens of the country, irrespective of caste, class, gender, religion etc. It is the vital document that contains the basic framework of the rights of the people and government of India.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. **Discrimination**—Discrimination refers to the practice of treating a person or group less fairly than others. It arises out of the negative opinions of people. Generally, people are discriminated against on grounds of caste, race, religion, skin color, language, occupation etc. People who are discriminated are looked down upon and denied the benefits and status available to others in society.

The discriminatory practices on the basis of caste harmed the growth of our society –There are several other discriminatory practices that have harmed the growth of our society. The most unbearable is without any doubt the hold of the **Caste System** on the nation. The inhuman aspect of the caste system was the treatment given to those who were considered the outcastes called untouchables. Our Constitution has abolished these outcastes.

2. **Stereotype**—Stereotype is judging people on the basis of preconceived opinions about a community or group of people. Generally, stereotypes are created on the basis of gender, religion, race caste, region physical attributes etc. of the people.

**Affects our Society**—It affects our society with some statements, when we often hear that boys are good at office and girls are good at cooking. These statements restrict the image of boys and girls into one unfair idea of their capabilities. However in reality, girls may outperform in the office, while boys can be renowned cooks. Similarly, stereotypes can be found among the people who belong to rural and urban areas. People who live in villages are seen as poor and backward, whereas people who live in cities are considered modern and rich. Stereotype forces us to label people as per the assumptions created by society at large instead of respecting individuals for their unique traits.

3. Gender inequality means the gender discrimination Gender inequality effect the lives of women through the form of discrimination that has been practised against women for hundreds of years. The girl child is given less importance and attention in terms of healthcare, food and education. Female Infanticide (the killing of female babies) is evil prevalent not only in villages but also in urban families. The demand for dowry made on the parents of the bride is another example of social injustice. In India, women are not given their share in their father’s property.
4. People who were discriminated against started organizing themselves and demanded various rights to lead a dignified life in Indian society. Striving for inequality started much before the making of the Constitution of India. A number of steps have been taken for empowerment like –demanding the right of education, laws to prohibit dowry and child marriage which empowerment of women. The lower class people also started to fight for gaining access to public places and facilities such as entry into temples.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Discrimination—Differentiation
2. Prejudice—Forming opinion about a person without any reason
3. Infanticide—Killing of babies
4. Stereotype—Judging a person on the basis of conceived opinions.
5. Untouchables—Dalits, deemed to be impure and inferior

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 25 : Understanding Government : Role and Functions

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. managing      2. betterment      3. affairs      4. democracy      5. state

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)      2. (X)      3. (✓)      4. (X)      5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following questions in brief :**

1. A government is a group of people responsible for managing the policies, actions, and affairs of the country or state. In India, the government acts on behalf of the citizens of the country to ensure the welfare of the citizens.
2. A Dictatorship is a form of government where a person or small group of people rule the country without the collective approval of the people. No elections are held and all power lies with the ruling group or the dictator, who can rule as long as they are able to hold on to power.
3. In a Monarchy, a queen or a king holds all the power called Monarch to make decisions and enforce them. The monarch may consult a group of people to discuss the matter. However, the final decision-making power lies with the monarch. The position of the monarch is hereditary i.e. the position passes from the king or the queen to one of their children.
4. In India, the government functions at three levels – National or Central, State and Local.

**(E) Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The government has to perform certain basic functions – Administrative, Economic, and Social Security.

**Administrative Security :** To manage the day-to-day affairs of the country, the government provides various facilities and services like – roads, railways, postal and telegraph services, public transportation, street lighting, public facilities like park and libraries, etc. to fulfill the requirements of the people.

**Economic Security :** To ensure the economic security of the country the government controls the finance of the state, currency issues, control trade and maintain cordial relation of the country with other nations to promote the exchange of goods, services and ideas.

**Social Security :** To take care of the people and manage the fair distribution of resources among the people by providing health care facilities, old age pensions, ensuring equal opportunities to all and preventing the discrimination of disadvantaged groups.

