

Henry SOCIAL STUDIES



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Class
6-8

 Henry Books

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter - 1 The Earth in the Solar System

Section-I

- A. 1. The big bang is the cosmic event that is theorized to have marked the origin of the universe.
2. Stars are made up of hot glowing gases.
Planets are made up of solid material like rocks and stones.
3. a. Halley's Comet; b. Comet Klemola
- B. 1. a. 15 billion years go; 2. b. heat and light; 3. c. 6,000°C; 4. a. orbit
- C. 1. satellite; 2. Planet; 3. star; 4. constellation; 5. meteorite

Section-II

- A. 1. Nebulae; 2. universe; 3. heat, light; 4. satellites; 5. shooting stars
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. Galaxy
2. Constellation
3. Polaries
4. 14 moons
5. The largest asteroid
- D. 1. All the objects that we see in the sky are called celestial bodies or heavenly bodies. They include stars, planets, satellites, asteroids, meteoroids and comets.
2. Of the millions and millions of stars in the sky, some appear to be in group, forming definite patterns. These groups, which can be recognised by the shapes they form, are called constellations.
3. Stars are the only self-luminous bodies. They have their own heat and light. Stars are made of hot, burning gases. They are actually very big in size but being very far away from us, they look small and tiny like just dots in the sky.
4. The word 'planet' is derived from the Greek word 'Planetai' meaning 'wanderer'. There are eight planets in our solar system. These planets in order of their distances from the Sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The planets do not have their own light. They only reflect light received from the Sun. All the planets are spherical in shape.
5. Moon takes nearly 29 days to go around the earth. This period is called a lunar month.
- E. 1. Most astronomers believe that the universe started about 15 billion years ago, with the gigantic explosion of the cosmic egg-the Big Bang. Due to this explosion, atoms, and later molecules were formed. These molecules came together and formed giant clouds of gases and dust particles called nebulae. Each nebula had its own gravity and a spinning motion. Within the nebula, the atoms were attracted to one another and in the process collided with each other at a tremendous speed. This gave out an enormous amount of heat, so much so that glowing bodies such as the stars were born out of the nebula. Millions of stars make a galaxy. Several million galaxies make up the universe.
2. Earth is called as a unique planet because it is the only planet known that supports life. It has the moderate climatic conditions favouring life. It has all types of geographical features and the living beings adapt themselves according to

the climatic conditions.

3. Difference between stars and Planets
Stars

- a. Stars are made up of hot glowing gases.
b. Stars have their own light.
c. Stars are big and hot. They appear small.
d. There are millions of stars.

Planets

- a. Planets are made up of solid materials like rocks and stones.
b. They shine by receiving light from a star.
c. Planets are small and their range of temperature depends on their distance from the Sun.
d. There are 8 known planets (in our solar system) as Pluto has been declared a dwarf planet.

4. i. Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter thousands of planet-like small bodies revolve around the Sun along with the planets. These are called asteroids or planetoids. Many believe that these are pieces of some planet which exploded a long time back. The largest asteroid is Ceres.

ii. Meteors are small pieces of solid mass which move about in the sky, revolving around the Sun. Sometimes they enter the Earth's atmosphere with great speed. They become heated by friction and start burning. That is why sometimes meteors are also called *Shooting Stars*.

iii. Comets are glowing heavenly bodies revolving around the Sun in elongated orbits. They are mostly made up of dust, ice particles and gases. Most comets have a head, a nucleus and a tail. When they approach the Sun, the gases get heated up and start glowing. Comets may be periodical or non-periodical. Periodical comets can be seen at fixed intervals. Non-periodical comets appear for a short period and then disappear suddenly.

Chapter - 2 Latitudes and Longitudes

Section-I

- A. 1. A small man made, three dimensional model of the Earth is called a globe.
2. The time at the prime meridian is called the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
3. Grid lines help in defining maps
4. 9:30 am
- B. 1. a. axis; 2. a. The Torrid Zone; 3. b. 12:30 (am); 4. c. meridian
- C. Do Yourself

Section-II

- A. 1. Polar; 2. tropic of Capricorn; 3. Greenwich, England; 4. Prime meridian; 5. eleven
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. Grid
2. Greenwich
3. 82½°E longitude
4. North Frigid Zone
5. Latitude
- D. 1. Imaginary lines which run parallel to the Equator are called latitudes. The Equator is also an imaginary line and is midway between the poles.
2. The angular distance measured east or west of Prime

meridian is called longitude.

3. The Equator is the most important latitude and the largest circle that can be drawn on the globe. It divides the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern hemisphere.

4. The time at the prime meridian is called the Greenwich mean Time (GMT).

E. 1. The Earth is nearly a sphere but not a perfect sphere. It is so because its surface flattened a little bit at the polar regions that are the North Pole and the South Pole. The pole which points towards the Pole Star is called the North Pole and other one is called a South Pole.

2. The Equator is the most important latitude and the largest circle that can be drawn on the globe. It divides the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern hemisphere.

3. This zone between $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ and North Pole and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ and South Pole receives minimum heat. It is the coldest zone. The North Frigid Zone lies between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole. The South Frigid Zone lies between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole. The mid-day Sun never rises much above the horizon.

4. The angular distance measured east or west of Prime Meridian is called Longitude.

5. The sunrays fall almost vertically here all the year round. It receives maximum heat and is the hottest zone on Earth.

F. 1. The Frigid Zone

This zone between $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ and North Pole and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ and South Pole receives minimum heat. It is the coldest zone. The North Frigid Zone lies between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole. The South Frigid Zone lies between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole. The mid-day Sun never rises much above the horizon.

The Torrid Zone

It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The sunrays fall almost vertically here all the year round. It receives maximum heat and is the hottest zone on Earth. The Equator runs through the middle of this zone. The midday Sun is exactly overhead at least once a year in this zone. It is also known as tropical zone.

2. Important Parallels of Latitudes

a. The Equator : It is the most important latitude and the largest circle that can be drawn on the globe. It divides the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern hemisphere.

b. The Tropic of Capricorn : It is an important parallel of latitude in the Southern Hemisphere. It is at an angular distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$.

c. The Tropic of Cancer : It is an important parallel of latitude in the Northern hemisphere. It is at an angular distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ from the equator.

d. The Arctic Circle : It lies at a distance of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ of the equator.

e. The Antarctic Circle : It lies at the distance of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ of the equator. It is similar to the Arctic circle but lies in the Southern hemisphere.

3. The Earth rotates on its axis from west to east directions and takes 24 hours (approx.) to complete one round. Hence, Earth takes 4 minutes to cross 1° longitude and 30 minutes to cross $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude and 60 minutes or 1 hour to cross

15° longitude; from 0° to 180° – a total of 12 hours – because 1800×4 minutes = 720 minutes or 12 hours.

4. In India, the local time of the $82^{\circ}30'\text{E}$ meridian has been adopted as the standard time. This is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST). The $82^{\circ}30'\text{E}$ meridian was chosen because it passes through more or less the central part of India. It is called the Standard Meridian of India.

Lesson - 3 Motions of the Earth

Section-I

A. 1. It is all because of the revolution of the Earth.
2. 21 June and 23 September are two days the Sun's rays are vertical on the Equator.

3. A year is usually divided into four seasons – spring, summer, autumn and winter.

B. 1. c. Circulation; 2. c. ecliptic; 3. b. 21st March

C. 1. Inclination of the Earth's axis

2. Circle of illumination

3. Dawn

4. Dusk

Section-II

A. 1. Rotation; 2. dusk; 3. elliptical; 4. 23 September; 5. Tropic of Capricorn

B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T

C. 1. The Earth spins on its axis from west to east. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called the rotation.

2. The movement of the Earth around the Sun along a fixed path is called revolution.

3. Either of the two times in the year, the summer solstice and the winter solstice. When the sun reaches its highest or lowest point in the sky at noon, marked by the longest and shortest days.

4. Every four years February has 29 days instead of the usual 28, and the year has 366 days. Such a year is called a leap year.

D. 1. There are two great rhythms of solar illumination that affect every location on the Earth. One is the daily rhythm of daylight and darkness and the other is the annual rhythm of lengthening and shortening of the daylight period with seasons. These two rhythms are vital to life on the Earth and nearly every form of life is adapted in some way to these rhythms. These two rhythms arise from the Earth's rotation on its axis and its revolution around the Sun.

2. For the sake of convenience, we count only 365 days in a year and after every four years, the balance of 6 hours adds up to a day (24 hours). This extra day is added to the month of February. Thus, Every four years February has 29 days instead of the usual 28, and the year has 366 days. Such a year is called a leap year. The year 2016 was the last leap year.

3. A year is usually divided into four seasons – spring, summer, autumn and winter. Seasons change when there is change in the position of the Earth with reference to the Sun. These changes are due to :

4. 21st March has spring season in the Northern hemisphere and Autumn season in the Southern hemisphere. The Sun shines directly on the Equator and there are 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night all over the Earth. The Sun rises at the north pole at noon which remains illuminated until the September Equinox. The Sun sets at the South Pole at noon after having been in shadow since the September Equinox

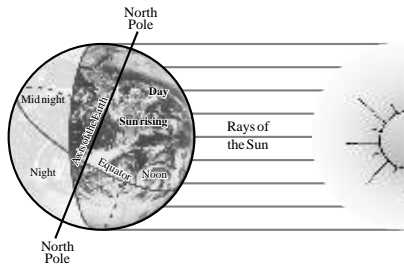
5. Revolutions of the Earth has the following effects :

- Variation in length of days and night.
- Distribution of heat over the Earth.
- Occurrence of season.
- Days and nights are formed
- Earth take 4 min to rotate 1° longitude. It makes difference in local times at different longitudes.

E. 1. Comparison between Morning and Evening :

- Morning is the time of the sunrise, the evening is the time of the sunset.
- The morning is the time between the day and noon, the evening is the time between the noon and night.
- In the morning the Sun seems to be climbing up in the sky while in the evening it appears to be descending down the sky.
- In the morning, the rays of the Sun appear on the eastern horizon while in the evening they appear on the western horizon.

2. The Northern Hemisphere is inclined towards the Sun for 6 months (between 21st March and 23rd September). This position of the Earth is called the Summer Solstice. winter solstice Places between the Arctic Circle and North Pole will experience 6 months of darkness, while places between Antarctic Circle and South Pole will now have 6 months of light. The Antarctic Circle has 24 hrs of continuous daylight at this line. This position is called the Winter Solstice because the northern Hemisphere is experiencing winters. 3.



Day and night on the Earth due to rotation

Lesson - 4 Maps

Section-I

- A. 1. An Atlas a collection fo maps in a form of a book.
2. East, West, North and South are the cardinal directions. These are also called the cardinal points.
3. Most common types of plans are used for the construction of house and buildings.
- B. 1. b. cartography; 2. b. to measure distance; 3. a. title; 4. c. atlas
- C. Main Directions
North, South, East, West
Intermediate directions
North West, North East, South East, South West

Section-II

- A. 1. scale; 2. Thematic; 3. small; 4. Sketch; 5. accurately
- B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. Accurate information
2. Administrative Units
3. Survey maps
4. Most common scale
5. Drawn on a large scale

D. 1. A map is a true representation or a drawing of any area of a Earth on a flat surface. It is drawn according to a scale. Maps give us accurate information of an area. They are easy to carry and can help to make comparison between one area and another.

2. Maps give us accurate information of an area. They are easy to carry and can help to make comparison between one area and another.

3. Topographical maps show great details of the natural features of a small area including rivers, lakes, mountains, etc., along with man-made areas like parks, wells, cities and towns.

4. A plan is a detailed drawing which is done to show any small area on a large scale. The scale of a plan is much larger. Unlike a sketch, a plan will show actual measurements accurately. Most common types of plans are used for the construction of houses and buildings.

E. 1. Advantages of Maps :

- A map gives more information about the Earth's surface in a simple and graphic manner which is very easy to understand.

- A flat map cans how large areas on a single piece of paper.

- It is very easy to compare cities, countries and other places as the are visible at some time.

- It is easy to carry maps to any place as it can be folded and stored conveniently.

- Maps generally use signs and symbols in different colours. This makes it more understandable.

- Maps may be drawn for specific purpose. For example, a weather map shows on the weather conditions at a given time and place. A political map shows the boundaries of countries, state, etc.

2. Political Maps

Political maps divide an area into administrative units such as countries, states, districts, villages, cities or towns with the helps of lines to show borders or boundaries.

Physical Maps

Maps which display indentifiable landmarks of the Earth are known as Physical maps. Physical maps show natural features of the Earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans, etc.

Thematic Maps

They provide us specific information, such as representing climatic conditions, distribution of minerals, crops, industries, population, vegetation, transportation, etc. They are also called distribution maps.

Topographic Maps

Topographical maps show great details of the natural features of a small area including rivers, lakes, mountains, etc., along with man-made areas like parks, wells, cities and towns.