2. **Universal Adult Franchise**—In India, Democracy is a form of government where people elect their representatives by voting in the elections. However, a government cannot call itself a democracy if it does not provide the right to vote to all citizens who are above eighteen years of age. The right to vote by all adult citizens in the country is called a Universal Adult Franchise.
3. **Democracy**—In a democracy, the government is run by the people, for the people and of the people, where the people hold the power to run the government. However, they do not rule directly in a democracy. Instead, the people elect their representatives to form a government. These representatives are answerable to the people for their decisions and action. A government that includes a representative from every group of society is called Representative Democracy.

4. In our country, democracy form of government plays an important role as there is a diverse population. Any decision the government takes has to involve all the groups in the states and union territories. In a country, all the members of the country should therefore participate in the decision-making process of the government. Decision has to be made collectively by all the sections of the society. This is the benefit of collective decision making through participation.
5. The enforcement of the law is important because a government performs its functions by making and enforcing laws. The people also play an important role in the enforcement of laws and if the citizen of a country feels that a particular law of the country prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste and class they can go to the court to seek justice. For example, in order to ensure the safety of the people on the roads there is a law that all people should drive a car wearing their seat belts. As a means to make people obey this law and anybody caught violating the law is penalized.
6. In order to perform all functions efficiently a government functions at different levels. In India, the government functions at three levels – National or Central, State and Local. The Central Government which is based in New Delhi makes laws for the entire country. The State Government makes laws for a state. It is usually located in the capital of the state. The Local Government functions in a city, town or village.

**(F) Match the Following :**

1. Social Security—Ensuring equal opportunities to all.
2. Representative Democracy—Representative from every group of society
3. Administrative Security—Managing the day-to-day affairs
4. Universal Adult franchise—Right to vote by all adult citizens

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 26 : Conflicts and Key Elements : In a Democratic India

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. democracy    2. people    3. participation    4. citizen    5. equality

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)            2. (✓)            3. (✓)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

**(D) Short Answer Questions :**

1. In every society, there are different interest groups. In countries like India where there is such human diversity, the conflict also arises between people belonging to different religious groups, castes and regions and even between the rich and the poor.
2. Participation means to take part in democracy and every citizen has the right in the decision making process to form a government. People participate in governance by electing the person whom they feel and understand their problem and elected their representative for a period of five years.

3. **Conflict Resolution**—In a democracy there are various established methods to resolve such conflicts. The Judiciary or the court of law and the police are the main bodies that deal with conflict resolution in a democracy. In a society when conflicts occur, it might lead to violent practices by one group against the other. Thus, it is very important for the government to resolve conflict.
4. **Accountability**—Accountability means being responsible for one's actions. Every citizen has the power to hold their elected representatives accountable if they are dishonest, inefficient or irresponsible, or if their actions violate the fundamental rights of the citizens. The elected representatives are answerable to the people who elected them.

**(E) Long Answer Questions :**

1. **Key Elements in Democracy**—Democracy has certain key elements that make it the most preferred form of government. These key elements include—Participation, Accountability, Conflict Resolution and Equality and Justice.  
**Equality and Justice**—democracy is the provision of Equality and Justice for all its citizens. Equality refers to the fact of being equal in rights whether they are rich or poor, whatever be their religious, belief, caste, race, language etc. all are equal in the eyes of the law. Not even the President or the Prime Minister of a country is outside the force of law in a democracy. In India, millions of people suffer because of the caste system and the system of untouchability.
2. The government resolves the religious conflict by Religious Processions and Celebrations. Large scale religious processions and celebrations are not always appreciated by all communities. The lack of mutual respect may lead to violent activities, such as people disrupting the processions. In such cases, the government suggests a feasible solution to the problem or makes an arrangement to control the crowd.
3. The sharing of that river flows through more than one state turns out to be a cause of conflict between the states. The water dispute of Kaveri River is one such dispute between the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Both the states have built dams on the river for the irrigation of fields and other purposes. The conflict occurred when Tamil Nadu asked for water from Karnataka and Karnataka did not agree on the demand due to the scarcity of the water on its own territory.
4. **Participation of People in disapproval**—The people's participation acts as continuous examiners of the policies introduced by the government. The people express their disapproval in multiple ways such as signature campaigns, rallies and strikes. The media is another powerful tool of direct participation in expressing the views of the people and making the government realize its responsibilities like—newspaper, magazines and TV etc. The opinions expressed thus forced to change its decisions.
5. The democracy ensures the provision of Equality and Justice for all citizens by the constitution that makes special provisions for their welfare and reserved seats for them in the parliament, educational institutions and government undertaking. Several laws are passed prohibiting the discrimination among people on the basis of caste, color or creed. Similarly, to tackle the injustice against the women and girls special arrangement has been made to promotion education and employment of women.