3. Title

The title tells us what the map is going to show or tell us whether about the administrative unit, landforms, climatic conditions, distributions of crops, wildlife, population and so on.

Direction

Directions are also a very significant component of the maps. you can take any map, you will find an arrow printed on the

right hand corner of the maps. You can take any map, you will find an arrow printed on the right hand corner of the map. The alphabet 'N' is written above the arrow. This arrow is called the north line. It shows north direction in the map. After knowing the north directions, you can easily find out other directions such as east, west and south.

4. A sketch is usually a rough diagram made from one's imagination without measuring the actual distance on the ground. It is actually a map with outlines, drawn without a scale and also without signs or symbols. Sketch may be called as rough map. For example, drawing a sketch of India on blackboard to explain. A sketch can be drawn more easily in comparison of maps and plans.

5. Comparison between a Map, Sketch and Plan :

Map :

Area : Cover a large area

Scale : Usually drawn a small scale

Details shown : Cannot show many details

Sketch :

Area : May cover a small or large area

Scale : Not drawn to scale

Details shown : Does not show all details but only the necessary ones

Plan :

Area : Covers a small area

Scale : Drawn on a large scale

Details shown : Shows accurate details

Lesson - 5 Landforms

Section-I

- A. 1. Plautus are storehouse of metallic minerals and precious stones.
2. The blocks which are uplifted are called 'Horsts' or mountains.
3. This is because it is easier to grow crops, build houses and build transport network systems in the plains than in mountains areas.
- B. 1. a. degradation; 2. c. Japan; 3. b. Arabian Peninsula; 4. c. plateau

Section-II

- A. 1. Earthquake, volcanic eruptions; 2. internal; 3. metallic minerals, precious stones; 4. Plains; 5. Terrace farming
- B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F
- C. 1. Mountains are landmasses of the Earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding area. Mountains generally consist of parallel ranges with several peaks forming a chain.
2. There are vast plateaus and deep valleys between mountain ranges on the ocean floor. At places, there are very deep gaps called trenches in the sea bed.
3. A single mountain on the ocean floor is called a sea mount.
4. These plains are made up of the sediments carried by the rivers. Ganga-Brahmaputra Plain, yangtze Plains are the example of the alluvial plains.
- D. 1. The various landforms on the Earth's surface are a result of two types of forces—internal and external. The internal forces act from inside the Earth towards the surface. They act suddenly and cause an uplift or subsidence of the Earth's crust, leading to the formation of mountains and plateaus, Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are examples of internal forces.

The External forces act on the surface of the Earth. They act slowly and wear down the highlands, depositing materials in the lowlands. Running water, moving ice, wind and waves are examples of external forces.

2. Fold mountains are formed by the internal processes of the Earth. These mountains are formed due to the push of tectonic forces in the lithospheric plates. This push or compression causes the rock layers to fold. Under the impact of the forces of compression the horizontal rock strata crumbles into a series of upward folds and downward folds. The upward folds are called anticliens and downward folds are called synclines.

3. Plateaus are also called table lands. A plateau is an elevated area as compared to its surrounding areas. It is flat the top with steep sides on either side. Its height is more than a plain and less than mountains. Its average height varies from the sea-level usually between 300 to 900 metres. Like mountains, some plateaus are old while other are comparatively young. Old plateaus are lower and stretch over greater areas. Some plateaus have steep slope on one side only and on the other side, they have a gentle slope.

4. Piedmont Plateau

The plateaus which are bordered by a mountain from one side and by a sea or a plain from the other. Best examples is the Plateaus of Patagonia in Argentina.

Intermontane Plateaus

The plateaus which are bordered by the mountains from all sides. For example plateaus of Tibet, Bolivia and Mexico.

5. Some of the largest plains made by the rivers in Asia are formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers in India and the Yangtze river in China.

- E. 1. Fold Mountains : Fold mountains are formed by the internal processes of the Earth. These mountains are formed due to the push of tectonic forces in the lithospheric plates. This push or compression causes the rock layers to fold. Under the impact of the forces of compression the horizontal rock strata crumbles into a series of upward folds and downward folds. The upward folds are called anticliens and downward folds are called synclines.

Block Mountains : Block Mountains are created when large areas are displaced vertically between two cracks or faults. The blocks which are uplifted are called 'Horsts' or mountains, while those which are lowered are called 'Graben' or Rift valleys.

Volcanic Mountains : Whenever there is an eruption of volcano, the lava comes out and spreads around the volcanic pipe. With the passage of time this lava solidifies and gives rise to a cone shaped mountains called volcanic mountain.

Residual Mountains : Some of the mountains which used to be very high during the earlier period of geological history, have now been worn out by the external agents of denudation like rainwater, glacier, wind, etc. hence they are also known as mountains of circumdenudation or relict mountains.

2. Plains are very important for mankind :

- River plains have been the cradles of civilisations, e.g. Indus Valley in India and Pakistan, Egyptian civilisation in NE Africa, Hwang Ho and Yangtze Valleys in China due to fertile soil for farming and water for irrigation.
- Constructions of road, rail network and buildings is easy.

- plains favour agriculture, industrial and other commercial activities on a large scale.

3. Plateaus are useful in many ways :

- They are storehouse of metallic minerals and precious stones. Myanmar is famous for rubies, South Africa for gold and diamond deposits, Chhota Nagpur plateau of India for iron ore and manganese deposits.

- Waterfall in plateau region not only provide scenic beauty but also site for producing hydroelectricity.

4. The ocean basin have the counterparts of almost all the major landforms such as mountains, ridges, plateaus, plains, caryons, etc. Some of the relief features of the oceans (sub-marine reliefs) are given below through the ocean profile :

Seas Mount

A single mountain on the ocean floor is called a sea mount. It may rise from the ocean floor above the level of sea water and become an island. Int he island of Hawaii, Mt. Mauna kea is actually the top part of a sub-marine mountain which is even higher then Mt. Everest on the land.

Ocean Trench

There are vast plateaus and deep valleys between mountain ranges on the ocean floor. At places, there are very deep gaps called trenches in the sea bed. Ocean trenches are believed to formed due to faulting on the ocean floor. These trenches are formed very deep on the ocean floor.

Continental Shelf

It is generally rich in petroleum and often provides an excellent area for fishing because the depth of water is shallow.

Continental Slope

Beyond the continental shelf there is an urupt or steep slope under the sea till the floor of the ocean. This part of the ocean is called continental slope.

Lesson - 6 India-physical Divisions and climate

Section-I

- A. 1. North to South India streams over 3200 km and from west to East it starches about 2900 km.
2. India can be broadly divided into the following five physiographic divisions.
3. The northeastern extension of the Himalayas is called Purvanchal of the Eastern hills.
- B. 1.82°30'; 2. a. Coromandel Coast; 3. a. Anai Mudi; 4. b. Meghalaya
- C. 1. Indians Ocean; 2. Cancer; 3. Everest; 4. triangular; 5. low

Section-II

- A. 1. triangular; 2. Indus, Brahmaputra; 3. Ganga plain; 4. uninhabited; 5. October heat
- B. 1. Southernmost part of mainland of India
2. The Greater Himalayas
3. The Great Indian Desert
4. Dry and hot winds
5. The wettest place on Earth
- C. 1. To the north of India are China, Nepal and Bhutan, and to the East, Bangladesh and Myanmar. To the west and north-west are Pakistan and Afghanistan. In the south, separated from India by the Palk Strait, lies the island country of Sri Lanka. To the south of Lakshadweep lies Maldives. Not far from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie our closest South-East Asian neighbours : Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

2. • The Greater Himalayas or the Inner Himalays : These are the highest range of the Himalayan System. This range is largely snow covered, that is why it is often referred to as Himadri.

• The Lesser Himalays or the Middle Himalayas : They lie to the south of the Inner Himalayas. its average altitude varies between 3000 m to 4500 m.

• The Outer Himalayas : These are also known as the Shiwalik. It is the southernmost range. Its height varies from 900 to 1200 m.

4. Rainfall plays a very important role in the economy of a country especially India which depends a lot on agriculture for its economy. Every year the arrival and intensity of rainfall is crucial for agriculture.

- D. 1. Northern Plains : To the south of the Northern Mountains lies an extensive flat plain, known as the Indo-Gangetic Plain. It is made up of alluvium deposited by the rivers Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These alluvial deposits make the plains extremely fertile and suitable for agriculture.

The Norther Plains stretch for about 2,500 km, from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east, From west to east, they can be divided into three sections-the Indus Plain, the Ganga Plain and the Brahmaputra plain.

The Island Groups

In addition to the mainland, India has two sets of islands-the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands.

• Andaman and Nicobar Islands : These islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal. These are basically volcanic islands and the sea around them have plenty of coral reefs. Close lass to the main group of islands is the only active volcano in India. It erupted recently after remaining quiet for 200 years.

• Lakshadweep Islands : The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi island groups in the Arabian Sea are part of the Lakshadweep. They are made of corals-the skeletons of a particular form of marine life. Many of these island are horse-shaped and are called atolls. Most of the islands here are uninhabited.

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3. The plateau of peninsular India is flanked by two coastal strips of flat land, one on the east and the other on the west side. The plain of the west coast stretches form the Gulf of Kachchh to Kanyakumari. it is nowhere more than 65 kilometres in width. The northern part of this west coastal strip to the south of Saurashtra (Kathiawar) coast is called the Konkan coast and the southern part the Malabar coast. It has lagoons (salt lakes) and backwaters along the coast of Kerala. The good soil of this coastal strip is made up of eroded material brought down by the swift and short rivers that flow from the Western Ghats during the rainy season. For the rest, the coast is rocky or fringed with sand and so there are very

few places fit for harbours.

4. Rainfall plays a very important role in the economy of a country especially India which depends a lot on agriculture for its economy. Every year the arrival and intensity of rainfall is crucial for agriculture. There is a wide contrast in the

amount of rainfall received by different parts of India. On the basis of the annual rainfall, four rainfall zones have been identified. Generally, in North India, rainfall decreases westwards, however, peninsular India, it decreases eastwards.

3	Rainfall Zones	Rain received (cm)	Regions in this zone
	Scanty Rainfall	less than 50	Wester Rajasthan, souther Punjab, Deccan Plateau and northern part of Kashmir.
	Low Rainfall	50 – 100	Easter Rajasthan, Punjab, southern parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
	Moderate Rainfall	100 – 200	Southern parts of Gujarat, northeastern peninsula, Wester Ghats, eastern Maharashtra, madhya Pradesh, Odisha and east Tamil Nadu.
	Heavy Rainfall	above 200	Western coastal plains, the Western Ghats, northeast and southern slopes of eastern himalayyas.

HISTORY

Lesson - 1 Why History?

Section-I

- A. 1. history means the written record of the events of the distant past.
 2. The Indus Valley Civilisation is one such example of this period.
 3. Handwritten documents is a manuscript.

- B. 1. b. inscriptions; 2. c. Meghaduta; 3. a. BCE; 4. c. manuscripts

Section-II

- A. 1. History; 2. Common ERA, Before Common Era; 3. Paintings, sculptures; 4. religion; 5. Kitab-ul-Hindi

- B. 1. Inscriptions :
 • These are writings engraved on rocks, pillars, stones, metals, etc.
 • Sometimes kings got their orders inscribed so that people could read and obey them.

Monuments :

- Tempels, tombs, palaces and forts having historical importance are known as monuments
- Monuments provide valuable information about the time they were built

2. Religious Literature :

- Writings based on religious beliefs and rituals are called religious literature.
- The *Vedas*, the *Upanishads*, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, the *Buddhist* literature (Tripitakas, Jatakas), *Dipvamsa* and *Mahavamsa* as well as the *Angas* of the Jains are examples of religious literature.

Secular Literature :

- Literature not concerned with religion is called secular literature
- Secular literature includes poetry, drama, accounts of foreign travellers, and works on Science, Grammar and Politics

- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T

- D. 1. History is the study of the past. History means the written record of the events of the distant past. Earlier, when your grandparents studies history in schools, the mainly read about the great kings, the battles they fought and the kingdoms they controlled. But today in history we read not

only about pollitics but also about social and cultural life.

2. • History teaches us how the terrible war of the past have led to havoc and destructions. It inspires us with the life stories of great freedom fighters and patriots like Rana Pratap and Bhagat Singh

- It motivates us with lessons of human values form the teachings of great personalities like Gautam Buddha, Guru Nanak, Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Vivekananda.

3. To find out the difference between two dates that are either both in BC or both in AD, we subtract the smaller date from the bigger one. For example, the time difference between 2,000 BC and 500 BC = 2,000 BC – 500 BC = 1,500 years. Similar is in the case of AD.

Ont he other hand, to calculate the time difference between two dates where one is in BC and the other is in AD, we add the two dates. For examples, time difference between 500 BC and AD 1,500 = 500 years + 1,500 year = 2,000 years.