**(F) Match the following :**

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Election                                  | A free and fair system               |
| 2. Media Participation                       | Expressing views of people directly. |
| 3. Conflict between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu | Sharing of river water               |
| 4. Provisions of Equality                    | Free schooling for girls             |
| 5. Prime Minister of India                   | Shri Narendra Modi                   |
| 6. Home Minister of India                    | Shri Amit Shah                       |

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## **Chapter 27 : Local Self-Government of Rural Areas : Panchayati Raj System**

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. panchayat      2. water supply      3. governance      4. second      5. third

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (X)            3. (✓)            4. (X)            5. (X)

**(D) Short Answer Questions :**

- 1. Local Self-Government**—Local self-government is a system where the problems of a local community are managed by people belonging to that community. The problems faced by people living in the village are different from those people living in towns and cities.
- A gram panchayat may be constituted for one big village or two or more small villages together. Each Gram Panchayat is headed by a Sarpanch along with the elected members (Panch) and a Panchayat Secretary.
- Nyaya Panchayat**—The Nyaya Panchayats or the village courts are those panchayats those are given the authority to take up certain judicial functions and provides speedy justice to the villagers at the local level.
- The composition of Panchayati Samiti**—Members of a Block Samiti elect a Block Chairman or Block Pramukh and the Members of Parliament (MPs) and Members of the Legislative Council (MLCs) from that block are also members of Panchayat Samiti. It is compulsory to have four representatives from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and at least two women members.

**(E) Long Answer Questions :**

- Gram Sabha work at the root level because a village with a population of 500 or more is declared as a Gram Sabha area and works at the grass-root level or village level. The Gram Sabha consists of all the men and women of eighteen years of age or above who live in the area.

**Functions of Gram Sabha**—The functions of Gram Sabha are as follows :

- The Gram Sabha must hold two meetings in a year.
- Elect the member of the gram panchayat.
- Discuss the important problems and needs of the village.

(iv) Gram Sabha monitors the activities of Gram Panchayat to prevent the misuse of power and money.

**2. The Functions of Gram Panchayat—It undertakes the following activities—**

- (i) In Gram panchayat, one meeting in a month should be held by the Sarpanch.
- (ii) Construction and maintenance of public facilities such as roads and street lights.
- (iii) Provision of education and healthcare facilities by setting up schools and dispensaries.
- (iv) Construction and maintenance of water sources such as hand pumps and village wells.
- (v) Maintenance of records of births and deaths.
- (vi) Maintenance of cleanliness, sanitation and hygiene in the village.
- (vii) Supply of seeds and fertilizers to farmers.

**3. Functions of Panchayat Samiti or Block Samiti—**

- (i) The meeting of the Panchayat Samiti must be held at least once in every two months.
- (ii) To prepare, execute and co-ordinate the programs of community development at the block level.
- (iii) To help in the development of animal husbandry, poultry, fishery and farming.
- (iv) To look after drinking water supply, sanitation, education and rural health.
- (v) To promote small scale and cottage industries.

**4. Zila Parishad—**The Zila Parishad is the third and the highest level of the Panchayati Raj System. It provides a vital link between the village panchayat, the block samiti and the state government and co-ordinates the working and welfare of the district as a whole.

**Functions of Zila Parishad—**Zila Parishad prepares plans for the development of the district based on the report submitted by the block samiti and gram sabha.

- (i) The distribution of funds to Panchayat Samiti which is allotted to the district by the central or state government.
- (ii) The improvement in agriculture production, sanitation and health, maintenance of roads.
- (iii) Zila Parishad builds and maintains secondary, vocational and industrial schools in the district.

**5. Sources of Income—**

**Gram Panchayat :** The gram panchayat gets income from the following sources –

- (i) Collection of taxes imposed on houses, shops land etc.
- (ii) Funds granted by the government schemes and received from panchayat samiti or Zila Parishad.
- (iii) Fine collected from the people.
- (iv) Donation received for the welfare of the community.