4. The ancient Indian texts refer to the region watered by the Indus and its tributaries as *Saptasindhus*. The Persian called it *Heptahindu*. The Greeks were the first to call the country "India". It is derived form the Sindhu (the Indus) the great river which seems to have been cradle of its earliest known civilisations. The subcontinent of India stretching from the Himalayas to the seas is known to the *Hindus* as *Bharata Varsha* or the land of *Bharata*. The ancient texts refer to the regions lying between the Himalayas and the Vindhya as *Aryavarta*. The land to the east of the Indus came to be called as *India*.

5. Hiuen Tsang and Fa Hien,

- E. 1. Historians who study the past use the word 'source' to refer to information found in manuscripts, inscriptions, coins, etc. What are these sources, evidences or materials? They can be divided into two categories-archaeological and literary.

The study of the remains of the past through the materials left behind by human beings is called archaeology.

Archaeological Sources

These remains include weapons, tool, coins, articles of daily use, etc. They are called archaeological sources of history. A person who studies about the remains of the past is called an archaeologist. These remains lay buried in the ground for thousands of years and a mound of soil builds over them. The archaeologists dig these mounds and finds things buried

under them. Each object is photographed and labeled according to the layer in which it was found. Then the archaeologists date the object. The most popular method is called radio carbon dating. Dating of bones is done by this method. The last step is to try to find out or interpret what the object tells us. The objects found at Mohenjodaro tells us about the kind of jewellery people wore and what they were made up.

Literary Sources

All records and evidences that are available of our past in written form are known as literary source any fo the available literary sources are manuscripts (handwritten documents). Long before paper came into use, manuscripts were written on birch barks, palm leaves and parchments. Inscriptions too are literary sources.

Many manuscripts have been destroyed but those that have survived were preserved in temples and monasteries.

2. The study of history can be divide into three time periods ;

Pre-History

This period is dependent on the findings of archeologists as there were no written records of this period. Historian draw conclusions about this period by studying physical remains like pots and pans, jewellery, tools, bones, weapons, etc.

Proto-History

This period is between pre-history and history for which we have a few written records. The Indus Valley Civilisation is one such example of this period.

History

This time period for which we have written records is known as history. We can trace the history of any events from the written records. Early writings were on rocks, stones, bark of birch trees and clay tablets. Many of them have been destroyed, yet we have enough records to trace them.

3. The study of coins is called Numismatics. They bear many figurs, marks, names and portraits of the rulers who issued them. coins also tell us about art and religion of earlier times, the extent of king's empire and about trade with other regions. For example samudragupta's coins tell us that he played veena.

Pottery, tools, weapon, toys, jewellery, etc., are called artefacts. Artefacts such as painting and sculptures helps us in forming an idea of the cultural life of the people. The images and painting of Shiva, Vishnu, Buddha and Mahavira as well as the sculptures of the Gupta period tell us about the religious tolerance of the Gupta rulers.

Lesson - 2 Earliest Societies

Section-I

- A. 1. Hunter-gatherers, generally hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, nuts, leaves and stalks.
2. There may be two different technics adopted by the hunter-gatherers for making tools are :
a. stone on stone; b. pressure flaking.
3. It could provide them light in the dark.
- B. 1. c. both hunters and gatherers; 2. c. 12000-10000 years ago; 3. c. stones; 4. a Madhya Pradesh

Section-II

- A. 1. Plants animals; 2. flake tools, hand-axes; 3. kurnool; 4. Microliths; 5. krishna, Bhima

- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T

- C. 1. Remains of ancient plant, animals and humans

2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Southern France
4. Kashmir
5. Karnataka

- D. 1. The people who lived in the Indian subcontinent two million years ago, were hunters and gatherers. Generally, they hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, nuts, leaves, eggs and stalks.

2. They used stone tools for chapping cutting and buntal-making.

3. During this period, the earliest people made tools on large flakes and cobbles, which the most characteristic are called hand-axes and cleavers.

4. For the early man, the main criteria for choosing site were easy availability of water, shelter and stones to make tools. So, naturally they looked for a place on the slopes of the hills were they could live int he caves and still have some nearby hilly stream of water and pebbles in plenty. Such sites are called habitation-cumm-factory sites.

The Earliest Men did not wear clothes initially. Later, they learnt to wear skin of the animals whom they hunted for food or the barks and leaves of trees.

5. Many of the caves in which these earliest people lived have paintings on the walls. Some of the best examples are form Madhya Pradesh and Southern Uttar Pradesh. The earliest paintings on the cave walls are believed to be of the Mesolithic period, around 10,000 BCE. The shades of colour used in these paintings are red and white with the occasional use of green and yellow.

The paintings usually dipict hunting, dancing, music, honey collection, make and household scores.

- E. 1. There were four reasons, why food gatherers moved form place to place. These included :

- If they stayed at one place for a long time, they would have finished all plant and animal resources. Therefore, they would have to go elsewhere, to search for food.

- Animals would move from place to place. The small animals moved in search of prey, while animals like deer and wild cattle, moved in search of grass and cattle.

- Plant and trees bear different fruits, in different seasons. So, they had to move from season to season, in search of different kinds of plants.

- Plants and animals need water to survive. Water, lakes and streams are both perennial and seasonal. People living on the banks of seasonal rivers would have to migrate to areas having water.

2. The earliest traces of human life in India ahve been found in the Bhimbetka rock shelters in Madhya Pradesh. The earliest paintings on the cave walls are believed to be of the Mesolithic Period, around 10,00 BCE. The shades of colour used in these painting are red and white with the occasional use of green and yellow.

The painting usually depict hunting, dancing, music, honey collection, masks and household scenes. Animals such as bisons, tigers, lions, wild boars, elephants, dogs, lizards, crocodiles, etc, have been abundantly depicted in some caves. Popular religious and ritual symbols also occur

frequently.

3. Making of Stone Tools

There may be two different techniques adopted by the hunter-gatherers for making stone tools.

Stone on Stone

In this technique, the core pebble from which the tools was to be made was held in one hand. Another stone, that was used as a hammer was held in the other hand. Thus, the second stone has used for striking off flakes from the first stone. This process continued till the required shape was obtained.

Pressure Flaking

In this technique, the core pebble was placed on a firm surface like a rock. A piece of bone or stone was placed on the core pebble. Then, a hammer stone was used on the placed bone or stone to remove flakes so that it could be shaped into tools.

4. In the Middle Stone Age or the Mesolithic Age, man learnt to make smaller, sharper and more efficient tools called Microliths. These small tools were probably stuck on to handles of bone or wood to make tools such as saws and sickles. In India, microliths have been found in Chota Nagpur region of Jharkhand and on the banks of the river Ganga in Uttar Pradesh.

Lesson - 3 From hunters to Farmers

Section-I

- A. 1. Neolithic sites of Indian subcontinent at Burzohom and Gufkral in Jammu and Kashmir, Chirand in Bihar, Piklihal and Maski in Karnataka.
2. It helped to move heavy load from one place to another and made travel easier and comfortable. The wheel was also used for making beautiful pots, as well as for spinning and weaving. It also helped in development of art and craft.
3. When man selects certain types of plants and animals and keeps them under his care and control and uses them for his survival, we call it domestication.
- B. 1. a. 10,000 years; 2. a wheel; 3. c. 1974; 4. b. North-eastern India

Section-II

- A. 1. Piklihal, Maski; 2. 10,000 BCE; 3. Wheat, Barley; 4. Wheel; 5. Daojali Hading
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. About 10,000 years ago, our ancestors, progressed to the Neolithic Age or the New Stone Age. Man's life changed in this period due to few major achievements like the beginning of agriculture, the invention of the wheel and the making of pottery.
2. With the advent of agriculture, man settled down permanently and began to live in villages. A neolithic village consisted of a few closely built houses surrounded by a common fence of prickly bush or mud wall. The concept of families came into being. The families living in a neolithic village were closely related, and shared the same customs, beliefs and methods of worship. A group of such families is called a tribe. The customs and practices of present-day tribes living in remote regions have not changed much over the ages.
3. Agriculture was the biggest discovery of this period. Nothing is known as to how cultivation of crops started. Discarded seeds might have sprouted and suggested the link

between seed and plant to the Neolithic man. Wheat and barley were the first cereals grown. Thus, from a food-gatherer, man became a food-producer.

Agriculture meant that early man's life became more settled. He did not have to wander from place to place in search of food. The places where man settled down developed into villages. Family units came into existence. he started living in mud houses, near his fields.

4. To store and cook food, vessels which could hold grains and liquids as well as stand heat, were needed. Man learned to make clay pottery and then baked it on fire. The potters' wheel enabled him to make different sizes of pots in a very short time. Later, man also started glazing and decorating the pots.

5. The invention of wheel was one of the most important achievements of man in the Neolithic Age. As a result, a wheeled cart appeared. It helped to move heavy load from one place to another and made travel easier and comfortable. The wheel was also used for making beautiful pots, as well as for spinning and weaving. It also helped in development of art and craft.

- D. 1. Agriculture was the biggest discovery of this period. Nothing is known as to how cultivation of crops started. Discarded seeds might have sprouted and suggested the link between seed and plant to the Neolithic man. Wheat and barley were the first cereals grown. Sickles, which have been found at many Neolithic sites, might have been used for harvesting the crops. Thus, from a good-gatherer, man became a food-producer.

Agriculture meant that early man's life became more settled. he did not have to wander from place to place in search of food. The places where man settled down developed into villages. Family units came into existence. he started living in mud houses, near his fields. As more occupations became known, division of labour started. Men took care of agriculture, hunting and making of weapons. Women looked after the house and the children.

2. When man selects certain types of plants and animals and keeps them under his care and control and uses them for his survival, we call it domestication. He may consume the milk produced by the animals, or the fruits from the plants.

The important things to remember is that man domesticates animals that are of use to him in some way. he also domesticates only those animals and plants that are not too difficult to look after. For example, wheat and barley can grow even with less water, and therefore, these were some of the first crops to be cultivated by man.

3. Mehrgarh, which lies near the Bolan Pass in Baluchistan, Pakistan, is one of the most important neolithic sites of the world. The site was discovered in 1974 by a team of archaeologists led by John Francoise Jarriage. The findings of the site date it back to 7000 BCE, which marks the beginning of the neolithic Age in southeast Asia. Excavations reveal that there were successive settlements in Mehrgarh, the first of which could be traced to around 9000 years ago. Residents of Mehrgarh built rectangular mud brick houses. They also built granaries to store their grains. They grew barley and wheat and also reared cattle, sheep and goat for milk and meat. Residents of Mehrgarh, like their other contemporaries, also buried their dead.

4. The Stone Age was followed by another period when man

began to use copper alongwith tiny stone implements (i.e. the microliths). This period is called the Stone-Copper Age of the Chalcolithic Age (Chalco means copper and Lithos means stone) in history. It began in about 4,000 BCE and lasted till 2000 BCE

Towards the end of the Neolithic period, man happened to discover copper. He made use of this metal to make axes, swords, spearheads and many other weapons and things. He found copper more durable than stone. besides, he could melt it and remould the broken tools and weapons. Thus copper and fine stone tools were widely used around this period. Later on, he found that copper was a soft metal and the tools made of the tools made of this metal would not last for long. So he mixed copper with other metals such as tin or even zinc to make a new metal called bronze.

The Chalcolithic Age saw a further advance in man's life. Though agriculture was still the chief occupation, man now cultivated more foodgrains that were known in the Neolithic Age.

It is clear from the excavations that man of this age was an expert coppersmith and a good worker in stone. He also knew the art of spinning and weaving because spindle whorls were found in Madhya Pradesh.

Man now came to have some fixed ideas about religion. He worshipped sun, fire, trees, bull and snakes. Some figures of women also indicate that man worshipped the mother goddess. he buried the dead in urns with offerings of tools, food and clothes etc., like the man is the Stone Age.

Lesson - 4 Man Takes to City Life

Section-I

- A. 1. In Pakistan.
2. They played a game which is like modern chess. Children were provided with toys made of clay and wood.
- B. 1. c. Indus; 2. a. western side; 3. c. Harappa; 4. b. Kotada
- C. 1. Cooper; 2. cities; 3. town planning; 4. Mohenjodaro; 5. Agriculture

Section-II

- A. 1. Harappa; 2. town planning; 3. cloth; 4. copper sickles, stone blades; 5. khadir Beyt, Rann of Kuchch
- B. 1. Harappa
2. Mohenjodaro
3. Bronze statue
4. Lothal
5. Dholavira
- C. 1. The cities were large and very well-planned. Most of the cities consisted of two portions - the 'citadel' and the 'lower town'. The citadel would be at a higher level than the lower town, and usually located on the western side of the city. The lower town was used for daily activities like living, working and conducting business.
2. • The streets and lanes of their towns were laid out according to a set plan.
- These were straight and cut each other at right angles. The roads were wide enough.
3. Copper, Bronze, Gold and Silver.
4. There reason for this migration was :
- Some scholars suggest that the rivers dried up.
 - There may have been floods in some areas.
 - Possibly, deforestation occurred on a large scale as fuel was

required for baking bricks and for smelting copper ones.

- It is also likely that grazing by large herds of cattle may have destroyed the green cover.

- But, all these reasons do not seem to be just. Most probably the rulers lost their control.

- D. 1. The Indus Valley people had an excellent skill in town planning. The streets and lanes of their towns were laid out according to a set plan. These were straight and cut each other at right angles. The roads were wide enough. The streets were paved with fire-burnt bricks. There were covered drains running under them. There were lamp-posts at regular distances.
2. The Indus Valley Civilisation has made a rich contributions to the world civilization, as noted below :
- Being the first urban civilisation it gave to the world the first urban system, first town planning, its first architecture in stone, its first example in sanitary engineering, sewerage work and civic administration.
 - The Indus Valley Civilisation also have the credit of producing pottery and wheeled cart and harnessing the animals force for man's use.
 - The worship of Shakti and Lord Shiva, respect for certain trees like peepal, animals like cow and bull could be regarded as a legacy of the Indus Valley people.
3. Drainage system of Harappan Civilization was very impressive as every house had drains which were connected to the main drain of the streets. The drains were covered with stone slabs and inspection holes were provided at regular distances to clear them.

4. a. Dresses and Ornaments

Both men and women wore ornaments. Men used to wear '*dhoti*' to cover the lower portion of their body and women wore '*skirts*' or '*lehengas*' and covered themselves by '*shawls*' over their shoulders. Cotton was the most common fabric used. Wool and silk were also used. The ornaments were made of bones of animals, shells, copper and rich people used gold, silver and precious tones.

b. Trade and Commerce

A well-organised commerce was the characteristic feature of the Indus Valley Civilisation. These people traded not only with other parts of India but also with many other countries. The Harappan traded not only with other parts of India but also with mesopotamia where some two dozen Harappan seals have been found. Most probably, Harappans got copper from Rajasthan and even from Oman in West Asia. Tin which was blended with copper to get bronze was brought from Afghanistan and Iran. Gold came from Karnataka and precious stone from Gujarat, Iron and Afghanistan.

Lesson - 5 Different Ways of Living

- A. 1. Sanskrit is the language of the Vedas.
2. The community as a whole was also termed as Jana.
- B. 1. a. Rig Veda; 2. b. Gramini; 3. c. Ghod; 4. c. Iron
- C. 1. Vayu; 2. four; 3. simple; 4. cattle rearing and agriculture; 5. after

Section-II

- A. 1. vedic age; 2. Indus; 3. Wheat, maize, barley; 4. Inamga on; 5. expensive
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- C. 1. Indo-European family

2. Dravidian family
 3. Rain
 4. Village headman
 5. Intoxicating drink
- D.
1. Most historians believe that the Aryans were a semi-nomadic, pastoral but cultured race of people. They lived in Central Asia. One group, later known as the Indo-Aryan, broke away from the main stock of Indo-Europeans in Central Asia and moved eastward and reached the Indian sub-continent.
 2. The oldest Veda is the Rig Veda. The Rig Veda includes more than a thousand hymns in praise of various Gods. The Vedas were written in old or Vedic Sanskrit which is different from the Sanskrit you learn in school.
 3. The word 'megalith' comes from two words—'mega' meaning 'large' and 'lithos' which means 'stone'.
 4. Some of the earliest megalithic burials are from the period around 1000 BCE. A megalithic burial is characterized by two things—one is that the dead person is not buried inside the house but some distance away from it; the other is that the burial place is marked by a large stone.
 5. Inamgaon is a place which is now part of Maharashtra. Many centuries ago, between 1600 BCE and 700 BCE, Inamgaon was home to a Chalcolithic settlement. Inamgaon lies close to the river Ghod, which is a tributary of river Bhima.
- E.
1. The Religion of the Aryans : The religion of the Rig Vedic Aryans was very simple. The people worshipped the various forces of nature. Thus they had many Gods and Goddesses. *Surya* was the Sun God. *Indra* was the God of thunder, rain and water. The Aryans pleased their Gods by performing yajnas and sacrifices. Their offering to the Gods included *ghee*, milk, grains and *soma* juice. The priests in course of time became very powerful.
 2.
 - The dead person would be buried with his head facing the north direction. Some times, the legs of the dead person would be cut off before burial.
 - In case of dead children, the bodies were first cremated and the ashes would be put into a container known as an urn. The urn was then buried under the ground.
 - In a large five-room house in Inamgaon, a skeleton of a man was found in a very big clay jar which was buried in the central courtyard. The skeleton was found in an interesting position—the knee were bent and drawn up close to the chest. The chin too was bent close to the chest. He looked like he was in a seated position.
 3. Some of the earliest megalithic burials are from the period around 1000 BCE. A megalithic burial is characterized by two things—one is that the dead person is not buried inside the house but some distance away from it; the other is that the burial place is marked by a large stone. The burial place could be just a pit dug in the ground, or it could be a cist. A cist is a box-like structure made of stone which lies inside a pit. The dead body is placed inside the cist. In some cases, burial pits or cists have been found with more than one skeleton. This indicates that sometimes members of the same family were buried together. These family burial pits or cists had an opening called the 'porthole'. Whenever another member of the family died, his body was put into the family's burial pit through this porthole.

Lesson - 6 Rise of Early States

- A.
1. A strong consciousness of the pure land of the Aryans called Aryavrata.
 2. Magadha was ruled by Bimbisara and Ajatashatru. They expanded their kingdom through wars, matrimonial alliances and diplomatic relations. Vajji was administered by a Vajji Sangha (Vajji confederation), which consisted of several janapadas, gramas and gosthas.
 3.
 - a. Strategic location
 - b. Fertile land
- B.
1. a. larger states; 2. c. Magadha; 3. b. Ashthakula; 4. a. 16
- C.
1. Bimbisara; 2. father; 3. large; 4. eight; 5. 16
- Section-II
- A.
1. Ganga; 2. states; 3. Ganapati; 4. Rajgriha; 5. Ajatashatru
- B.
1. Tribe
 2. large state
 3. Republic
 4. Land of Aryans
 5. The people of Vajji
- C.
1. The term Janapada is a compound composed of 'jana' meaning tribe and 'pada' meaning foot. Thus, its literal meaning is 'realm territory' and 'subject population'. The political process among ancient Indo-Aryans started with semi-nomadic tribal units called *jana*. In the sixth century BCE, they were the realms of Vedic Indus, as 16 classical Mahajanapadas evolved in India. They were formed to defend their land from rivals. They were governed by rulers or rajas each having their own army and capital.
 2.
 - Most of these states were ruled by kings.
 - Villages were controlled by a headman known as Gramini, who reported to king directly.
 3. The following were the features of Republic system :
 - States were ruled by a chief called Ganapati elected by a group of people. It was not hereditary.
 - Ruler ruled with assistance from elders of Kshatriya family.
 - Tax collected from people was spent on army and for the welfare of the citizens.
 - The states were always located near hills. Hence, they were not so prosperous like the monarchies.
 4. The other important dynasty to rule Magadha was the Nanda Dynasty established by Mahapadma Nanda. He extended his rule till the northwest frontiers of India. The later Nandas turned out to be weak and unpopular. Their rule in Magadha was supplanted by that of the Maurya rulers under whom the Magadhan Empire reached the apex of glory.
- D.
1. The Political system was of two types.

Monarchical System : This system had the following features :

 - States were ruled by kings.
 - King was very powerful and was the law maker. Kingship was hereditary.
 - Tax collected from people was used by the king for army and roads.
 - Kingdoms always nearly came up in fertile areas so they were quite rich.

Examples are Magadha, Avanti and Kosala states

Republic System : The following were the features of

Republic system :

- States were ruled by a chief called Ganapati elected by a group of people. It was not hereditary.
- Ruler ruled with assistance from elders of Kshatriya family.
- Tax collected from people was spent on army and for the welfare of the citizens.
- The states were always located near hills. Hence, they were not so prosperous like the monarchies.

Examples are Mallas and Licchavis.

2. As mentioned earlier, out of the sixteen mahajanapadas, it was Magadh (South Bihar) which emerged as the strongest kingdom. Several factors contributed to its rise, Chief amongst them were :

Strategic location : Magadha was strategically located. The capital of Magadha, Rajgriha, was surrounded by five hills which made it difficult to be conquered. Pataliputra, its later capital, was also strategically situated at the confluence of the Ganges, the Gandak and the Son, and therefore, formed a water, fort or *jaldurga*. The thick forests beyond Gaya in south Bihar supplied timber for building and elephants for the army.

Fertile land : Drained by several rivers the land was not only fertile and fit for agriculture but also provided continuous water supply and cheap water transport.

Mineral deposits : The close vicinity and control over rich deposits of copper and iron ore in Chota Nagpur helped to make better weapons and instruments. Iron played an important role during this period as it was used mostly for making weapons. Magadha had the advantage of close access to the iron ore making weapons. Magadha had the advantage of close access to the iron ore deposits.

Military might : Magadha had a large standing army. Such was the military might of Magadha that the army of Alexander refused to move further east because they had heard of Indian rulers in the east having vast armies of foot soldiers and elephants.

3. Vajji was administered by a Vajji Sangha (Vajji confederation), which consisted of several janapads, gramas (villages) and gosthas (groups). The eminent people were chosen from each Khandas (district) to represent them in the Vajji ganaparishad (people's council of Vajji). These representatives were called ganamukhyas. The chairman of the council was called ganapramukh (head of the state), but often he was addressed as the king, though his post was not dynastic. The other executives were mahabaladhrikrit (equivalent to the minister of internal security), binishchayatya (chief justice), and dandadhikrit (other justices).

Lesson - 7 Rise of New Religions

Section-I

- A. 1. The meaning of 'Upanishads' is sitting down near a scholar and learn the preachings given by him.
2. Middle path is also called noble eight-fold path. To overcome desires, the Buddha advised his disciples to follow the 'Middle Path' which means neither to give all worldly possessions nor to live in luxury.
- B. 1. a. Vedanta; 2. a. Siddhartha; 3. c. Jina; 4. c. tirthankaras
- C. 1. Kundalgrama (Vaishali); 2. Siddhartha; 3. Shwetambara; 4. Lumbini; 5. Peepal

Section-II

- A. 1. Moksha; 2. Gautam Buddha, mahavira; 3. Nirvana; 4. twenty-four, tirathankara; 5. Monastries Viharas
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. The meaning of 'Upanishads' is sitting down near a scholar and learn the preachings given by him. Upanishads became important on elaboration of Vedas and were also called 'Vedanta', where 'Ved' means knowledge and 'Anta' means end. The main aim of Upanishads was to create a desire for 'Moksha' (freedom from rebirth). There are about 108 Upanishads. During this time people began to understand the importance of sacrifices life after death and true meaning of life. Scholars began to believe that soul or '*Atman*' is immortal and it was not different from the ultimately reality '*Parmatma*'. This could be achieved through the complete understanding and awareness of Brahma. These ideals were recorded in Upanishads.
2. With the passage of time, many supporters of the monks and nuns realized that there should be more permanent shelters and thus monasteries were built. These were known as viharas. The material that was used in building the earliest viharas was wood and then the bricks. Few of the viharas were made even in caves that were dug out in the hills, especially in Western India.
3. Many factors contributed to the decline in the popularity of Jainism. It had to compete with both Hinduism and Buddhism. There were not many popular Jain religious preachers after mahavira, which affected its popularity. However, there are many followers of this religion in our country even today.
4. The monarchies of Magadha, Kosala and Kausambi and several republic states and their people adopted this religion. Even today, Sri Lanka, Burma, Tibet and parts of China and Japan follow Buddhism.
5. Mahatma Buddha's teachings are compiled in three Pitakas known as 'Tripitakas'. These are Vinaya Pitaka, Dhamasutra Pitaka (Sutta Pitaka) and Abhidharama Pitaka (Abhidhamma Pitaka). These are written in Pali. Also, there are Jataka Tales based on the previous births of the Buddha. These tales provide information about the life and times of the Buddha.
- D. 1. Reaction against Excessive Rituals
People were forced to follow elaborate and costly rituals as subscribed by the Brahmins. They wanted a simple religion without the excessive and unnecessary rituals.
- Rigid Varna System
Earlier, the *varna* system was based on occupations. During this period, it was determined by birth. Hence, the people of the upper *varna* looked down upon those of the lower *varna*. Some of the new thinkers such as Gautam Buddha and Mahavira strongly opposed the hereditary domination of the Brahmins and the importance attached to birth in the *varna* system.
- Increasing influence of Vaishyas
With increasing importance of trade, the importance of Vaishyas also increased. In the brahminical order, Vaishyas were looked down upon.
- Use of Everyday Languages
The Vedas were in Sanskrit, which was not easily understood by the common man. The simple everyday language for

religious texts was the need of the people.