**Block Samiti :**The Block Samiti gets income from the following sources –

- (i) Grant-in-Aid from the state government.
- (ii) They can also levy taxes on land, property, cattle etc. and raise funds from the villages.

**Zila Parishad:** The source of Income that helps in the development in the district by Zila Parishad is as follows –

- (i) Government grant provided by the Central or State Government.
- (ii) Imposes taxes.
- (iii) Rents from Property

**F. Match the following :**

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Gram Sabha          | operates at village level            |
| 2. Nyaya Panchayat     | is only authorized to impose fine    |
| 3. Panchayat Secretary | is appointed by the government       |
| 4. Zila Parishad       | supervise the implementation of plan |

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 28 : Local Self-Government of Urban Areas

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. richest                  2. Mayor                  3. five                      4. taxes                      5. smaller

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)                      2. (✓)                      3. (X)                      4. (X)                      5. (X)

**(D) Short Answer Questions:**

1. **Members of Municipal Council**—The members of municipal councils are chief officer along with officers like – Engineer, Sanitary Inspector, Health Officer and Education Officer who come from the state public service is appointed by the state government to control the administrative affairs of the Nagar Palika.
2. **The sources of income of the Municipal Corporation**—The main sources of income of municipal corporations are taxes such as – Property tax, water tax, entertainment tax, toll tax, goods tax and vehicle tax, the fee paid by residents for the registration of births and deaths. Apart from these, the activities of the corporation are also funded by grants from the state government.
3. **Agency Functions of local self-government**—
  - (i) Protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
  - (ii) Safeguarding the weaker sections including handicapped and mentally retarded.
  - (iii) Decreasing urban poverty to ease their life.
  - (iv) Promotion of cultural, education and aesthetic aspects.
  - (v) Primary Education.
  - (vi) Primary Health Care.
4. **The sources of income of municipality**—The main sources of income of municipality are—grants from the government, taxes on land, property etc. and electricity and water charges.

**E. Long Answer Questions :**

1. **The Municipal Corporation or Nagar Nigam**—The Municipal Corporation generally governs or works in large urban areas where a population of the cities or towns is 10, 00,000 or more and these cities or towns are divided into a number of municipal wards. The members of the municipal corporation are elected by the people of eachward for a period of five years and the elected members of the corporation are

called ward councilors. Individually, a ward councilor is responsible for providing solutions to the problems faced by the people in their area.

2. **Members of Municipal Corporation**—Members of Parliament and the Members of state legislature elected from the area are the members of the municipal corporation. Special seats are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. One third of the seats are reserved for women. The Mayor or Presiding Officer and the Deputy Mayor are prominent members of the corporation. The Mayor is the head of the municipal corporation and in the absence of mayor the deputy mayor performs the same functions of the mayor.
3. **Municipal Council or Nagar Palika**—The Municipal Council or Nagar Palika is the body that governs or works smaller cities and towns that have a population of less than 10,00,000 but more than 20,000. Just like the corporation, the city or town is divided into number of wards according to its population and their representatives are elected from each ward. The people from each ward elect their member and send their members to Nagar Palika or Municipality for a term of five years. The members elect a president among themselves to preside over and conduct meetings.
4. **The largest corporations are in the seven metropolitan cities of India, namely**—Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Pune. The Brihan Mumbai Municipal Corporation(BMC) of the city of Mumbai is the richest municipal corporation in India.
5. **The Essential Functions of the Local Self Government of Urban Area are**—
  - (i) Water supply domestic, Industrial and commercial purposes.
  - (ii) Public amenities including parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
  - (iii) Public health, sanitation and solid waste management.
  - (iv) Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
  - (v) Regulation of slaughter houses and prevention of cruelty to animals.
  - (vi) Fire services available in Municipal Corporation and Nagar Panchayat.
  - (vii) Street lighting available in Municipal Corporation and Municipal Council.