2. They were stated orally in 14 Purvas altered reckoned to 12 Angas. The language used was Ardhamagadhi.

Ahimsa : Ahimsa means non-violence. Great care is taken to ensure that no one hurts any men, birds or beasts. For this reason, Jain saints and followers move bare-footed, filter water before drinking, even tie a band around their mouth, so that they may not kill any small insect.

Karma : Jainism believes in *karma* and rebirth.

Nirvana : It can be achieved by Triratna-right faith, right knowledge and right conduct.

Virtuous conduct : Jainism regards penances and even death by starvation as a great virtue. A Doctrine of Mahavir consists of 5 vows :

- Non-injury
- Truthfulness
- Non-stealing
- Non-attachment
- Chastity (Brahmacharya)

3. Following are some of the other main teachings of the Buddha :

- Stress on ahimsa : He laid great stress on *ahimsa* or non-injury by thought, word or action. He said that not only men, but animals, beasts and birds also deserve our love and care.

- Nirvana : He stressed that the chief purpose of a man's life was to attain Nirvana or salvation, i.e. freedom from the cycle of life and death.

- Karma theory : He also repeated the karma theory, and said that everyone has to reap the fruit of his good or bad deeds.

- No faith in God, Yajnas, Sacrifices and Rituals : According to most of scholars, Buddha also did not believe in God, performing yajna and sacrifices.

- Equality of all men : He stood for the equality of all men and included even the lowest class to become his disciples; he was opposed to caste system.

- A code of don'ts : The Buddha laid down a code of don'ts for his disciples; this included :

- not to kill
- not to steal
- not to hanker after wealth
- not to tell a lie
- Not to commit impure acts
- Not to wish for other's property
- not to use bad language
- not to be angry

Lesson - 8 The First Empire

Section-I

- A. 1. Alexander invaded India in 326 BCE.
2. he was very kind, wise and brave king.
3. Chanakya was Chandragupta's Prime Minister.
- B. 1. c. 326 BCE; 2. c. Megasthenes; 3. a. Ashoka; 4. 6
- C. 1. Chandragupta; 2. Chandragupta Maurya; 3. pali; 4. Kalinga; 5. Pushymitra Sunga

Section-II

- A. 1. north-western; 2. Chandragupta; 3. 273 BCE, 232 BCE; 4. Mahendra, Sanghamitra; 5. Stupa

- B. 1. Governor of Greek territories
2. Indika
3. Amitraghata
4. Arthashastra
5. Contained the essence of all religions

C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T

D. 1. • The life history of Chandragupta, his empire and other interesting information are found in the book Indika written by Megasthenes, the ambassador of Seleucus of the court of Chandragupta.

- Another source is Arthashastra, by Chanakya which deals with politics economy and military governance of Mauryas.

2. Ashoka wanted to invade Kalinga to extend his empire.

3. Ashoka was the first king who accepted Buddhism not only as his personal religion but also established it as his state religion. Ashoka followed a religious policy of his own. His policy was called 'Dhamma'. The word 'Dhamma' is the Prakrit version of the Sanskrit word 'Dharma'.

4. Bindusara succeeded Chandragupta and further expanded the empire. He had two sons, Sumatira and Ashoka who were viceroys of Taxila and Ujjain respectively. During his time, he assumed the name Amitraghata (slayer of foes) and his empire expanded to the entire Indian sub-continent except the southern tip and Kalinga in Odisha.

5. This battle brought a complete change in Ashoka's life. The war-drum was silenced forever. From that time onwards Ashoka preached nothing but peace. He became a follower of Lord Buddha. He spent the rest of his life in the service of his people. He became Devanampriya i.e. the beloved of Gods.

E. 1. After the death of Alexander, India faced another crisis. Dhana Nanda, the last Nanda ruler of Magadha, was hated by his own subjects. In Punjab, the Greek governors were fighting for power. In this confusion, a young Kshatriya, Chandragupta of the Maurya clan of Pippalivana, led a revolt of the people against the Greeks. Soon after, he overthrew the unpopular Nanda King with the help of Chanakya (Kautilya) in 321 BCE.

During Chandragupta Maurya's period, law and order was well maintained.

The share of the state was one-sixth of one-fourth of the produce which was collected on a regular basis. Besides, people also gave tribute, which included a variety of things, willingly. Trade flourished greatly. Glass, stone-carvings, cotton, woollen, silks, plain and printed, were sent to other countries. He built a very wide and long road from his capital Pataliputra in the East of Peshawar in the North-West.

The emperor lived in a wonderful palace, all made of wood. It was decorated with gold and silver. There were ponds and tanks in the garden; they were full of many kinds of fish. According to Megasthenes, people were truthful. They led a simple life. Thefts were extremely rare. The Brahmins and other Buddhist and Jain monks were respected everywhere.

2. The kingdom of Kalinga had a powerful army. Although Kalingans were crushed, Ashoka could never forget the horrors of the battle. Thousands of people on both sides had been killed. This battle brought a complete change in Ashoka's life. The war-drum was silenced forever. From that time onwards Ashoka preached nothing but peace. He became a follower of Lord Buddha. He spent the rest of his life in the service of his people. He became Devanampriya i.e.

the beloved of Gods.

3. The Mauryan rulers established an efficient and benevolent administration. As the empire was very large, different parts were ruled differently. The administration can be studied under four heads-central, provincial, district, and village. The capital city of Pataliputra was administered separately. The king was the highest authority. He was vested with large powers and Privileges. He carried out his administration with the assistance of the ministers. The Prime minister, *Purohita* and *Senapati* were some of the important central ministers. The empire was divided into provinces, each headed by a prince. He ruled the province as a representative of the king. He was assisted by many officials. Each province was divided into a number of districts. The 'Pradeshta' was the head of the district. He was assisted by junior officials such as the 'yuktas' and the 'rajukas'. Their functions included the survey and assessment of land, collections of revenue and maintenance of law and order. Each district consisted of many villages. Villagers assisted the government officials in marking the boundaries of the village; maintaining land records and collecting taxes.

4. There were a number of factors responsible for the decline of the mauryan empire :

- Ashoka died in 232 BCE. His successors were weak and inefficient.
- The successors were always fighting among themselves and were disunited.
- The empire was so large that it was not easy to control the far-flung areas.
- In the absence of a strong central authority, the provincial viceroys declared themselves independent.
- Ashok's policy of non-violence and ahimsa made- Mauryan army weak and inactive.

Lesson - 9 Life in Villages and Towns

Section-I

- A. 1. The sixth century BCE in India is often referred to as the period of second urbanisation as we see a marked rise in the level of economic development.
2. The iron improvement such as the axe helped clearing of forest.
3. In South India, there were three categories of cultivators. The landowners were called vellalar, ordinary farmers uzhavar and landless labourers adimai or kadaiyyar.
- B. 1. a. Harappan Civilisation; 2. b. Iloha-adhayaksha; 3. c. Pataliputra; 4. a. shrenis;

Section-II

- A. 1. iron; 2. Axe; 3. bhojaka; 4. Magadh, Taxila; 5. Wine, olive oil
B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
C. 1. The Mauryas were responsible for introduction of iron on a large scale in different parts of the subcontinent. They maintained a monopoly over production of iron, which was in great demand by the army, industry and agriculture.
2. Bharuch, Tamluk, Arikamed, Pundicherry, Kauripattam etc.
3. Coins of silver and copper have been found in Magadha and Taxila. These coins are called punch marked because they were punched with certain marks. These coins bear symbols and designs, each of which was punched on the coin with a separate punch. There was now plentiful use of

money. Even wages and prices were paid in coins. The price of each item was determined in money.

4. Along with the increase in agricultural production, art and crafts also flourished. Although craftsmen lived in villages, specific crafts developed in areas where the associated raw materials were available.

- D. 1. iron implements such as the axe helped clearing of forests. The land that was cleared was used to produce food crops. Certain regions, where the soil was hard, needed deep ploughing. The iron plough made it possible to increase the productivity of such type of soils. Consequently, first in the north and then in the south, there was an extension in agricultural activity.
2. Generally, in the villages of North India the bhojaka was the biggest landowner. Other rich peasants were known as grihapatis or gahapati. Smaller peasants were known as krishakas or kassakas, the cultivators. These also existed the landless labourers or the dasas and karmakaras who cultivated the lands of the richer people. Beside these, there were also some craftsmen in the village like potters, blacksmiths, weavers and carpenters.
3. Some of the earliest works in Tamil were compiled around 2300 years ago and were known as Sangam literature. These texts were called 'Sangam' because they were supposed to have been composed and compiled in assemblies (known as sangams) or poets that were held in the city of Madurai. These texts throw light on the trading activities of the rising villages and towns. The poems from the Sangam literature reveal that there were also other means of exchange. There has been a mention of exchange of white paddy for salt which shows that crops were also a medium of exchange.
4. Arikamedu in Puducherry was a port town engaged in trade with the Roman Empire. We find evidences of such trade from an ancient Chola coin dating back to 1 BCE. Some names on seals that were found here have been mentioned in the Sangam literature as well. There is also evidence of dyeing clothes, as small tanks, which were probably used as dyeing vats, have been found. Besides maritime commerce, there are evidences to suggest that the people of Arikamedu also carried inland trade with other megalithic sites along river valley routes like Kaveripattinam, Musiri and Suttukeni. Wine and olive oil were the favoured items of import.

Lesson - 10 Reaching Out to Distant Lands

Section-I

- A. 1. Vajji was the capital of the Cheras.
2. *Bhakti* is the pure devotion shown by the people to his or her chosen God.
- B. 1. c. China; 2. a. Pratisthan; 3. b. Bihar
- C. 1. Udiyanjenal was the first important Chera ruler.
2. Gautamiputra Satkarni was the greatest Satavahana ruler.
3. Famous Chinese scholars and pilgrims who visited India were Fa-hien, Hiuen Tsang and I-Tsing.
4. Ashvaghosha wrote the Buddha Charita-a biography of Buddha.

Section-II

- A. 1. sunga; 2. Gautamiputra, Satkarn, satkarmy; 3. Indo-Greek;
4. Buddhism
- B. 1. Converted to buddhism.
2. was a great Saka ruler.
3. earliest Chola ruler.

4. founder of Satavahana dynasty.

5. was a Chinese traveller.

C. 1. Pushyamitra and his successors came to be known as the Sunga rulers. The Sunga dynasty ruled for about 112 years. The last Sunga king was Devabhuti. He was killed by his minister Vasudeva Kanva in 72 BCE. The Kanva dynasty lasted for about 45 years, from 72 BCE to 27 BCE. It was overrun by the Andhra rulers.

2. The Satavahanas were also known as Andhras. They ruled in the Deccan for nearly 300 years. (100 BCE to 100 CE). Their capital was Pratisthan (the present day Paithan in Maharashtra). They became the most powerful under the leadership of Gautamiputra Saktarni (106-130 CE). The information about this great ruler is available in an inscription composed by his mother, Gautami Balashri, found at the entrance of a cave of Nasik. The Satavahana rulers were known as the Lords of the Dakshinapatha (the route leading to the south).

3. The foreign rulers became great patrons of art and literature. Indian craftsmen came into contact with the artists of Central Asia (Greece and Rome). In north-western frontier of India, in Gandhara-images of Buddha began to be made in Greek and Roman style. Buddha's images were made with sharp features and curly hair.

Another school of art became popular in Mathura. Here the images were made in purely Indian form. This school of art became famous as Mathura school of Art.

Thus, the Gandhara and Mathura school of Art showed the intermingling of different cultures because of the coming of the Central Asian.

4. Between 399 and 412 CE, the Chinese Buddhist traveller Fa-en visited India. He came in search of complete copies of the Buddhist scripture, the Vinaya Pitaka.

Hsien Tsang came to India in the 7th century CE in 630 CE, when Harshavardhana ruled over northern India. He spent many years at the Nalanda University. He took the degree of Master of Law in Nalanda University and even became its Vice Principal.

I-Tsing came to India via sea-route. He spent around 10 years at Nalanda. During this long period, he studied and translated the Buddhist texts.

D. 1. The Satavahanas were also known as Andhras. They ruled in the Deccan for nearly 300 years (100 BCE to 100 CE). Their capital was Pratisthan (the present day Paithan in Maharashtra). They became the most powerful under the leadership of Gautamiputra Saktarni (106-130 CE). The information about this great ruler is available in an inscription composed by his mother, Gautami Balasri, found at the entrance of a cave of Nasik. The Satavahana rulers were known as the Lords of the Dakshinapatha (the route leading to the south).

They had a flourishing trade with both western countries, such as Arabia, Rome, Iran and eastern countries, such as Burma and Malaya. Internal trade was also very developed. Well-connected roads and a large number of ports on eastern and western coasts helped a great deal in trade. A number of Roman coins have been found here.

In the Satavahana period many beautiful stupas were constructed. The Amaravati stupa (in Andhra Pradesh) and the Sanchi stupa (near Bhopal) are the most famous

throughout the world. The Amaravati stupa is the largest, and is surrounded by railings. The gateway of the great stupa at Sanchi is highly decorative. They contain beautiful sculptures showing the scenes from the life of the Buddha. The Viharas (monasteries) were cut deep into hills.

2. Kanishka was the most famous Kushana ruler. He ruled around 190 years ago. He is known in history especially for two reasons:

- In 78 BCE, he started a new era called the Saka era. This is now followed by the Government of India.

- Kanishka whole-heartedly patronized Buddhism. That is why, historians call him the 'Second Ashoka.'

Bhakti is the pure devotion shown by the people to his or her chosen God. The period saw the emergence of the concept of bhakti towards individual gods. As a result, we find the emergence of Shaivism, which means devotion to Shiva and Vishnavism which means devotion to Vishnu.

3. The cult of Vishnu in the early period was known by the name Bhagavatism, which drew upon the idea of *bhakti* as represented in the Bhagwad Gita. *Sangam* literature mentions different attributes of Vishnu, identified with Krishna and his other incarnations such as Rama and Balrama. The bhakti cult gave rise to some of the best expressions of art in terms of poetry, sculpture and architecture.

Lesson - 11 New Empires and Kingdoms

Section-I

A. 1. The great rulers of this dynasty were Chandragupta-I, Samudragupta and Chandragupta-II.

2. The Nagaram was an assembly of merchants.

B. 1. c. 320-335 CE; 2. b. Samudragupta; 3. c. Ur; 4. a. Sabha

C. 1. Samudragupta is often called the 'Napoleon of India' because of his expansionist policies.

2. The Allahabad Pillar inscription is known as Prayag Prashasti.

3. Banabhatta wrote Harsha Charita.

4. Narasimhavarman-I took the title of 'Vatapkhanda'.

5. Chandragupta-I married the Lichchavi princess Kumaradevi.

Section-II

A. 1. Maharaja Shri Gupta; 2. Samudragupta; 3. Punjab, Mathura; 4. Harshavardhan; 5. merchants

B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F

C. 1. Prayag Prashasti

2. Greatest Poet

3. Golden Age

4. Worshipper of God Vishnu

5. Ajanta caves

D. 1. Chandragupta-I was the first ruler of the Gupta Dynasty to adopt the grand title of Maharajadhiraja. His father and grandfather are mentioned simply as Maharajas. Chandragupta married a Lichchavi princess, Kumaradevi. The marriage was very advantageous to him. He got Pataliputra as part of his dowry. He conquered a number of kingdoms with the support of the Lichchavis. He expanded his empire from Magadha to Prayaga.

2. Samudragupta is often called the 'Napoleon of India' because of his expansionist policies. Though his direct rule extended only from Bengal in the east to Delhi in the west, he

indirectly controlled a much large area. He also revived the custom of 'ashvamedha' to assert his political supremacy. He was a tolerant ruler and a great patron of art.

3. He wrote three plays in Sanskrit-Ratnavali, priyadarshika and nagananda.

4. Mandalam was a group of villages under the southern kingdoms. It was equivalent to modern day district.

5. An inscription engraved on a pillar at Allahabad, popularly called the Allahabad Pillar Inscription or the prayag prashasti, is the main source of information on Samudragupta's conquests. It was composed by Samudragupta's court poet, Harisena.

6. The Nagaram was an assembly of merchants. Probably, these assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants.

E. 1. The Gupta rulers adopted an elaborate system of administration. It was in operation in areas which were directly controlled by them. They adopted high sounding titles such as *maharajadhiraja*, *chakravati* and *paramesvara*. The king remained the central figure of administration. He was assisted by a council of ministers. He issued written instructions to officials on all important matters. He was assisted by the *Mahanandanayaka*, the chief justice in judicial matters. The Guptas at their peak must have had a big army organisation. The army itself consisted of elephants, cavalry, infantry and chariots.

2. The prashasti lists the rulers against whom Samudragupta waged campaign. He defeated four kings of northern India and brought present day Delhi and western Uttar Pradesh under his direct administration. He fought against rulers ruling in the Deccan and South India. He defeated many kings ruling in eastern India and made them accept his suzerainty. He defeated the forest tribes of the Vindhya region. He also fought against the Kushanas and the Sakas and received tribute from them.

3. Harshavardhana (606 CE-647 CE) brought together the independent states of North India. He became the ruler of Thanesar (in present-day Haryana) and Kannauj. He gradually shifted his capital to Kannauj. He was a patron of arts and religion and was a great scholar himself. He patronised Buddhism and the popular Nalanda university. He also built many stupas. He wrote three plays in Sanskrit-Ratnavali, Priyadarshika and Nagananda.

There are two main sources on Harsha's reign. One is Harsha Charita, the biography of Harsha written by his court poet, Banabhatta. The other source is the accounts of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang, who visited India during Harsha's reign. Beside these, inscriptions and coins also tell us about Harsha.

4. Pulakeshin II was the most powerful king of Chankya's dynasty. He defeated King Harsha in the north and Mahendravarman, the Pallava king in the south. His kingdom extended from Arabian Sea to Bay of Bengal, from the Narmada river to the Palar river. However, later, he was defeated by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman. The Rashtrakutas of Deccan destroyed the power of Chalukyas in totality.

5. In Gupta period, trade flourished on the western coast in the port of Bharuch, Sopara and Kalyan. There was contract trade which existed with Western Asia, Africa and Arabia. From the coast of Tamralipti, there was trade with certain places of south-east Asia like Kampuchea, Java and Burma

(now Myanmar). As a result of the flourishing condition of trade and industry, people became rich and prosperous.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

Lesson - 1 Diversity

Section-I

- A. 1. The state or fact of being diverse is known as diversity.
2. Linguistic diversity is a way traits including language family, grammar and vocabulary.
- B. 1. b. Diversity; 2. a. 22; 3. c. spices

Section-II

- A. 1. Indus Valley Civilisation; 2. 22; 3. sheep; 4. fish, vegetables; 5. diversity
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- C. 1. nuclear and joint
2. festival
3. tertiary activity
4. language families
- D. 1. The Hindus celebrate festivals like Dussehra, Diwali etc. The Muslims and the Christians celebrate Eid and Christmas respectively. Some festivals are celebrated on regional basis such as Onam, Pongal, Guruparv, Bihu etc.
2. Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Sikhism are the main religions in India.
3. A group of people who are related to each other, such as a mother, a father and their children is called family. Two main types of family are:
a. Nuclear family; b. Joint family
4. Economic activities can be classified into three types:
• Primary activities : Farming, mining, fishing etc.
• Secondary activities : Weaving, carpentry etc.
• Tertiary activities : Teaching, banking etc.
- E. 1. Unity in diversity—if there is a country which epitomises this, it is India. India, with its rich cultural history of a country of diverse cultures, religions, languages, communities and identities. The origins of our heritage can be traced back to the Indus Valley Civilisation which existed thousands of years ago. Subsequently, it was conquered and ruled by many rulers and dynasties from Central Asia and finally the British. They came to conquer and rule. Each has contributed to the diversity of India. That's why India is called the land of diversity.
2. In the south-west corner of India sheltered by the Western Ghats, is a state named Kerala. It is surrounded by the sea on one side and hills on the other side. On the hills are cultivated a number of spices like black pepper, cloves and cardamoms. This small place came on the world trade map because of these spices.
3. Understanding diversity is not only an important task, but it is equally important to accept it. It adds value and meaning to our lives, essential for our overall development. We learn that a same thing can be done in different ways. All this has given birth to something bigger than that, which is unity. Such a situation in which people of different classes, races, religions, etc., are together in a society but continue to have their different traditions and interests is called pluralism. The people of India function as one unit called India and in this lies our unity. India's diversity has always been recognised as a source of its strength.

Lesson - 2 Diversity : Prejudice, In-equality and Discrimination

Section-I

- A. 1. Prejudice is an irrational performed judgement or opinion about an individual or a group, either favourable or unfavourable in nature.
2. Nelson Mandela fought against the policy of apartheid.
3. Discrimination is 'the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly than other people.'
- B. 1. c. apartheid; 2. a. unfair behavior; 3. c. suspicion
- C. 1. hating; 2. don't; 3. dissimilarity; 4. Poet; 5. encouraged

Section-II

- A. 1. Prejudice; 2. hindrance; 3. Inequality; 4. social and economic inequalities; 5. race
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. 'Dalit' is the term used for the people belonging to the so-called lower classes. It denotes the people who had been isolated due to social prejudices and discrimination. These have now been categorised as 'Scheduled Castes'.
2. Prejudice is an irrational performed judgement or opinion about an individual or a group, either favourable or unfavourable in nature.
3. When people develop a negative or positive opinion about someone or something, they end up creating a stereotype.
4. The term Apartheid stands for separation on the basis of race. It was a system of racial segregation that was prevalent in South Africa. Under this system, people were legally classified into two racial groups-Black and White.
- D. 1. Prejudice is an irrational performed judgement or opinion about an individual group, either favourable in nature. In modern usage, however the term refers to unfavourable or hostile attitude towards other people because they are members of another social or ethnic group. A prejudice is based on conventional ideas about the targeted group, conceived without any logical grounds.
2. • Stereotypes do not give respect to the person, community or race.
• People with stereotypical attitudes fix people into one image. They do not look at the person on humanitarian grounds who may have many qualities and skills.
3. An instance of being unequal is known as inequality. Social and economic inequality also lead to discrimination.
4. 'Dalit' is the term used for the people belonging to the so-called lower classes. It denotes the people who had been isolated due to social prejudices and discrimination. These have now been categorised as 'Scheduled Castes'.
5. Untouchable [Dalits (oppressed)] were the worst sufferers before the implementation of the Constitution of India. The people who belonged to the so-called upper castes used to hate them. They neither intermingled with them, nor had social interaction with them. Dalits used to do the needful work for upper caste people without which they would not have lived a decent life. Still they were not allowed to go to the temple or have water from the public well.
- E. 1. Effects of Prejudice
• Prejudice leads to mutual distrust and becomes a hindrance in creating harmony in a society.
• It leads to ethnic hostilities which constitute a major danger to peace both within a nation and among nations.
2. Untouchable [Dalits (oppressed)] were the worst sufferers

before the implementation of the Constitution of India. The people who belonged to the so-called upper castes used to hate them. They neither intermingled with them, nor had social interaction with them. Dalits used to do the needful work for upper caste people without which they would not have lived a decent life. Still they were not allowed to go to the temple or have water from the public well.

3. Nelson Mandela started anti-apartheid struggle through his party 'African National Congress' (ANC). All top leaders of ANC's were arrested. Mandela and few others were sentenced to life imprisonment. In February 1990, elected President FW de Klerk announced the unbanning of the liberation movements and the release of political prisoners, notably Nelson Mandela. South Africa held its first democratic election in 1994 and Nelson Mandela became the first (Black) president of South Africa.

4 • Education : Both formal and informal means of education should inculcate the feeling of harmony.

- Law : Laws should be made to reduce discrimination and inequalities and should be strictly adhered.
- Inter-caste Marriages : Inter-caste marriages should be encouraged.
- Media : Media should encourage harmony among different communities.
- Religion should not breed hatred : Meaning of religion should be propagated in a broader sense which should breed harmony, tolerance and respect for all.

Lesson - 3 The Government

Section-I

- A. 1. Government is a group of people with the power to make, implement and interpret laws so as to ensure orderly life.
2. The executive in the parliamentary form is based on the support of the party in the legislature. The political party in power must have a majority in the legislature. While in Dictatorship political authority is monopolized by single person or group of people and exercised through various oppressive methods.
- B. 1. c. To conduct marriages; 2. c. 18 years; 3. a. Saudi Arabia; 4. b. Prime Minister
- C. 1. unlimited; 2. XXXXXX; 3. executive; 4. Parliamentary

Section-II

- A. 1. Government; 2. Parliamentary; 3. presidential; 4. authoritarian; 5. different
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. All of us are social beings. We depend on each other for our needs. Also when people of different groups live together, there are chances of their getting into conflicts and to settle down those conflicts we can an organisation. This job is done by the government. The government is the decision-making body in the country. It makes laws, enforces them and ensures order in the society.
2. Democratic government is any system of government where people have a right to choose their representatives called democracy. Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as 'a government by the people, for the people and of the people'. People elect their representatives through the system of secret ballot based on the principle of Universal Adult Franchise (UAF). In UAF, all adult citizens of a country are entitled to vote without any discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, creed, religion, place of birth, gender etc.