**(F) Match the following :**

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Municipal Corporation   | Cities with Population 10, 00,000 or more.  |
| 2. Municipal Council       | Cities with Population less than 10, 00,000 |
| 3. City Council            | Cities with Population is less than 20,000  |
| 4. Chief Executive Officer | Commissioner of the municipal corporation   |

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

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## Chapter 29 : Making of Living Rural Area and Urban Area

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable (given) words :**

1. rural                  2. 2-5                  3. professionals                  4. wages                  5. landless

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)                  2. (✓)                  3. (X)                  4. (X)                  5. (✓)

**(D) Short Answer Questions:**

1. **Making of Living**—Making of livings means to have some occupation or work when we grow up. For that, we need to work, earn money to buy clothes, food and other basic necessities. The means by which we get this money is called the making of living. The various occupations in which the humans engage may belong to three sectors – Primary Sector, Secondary Sector, and Tertiary Sector.
2. **Business Person**—Business Person or shopkeepers is a person who own small or big shops in the market to sell various things. In order to run their business, they procure a license from the municipal corporation to run their business without the fear of their shop shut down. Some of the businesses offer services such as courier, hair treatments. Most business persons employ a number of people to work under as supervisors or workers.
3. **Medium Farmers**—Medium Farmers are those who have 2–5 hectares of land. They cultivate their own land. Medium Farmers produce just enough food for them with little left to sell in the market. They mainly grow food crops like wheat, rice and pulses.
4. We call landless farmers as landless labour because landless farmers or labour are engaged in occupation of non–farm activities like – fishing, dairy farming, cattle rearing etc. Many of the landless labour are poor and have to toil hard for even basic necessities of life such as food and shelter.

**E. Long Answer Questions :**

1. **Differentiate between—**

**Primary Sector :** The primary sector consists of those activities where people are engaged in extracting or harvesting things from the earth like – agriculture, fishing, lumbering, grazing, mining, forestry etc. It includes the production of raw materials and basic food and without that we can not survive.

**Secondary Sector:** The secondary sector consists of those activities which convert raw materials into manufactured goods and plays an important role in adding to our national wealth. Manufacturing industries also come in this sector

**Tertiary Sector :** The tertiary sector consists of activities that provide services to people. Services are involved with health care, transport, communication, banking, insurance, entertainment etc. A growing proportion of workers are employed by the tertiary sector.

2. **Rural Livelihood Occupation**—In villages there are various ways to earn their livelihood. Agriculture is the main source of occupation practised in rural areas. Besides agriculture people are also engaged in non-farm occupation such as weaving, dairy farming, fishing etc. People are also employed by the government for the maintenance of law and order and administration of the area.

The small farmers earn their living in India by those farmers own small holdings less than 2 hectare of land. They cultivate their land on their own or with the help of other small farmers.They grow only a few types of crops which are not sufficient even to feed the family. The success or failure of their crops depends on the timely arrival of the monsoon rains.

3. **Wage Employment**—Wage Employment refers to the state of being employed on a fixed payment on daily or weekly basis. Wage workers are hired only when an employer requires their services otherwise they remain jobless. Wage workers

include factory workers, painters, sanitation workers, plumbers etc. Wage employees do not get any benefits.

**Regular Employment**—Regular employment refers to the state of being permanently employed by companies or government sectors and these people get their regular salaries every month. They go to the same office every day and are able to continue their job for a long time. People work in government or private offices, factories, banks, insurance agencies, etc. Regular employees also have been given some of the following benefits.

4. Many towns and cities grow up around manufacturing Industries and towns. These factories produce a variety of things. There are also bakeries which make bread and other eatables. In some industries like—the iron and steel industry the manufacturing process goes on without a stop. In such places people work in three shifts of eight hours each day. The people work for a certain number of hours in the factory and get a fixed wages or salary at the end of every month. So people living around these industries so that they can earn their living.

5. **Services**—The service employs people who work on streets and in the market place to sell goods and professional based services provide by people to earn their livelihood.

**Working on the Streets**—Auto-rickshaw and taxi drivers and hawkers etc. all provide us some services on the streets. Their income depends on the profits they make from their sale of the product. The drivers offer their services of transporting people and goods from one place to another. Hawkers often set up temporary structures to sell their goods and most of them use a cart to move from one place to another.

**Professionals**—Lawyers, teachers, doctors are called Professionals as they follow a chosen profession. The services they provide to society are of vital importance. Some set up their own clinics and practise independently. Teachers teach children in schools and colleges.

**(F) Match the following :**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Hawkers         | Working on the streets                  |
| 2. Business person | Own small or big shops                  |
| 3. Wage employment | Get fixed payment on daily basis        |
| 4. Industries      | Convert raw materials to finished goods |

**(G) Activity:—Do yourself.**