3. Dictatorship : Political authority is monopolized by single person or group of people and exercised through various oppressive methods. In dictatorship there is no freedom and people cannot express their opinion as they like. Quite often, as a way to secure their power and have more control, dictators withdraw certain rights from people. Example of countries that faced dictatorship are Germany and Italy.

D. 1. The main functions of the government are as follows :

- To maintain law and order
- To develop infrastructure
- To provide healthcare and sanitation facilities
- To provide schools, postal and railway services
- To control the price of commodities.
- To protect the boundaries of the country
- To maintain peaceful relation with other countries
- To make plans for the development
- To help people during natural disasters
- To settle disputes of the people
- Work for overall welfare of the people

2. Democratic Government : Key Forms :

• Parliamentary : The executive in the parliamentary form is based on the support of the party in the legislature. The political party or coalition in power must have a majority in the legislature. The Prime minister and the cabinet in India and Great Britain are good examples of parliamentary form of government.

• Presidential : Presidential form of government is based on separation of powers. In this, legislature and executive are separate from each other. The real power is in the hands of an elected President who is not a member of parliament and is neither accountable to it. Sudan and United States of America are the example of this type of government.

• Constitutional Monarchy : In such a system of government, the king reigns but does not rule. The king is a titular or constitutional head. The real power is enjoyed by democratically elected government represented by Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister. Japan and Bhutan are examples of such countries.

3. Depending on the size and population of a country, the government works at different levels. This division helps to run the country smoothly and efficiently.

- National level : It works at the national level. It is the highest level of government.
- State level : It works in an entire state. Every state has a state government.
- Local level : It works in villages, districts or towns. It is also known as local self-government.

Lesson - 4 Panchayati Raj System

Section-I

- A. 1. The Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system.
2. The Panchayat secretary is a permanent employee whose duty it is to maintain the Panchayat's accounts.
3. The Zila Parishad
- B. 1. c. Three levels; 2. Ap 24, 1993; 3. . Zila Parishad; 4. a. Nyaya Panchayat

Section-II

- A. 1. local government; 2. Gram Sabha Gram Panchayat, Nyaya Panchayat; 3. Gram Sabha; 4. Gram Panchayat; 5. Panchayati

Raj

- B. 1. Gram Sabha
2. Sarpanch
3. Three
4. Block Samiti
5. Zila Parishad
- C. 1. Panchayati Raj : Panchayati Raj is the local self government which caters to the needs and requirements of the people at the village level.
2. Gram Sabha : The Gram Sabha consists of all the men and women in a village who are 18 years of age and above.
3. Panch : A person who is a member of a committee of five, known as Panchayat. It is a Judicial committee of a village that administers justice.
- D. 1. The Gram Sabha consists of all the men and women in a village who are 18 years of age and above. They meet at least twice a year. The Gram Sabha elects their representatives to the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Sabha has the power to review the work done by the Gram Panchayat and examine its accounts of expenditure.
2. Gram Panchayats work under the Panchayat Samiti or the Janpad Panchayat which work at the block level. Panchayat Samiti is also known as *tehsil* or *taluka*. Almost 100 villages make one block. The Panchayat Samiti acts as the link between the Gram Panchayat and the Zila Parishad.
3. A Nyaya panchayat is like a local court whose purpose is to settle minor disputes and provide justice quickly. The Nyaya Panchayat has the power to settle only minor and criminal cases such as theft, gambling, simple injury etc. It can impose a fine of upto one hundred rupees. It cannot send any person to jail. It also solves disputes relating to custody and maintenance of children and dependents.
- E. 1. Gram Sabha : The Gram Sabha consists of all the men and women in a village who are 18 years of age and above. They meet at least twice a year. The Gram Sabha elects their representatives to the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Sabha has the power to review the work done by the Gram Panchayat and examine its accounts of expenditure. Members of the Gram Sabha elect representatives from among themselves to form the Gram Panchayat. The number of representative varies from state to state. It is important that schedule castes, schedule tribes and other backward classes and women belonging to schedule castes and schedule tribes are represented in the Gram Panchayat.
Nyaya Panchayat : A Nyaya panchayat is like a local court whose purpose is to settle minor disputes and provide justice quickly. The Nyaya Panchayat has the power to settle only minor and criminal cases such as theft, gambling, simple injury etc. It can impose a fine of upto one hundred rupees. It cannot send any person to jail. It also solves disputes relating to custody and maintenance of children and dependents.
2. Members of the Gram Sabha elect representatives from among themselves to form the Gram Panchayat. The number of representative varies from state to state. It is important that schedule castes, schedule tribes and other backward classes and women belonging to schedule castes and schedule tribes are represented in the Gram Panchayat. Providing for education, looking after health and sanitation, buying and selling of village property, etc. are some of the responsibilities of the Gram Panchayat. Besides these, the

Gram Panchayat also maintains the accounts, which it presents before the Gram Sabha.

3. The Gram panchayat performs several functions such as :

- Ensuring education is one of the most important functions of the panchayat.
- Construction and maintenance of village roads, wells, tanks, etc.
- Providing educational facilities.
- providing drinking water and electricity.
- Health and sanitation
- Supervising the work of other functionaries such as the Patwari, constable, etc. beside these main functions, the Gram Panchayat also performs other functions such as holding of fairs, maintaining of village libraries, maternity centers, etc.

Lesson - 5 Rural Administration

Section-I

- A. 1. The Patwari, is a government official. He is responsible for measuring lands, and keeping and updating land records.
2. Tehsildars are revenue officers. They had to oversee the revenue and land matters.
- B. 1. a. Lekhpal; 2. c. farmers; 3. c. Land records
- C. 1. Patwari; 2. grandmother; 3. land; 4. patwari; 5. keeps the record

Section-II

- A. 1. tension, rivalries; 2. land disputes; 3. Khasra-record; 4. maintains, updates; 5. 9 September, 2005
- B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. Tehsildar : The tehsil-level administration is headed by the district collector, who has Revenue Officers, or Tehsildars, to oversee the revenue and land matters.
2. The Hindus Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 which came into force on 9 September, 2005 has put all agricultural land at par with other property. It provides that the together of a property own er will be allowed the same share as is allotted to a sop.
3. The Patwari, is a government official, He is responsible for measuring lands, and keeping and updating land records.
4. The SHO is incharge of the police station and along with the police constables is responsible for investigating all incidents and taking appropriate action.
- D. 1. Chunnu's grandmother had a small piece of agricultural land which was the only source of her livelihood. She would give it on contract for tilling. One day a villager from village came rushing to Chunnu's father. he told him that a neighbour, Ramesh had put his claim on his mother-in-law's land. He further told that Ramesh had got the records in patwari's register also changed. Chunnu's father got worried. He knew very well that the Patwari had played mischief. He rushed to her village. He met the Patwari and other people. There seemed no solution to the problem.
2. The tehsil-level administration is headed by the District Collector, who has Revenue Officers, or Tehsildars, to oversee the revenue and land matters.
3. The Hindus Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 which came into force on 9 September, 2005 has put all agricultural land at par with other property. It provides that the together of a property own er will be allowed the same share as is allotted to a sop.

4. A new Inheritance Law was passed in 2005. It provides that the daughter of a property owner will be allotted the same share as is allotted to a son. This act also entitles the daughter, married or unmarried, to live in the paternal/family house or seek its partition.

5. It provides that the daughter of a property owner will be allotted the same share as is allotted to a son. This act also entitles the daughter, married or unmarried, to live in the paternal/family house or seek its partition. Thus, this law is a great step forward in establishing gender equality, especially in the rural areas where so far the daughters and their mother spend there lives working on the farm but are not allowed any right over their father's and the husband's property.

- E. 1. The Patwari is an important officer who looks after the land record system in a group of villages. The Patwari, who is a government official, is responsible for asuring lands, and keeping and updating land records. he usually uses a long chain to measure the land. He is known by different names in different states and different village such as Lekhpal, Kanungo or Karamchari or Village Officer, etc.

Functions of Patwari

The main functions of the Patwari are as follows :

- Measurin land and keeping land records is an important duty of the Patwari.
 - He maintains and updates the records of the village. He keeps the map and the corresponding details such as Khasra No. etc.
 - He provides information to the government about the crops grown in the area.
 - He keeps a vigil on the village land. Farmers may change the crops grown on their fields or someone may dig a well somewhere-keeping track of all these things is the work of Patwari.
2. The tehsil-level administration is headed by the District Collector, who has Revenue Officers, or Tehsildars, to oversee the revenue and land matters. The Tehsildar is responsible for preparation and maintenance of revenue records, revenue accounts and recovery of government dues from the tehsil, apart from supervising the work of the patwari. The Tehsildar can hear partition cases, solemnise marriages and also act as the treasury officer in some cases.
3. The Hindus Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 which came into force on 9 September, 2005 has put all agricultural land at par with other property. It provides that the daughter of a property owner will be allotted the same share as is allotted to a son. This act also entitles the daughter, married or unmarried, to live in the paternal/family house or seek its partition. Thus, this law is a great step forward in establishing gender equality, especially in the rural areas where so far the daughters and their mother spend their lives working on the farm but are not allowed any right over their father's and the husband's property.

Lesson - 6 Urban Administration

Section-I

- A. 1. •Nagar Panchayat
- Municipalities or Nagar Palika
 - Municipal Corporation or Nagar Nigam
2. Civic amenities is a facility where the public can dispose of household waste and also often containing recycling points.

- B. 1. a. Zila Parishad; 2. c. People; 3. b. Mayor

Section-II

- A. 1. Cities; 2. Mayor, Deputy Mayor, property; 3. streets, markets; 4. protest
- B. 1. The Municipal Corporation is local governing body which is responsible for the administration of cities, town, townships and villages.
2. A word councilor is an official selected to represent an area (or ward) on council.
3. The commissioner is the de facto executive head of government of a municipal corporation.
- C. 1. The Municipal Corporation takes care of:
- Installing, maintaining and repairing street lights.
 - Ensuring proper collection and disposal of garbage.
 - Ensuring water supply.
 - Keeping that diseases do not break out in the city.
 - Running of schools, fire stations, hospitals and dispensaries.
 - Laying, maintaining and repairing roads.
 - Maintaining records of births and deaths.
 - Providing transport facilities
 - Constructing and maintaining bridges, museums, libraries, markets, cremation grounds, graveyards etc.
2. There are various committees that look after different issues. The councillors decide on issues such as where a hospital should be built or where a flyover is required. First a budget is prepared. The amount of money to be spent on various tasks is decided. The councillors place the demands or problems of the people in their wards before the Municipal Council. Then, the councillors discuss all the issues. Thereafter, the decisions are made and implemented by the administrative staff.

Model Test Paper-I

- A. 1. The period is between pre-history and history for which we have a few written records. The Indus Valley Civilisation is one such example of this period.
2. Big Bang is the cosmic event that is theorized to have marked the origin of the universe.
3. The people who lived in the Indian subcontinent two million years ago, were *hunters* and *gatherers*. Generally they hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruit, nuts, leaves, eggs and stalk.
4. Linguistic diversity is a way to talk about varied types of traits including language family, grammar and vocabulary.
- B. 1. c. spices; 2. 15 billion years ago; 3. c. Meghaduta; 4. a. Madhya Pradesh
- C. 1. Neolithic age; 2. remove "not"; 3. eight; 4. Some
- D. 1. nuclear; 2. Sun; 3. Arabian; 4. stones
- E. 1. archeologist; 2. inhabited; 3. Diversity; 4. satellite

Model Test Paper-II

- A. 1. The constable must have been taken money to let him free.
2. I am sure the meter is tampered with for extra money.
3. I am sure apples are cheaper than what he is selling them to me for.
4. What if the traffic light was red the accident happened because of the driver.
- B. 1. Mohargarh; 2. Mohenjodaro; 3. meridian; 4. The Frigid zone
- C. 1. Nelson Mandela fought against the policy of apartheid.

2. Harappan civilisation flourished in Baluchistan, Pakistan.
3. When man selects certain types of plants and animals and keeps them under his care and control, and uses them for his survival, we call it domestication. He may consume the milk produced by the animals, or the fruits from the plants.
4. Grid lines help in defining locations on maps.
- D. 1. Mehargarh; 2. neolithic; 3. encouraged; 4. forward
- E. 1. a. west to east; 2. c. suspicion; 3. c. 1974; 4. a. western side

Graded Assessment-I

- A. 1. North Frigid Zone; 2. Japan; 3. New Stone Age; 4. 29½ days
- B. 1. 24; 2. Wheat, maize, barley; 3. Central Government; 4. Common Era, Before Common Era; 5. hindrance
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- D. 1. The Tropic of Capricorn : It is an important parallel of latitude in the Southern hemisphere. It is at an angular distance of 23½°S.
The Tropic of Cancer : it is an important parallel of latitude in the Northern Hemisphere. It is at an angular distance of 23½°N from the equator.
2. Diversity : The state or fact of being diverse is known as diversity.
Discrimination : Discrimination is the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly than other people.
3. Paleolithic Age : The paleolithic period extended from 2 million years ago to about 12,000 years ago.
Megalithic Age : Megalithic Age or the Middle Stone Age coincided with important changes in the climate of the world. Around 12,000 years ago till about 10,000 years ago.
4. Revolution : The movement of the Earth around the sun along a fixed path is called revolution.
Rotation : The Earth spins on its axis from west to east. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called the rotation.
- E. 1. The Earth is nearly a sphere but not a perfect sphere.
2. • Stereotypes do not give respect to the person, community or race.
• People with stereotypical attitudes fix people into one image. They do not look at the person on humanitarian grounds who may have many qualities and skills.
3. To store and cook food, vessels which could hold grains and liquids as well as stand heat, were needed. Man learned to make clay pottery and then baked it on fire. The potter's wheel enabled him to make different sizes of pots in a very short time. Later, man also started glazing and decorating the pots.
- F. 1. The study of history can be divided into three time periods ;
Pre-History
This period is dependent on the findings of archeologists as there were no written records of this period. Historians draw conclusions about this period by studying physical remains like pots and pans, jewellery, tools, bones, weapons, etc.
Proto-History
This period is between pre-history and history for which we have a few written records. The Indus Valley Civilisation is one such example of this period.
History
This time period for which we have written records is known as history. We can trace the history of any events from the written records. Early writings were on rocks, stones, bark of birch trees and clay tablets. Many of them have been

destroyed, yet we have enough records to trace them.

2. • Inamgaon is a place which is now part Maharashtra. Many centuries ago, between 1600 BCE any 700 BCE. Inamgaon was have to a chalcolithic settlement

- The dead person would be burried with his head facing the north direction. some times, the legs of the dead person would be cut off before burial.

- In case of dead childred, the bodies were first cremated and the ashed would be put into a container known as an urn. The urn was then buried under the ground.

- In a large five-room house in Inamgaon, a skeleton of a man was found in a very big clay jar which was buried in the central courtyard. The skeleton was found in an interesting position-the knee were bent and drawn up close to the chest. The chin too was bent close to the chest. He looked like he was in a seated position.

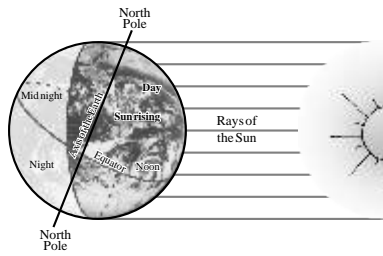
3. Depending on the size and population of a country, the government works at different levels. This division helps to run the country smoothly and efficiently.

- National level : It works at the national level. It is the highest level of government.

- State level : It works in an entire state. Every state has a state government.

- Local level : It works in villages, districts or towns. It is also known as local self-government.

4.



Day and night on the Earth due to rotation

5. Most astronomers believe that the universe started about 15 billion years ago, with the gigantic explosion of the cosmic egg-the Big Bang. Due to this explosion, atoms, and later molecules were formed. These molecules came together and formed giant clouds of gases and dust particles called nebulae. Each nebula had its own gravity and a spinning motion. Within the nebula, the atoms were attracted to one another and in the process collided with each other at a tremendous speed. This gave out an enormous amount of heat, so much so that glowing bodies such as the stars were born out of the nebula.

Model Test Paper-III

- A. 1. three; 2. Hinayan; 3. carto oraphy; 4. 322 BCE to 298 BCE
- B. 1. International Boundary; 2. Coniferous Forest; 3. Tea; 4. Railway Line; 5. Tube-well; 6. Road, Unmetalled; 7. Town; 8. Canal
- C. 1. b. April 24, 1993; 2. c. Megasthenes; 3. a. Title; 4. c. Jina
- D. 1. Siddhartha; 2. Physical; 3. Nyaya Panchayat; 4. Chanakya
- E. 1. An empire is a large territory ruled by an emperor or a king that is not controlled or influenced by any other person or force.
2. The Panchayat Secretary is a permanent employee whose duty it is to maintain the Panchayat's accounts.
3. The meaning of 'Upanishads' is sitting down near a scholar

and learn the preachings given by him.

4. An Atlas is a collection of maps in a form of a book.

Model Test Paper-IV

- A. 1. 106-130CE; 2. 130-152 CE; 3. 399-412 CE; 4. 630 CE;
- B. 1. The sixth century BCE in India is often referred to as the period of second urbanisation as we see a marked rise in the level of economic development.
2. Gold, Iron-Ore, Rubber and manganese
3. The tehsil-level administration is headed by the District Collector, who has Revenue Officers, or Tehsildars, to oversee the revenue and land matters.
4. Tools for agriculture such as plough, sickle are made of Iron.
- C. 1. prashasti; 2. mt. Mavna Kea; 3. SHO; 4. Bhojaka
- D. 1. a. Lekhpal; 2. c. Japan; 3. a. Pratisthan; 4. x. Patliputra
- E. 1. Vellalar; 2. Tehsildar; 3. Plateaus; 4. Buddhism

Graded Assessment-II

- A. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- B. 1. The general of Alexander
2. Head of the Gram Panchayat
3. Himadri
4. Samudragupta's court poet
5. Cardinal directions
- C. 1. local government; 2. moksha; 3. Mayor, Deputy Mayor; 4. accurately; 5. Magadh, Taxila; 6. Earthquake, Volcanic eruptions
- D. 1. Kanishka whole-heartedly partonized buddhism. That is why, historians call him the 'Second Ashoka'.
2. Under the Gupta rule, India made immense progress in almost every field. That is why, their glorious rule is known as the Golden Age of ancient Indian history.
3. The Patwari, who is a government official, is responsible for measuring lands, and keeping and updating land records.
4. In spite of these diversities, the climate of India can be broadly described as tropical monsoon type. The term 'monsoon' has been taken from the Arabic word mausim, which means season. The two characteristic features of this type of climate are :
• high temperature almost throughout the year.
• dry winters in most parts of the country.
- E. 1. The weather in the month of October in the Indian sub-continent is called 'October heat'. During October, with the apparent movement of the Sun towards the south, the monsoon river-basin or the low pressure river-basin over the northern plain weaker.
2. The Satavahanas were also known as Andhras. They ruled in the Deccan for nearly 300 years (100 BCE to 100 CE). Their capital was Pratisthan (the present day Paithan in Maharashtra). They became the most powerful under the leadership of Gautamiputra Satkarni.
3. The Municipal Corporation is local governing body which is responsible for the administration of cities, town, townships and villages.
- F. 1. In addition to the mainland, India has two sets of islands—the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshdweep islands.
a. Andaman and Nicobar Islands : These islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal. These are basically volcanic islands and

the sea around them have plenty of coral reefs. Close to the main group of islands is the only active volcano in India. It erupted recently after remaining quiet for 200 years.

Most of these islands are uninhabited. Some of the tribes found here are still very primitive and do not welcome visitors.

b. Lakshadweep islands : The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi island groups in the Arabian Sea are part of the Lakshadweep. They are made of corals—the skeletons of a particular form of marine life. Many of these islands are horseshaped and are called atolls. Most of the islands here are uninhabited. They are smaller in number and size compared to the Nicobar islands.

2. There were a number of factors responsible for the decline of the Mauryan empire :

- Ashoka died in 232 BCE. His successors were weak and inefficient.
- The successors were always fighting among themselves and were disunited.
- The empire was so large that it was not easy to control the far-flung areas.
- In the absence of a strong central authority, the provincial viceroys declared themselves independent.
- Ashoka's policy of non-violence and ahimsa made Mauryan army weak and inactive.

3. The Patwari is an important officer who looks after the land record system in a group of villages. The Patwari, who is a government official, is responsible for asuring lands, and keeping and updating land records. He usually uses a long chain to measure the land. He is known by different names in different states and different villages such as Lekhpal,

Kanungo or Karamchari or Village Officer, etc.

Functions of Patwari

The main functions of the Patwari are as follows :

- Measuring land and keeping land records is an important duty of the Patwari.
- He maintains and updates the records of the village. He keeps the map and the corresponding details such as Khasra No. etc.
- He provides information to the government about the crops grown in the area.
- He keeps a vigil on the village land. Farmers may change the crops grown on their fields or someone may dig a well somewhere—keeping track of all these things is the work of Patwari.

4. Plateaus are useful in many ways :

- They are storehouse of metallic minerals and precious stones. Myanmar is famous for rubies, South Africa for gold and diamond deposits, Chhota Nagpur plateau of India for iron ore and manganese deposits.
- Waterfall in plateau region not only provide scenic beauty but also site for producing hydroelectricity.

5. Agriculture intensification can be technically design in as an increase in agricultural production per unit of inputs. (Which may be labour, land, time, fertilizer, seed, feed or cash) for practical purpose introfication occurs who there is an increase in the total volume of agriculture production that results from a higher productivity of inputs or agricultural production is maintain while certain input are decreased (such as by more effective delivery of smaller amount of fertilizers better targeting of plant and animal protection and mixed or relay cropping on smaller ticlesh.

BOOK-7

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter - 1 Components of Environment

Section-I

- A. 1. The environment is the biotic and abiotic surrounding of an organism or population and includes the factors that have an influence on their survival, development and evolution.
2. Biosphere has a great impact on the climate because it is closely connected to the atmosphere. Biosphere is a very small part of Earth where land, water and air interact with each other to sustain life.
- B. 1. a. lives; 2. b. lithosphere; 3. c. factories
- C. 1. Environment; 2. Abiotic; 3. lithosphere

Section-II

- A. 1. biotic, Abiotic; 2. Lithosphere; 3. layer; 4. living organisms; 5. producers, consumers
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. Physical environment
- i. It encompasses the physical or non-living components of Earth.
- ii. It is also known as Abiotic environment.
- iii. Eg : Soil, Water, Air
Biological environment

i. It encompasses all the life forms present in all the spheres.

ii. It is also known as Biotic Environment.

iii. Eg : Plants, Animals, Human beings

2. Atmosphere

i. The atmosphere is the layer of air that surrounds our Earth.

ii. Air is a mixture of gases, such as nitrogen (76%), oxygen (21%), carbon dioxide (0.6%), and other gases.

iii. It helps us breathe. Its ozone layer protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun.

Hydrosphere

i. Hydrosphere refers to all the water bodies on the Earth's surface.

ii. it includes the water bodies like oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, etc.

iii. It provides a habitat to the marine life and food in the form of fish.

- D. 1. Biotic components include all the life forms present in all the spheres (plants, animals and human beings) whereas, Abiotic components include soil, water and air which tend to make up the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere respectively.

2. Hydrosphere refers to all the water bodies on the Earth's surface.

3. The combination of Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere is termed as Biosphere. Biosphere is a very small part of Earth where land, water and air interact with each other to sustain life. Biosphere has a great impact on the climate because it is closely connected to the atmosphere.

E. 1. The term environment is a sum total of all the surroundings, i.e., physical and biological. It encompasses the physical or non-living (abiotic) and biological or living (biotic) components of the Earth. Abiotic components include soil, water and air which tend to make up the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere respectively.

2. Environment can be classified into four major spheres- lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere.

The lithosphere or the crust is the hard top layer and is covered by a thin layer of soil.

Hydrosphere refers to all the water bodies on the Earth's surface. It includes the water bodies like oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, etc. Water is found in three states, i.e., solid, liquid and gas.

Atmosphere

The atmosphere is the layer of air that surrounds our Earth. Air is a mixture of gases, such as nitrogen (76%), oxygen (21%), carbon dioxide (0.6%), and other gases. It helps us breathe. Its ozone layer protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun.

Hydrosphere

Hydrosphere refers to all the water bodies on the Earth's surface. It includes the water bodies like oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, etc. It provides a habitat to the marine life and food in the form of fish.

3. Human beings are an important part of the biosphere. They have consciously altered the environment to suit their needs. With the passage of time, the requirements of human beings increased and in order to fulfil their needs, humans have modified their natural environment through various activities; like : Farming, grazing, mining, lumbering, industry, transport and construction.

Lesson - 2 The Earth's Interior and Its Materials

Section-I

- A. 1. Crust, Mantle, Core
2. Innermost layer forming metallic center of the Earth is called Core.
3. It is the melted material inside the mantle.

B. 1. a. crust; 2. b. nife; 3. c. Igneous

C. 1. lidimentary; 2. igneous Rocks; 3. Metamorphic Rock

Section-II

A. 1. interior; 2. Silica, Aluminium; 3. core; 4. stratified; 5. Rocks

B. 1. Sedimentary rocks

- The wear and tear of the rocks into smaller fragments and their deposition leads to the formation of sedimentary rocks.
- They are also known as stratified rocks.
- Sedimentary rocks can be classified on the basis of their structure :

- Organic Sedimentary rocks

- Inorganic Sedimentary rocks

Metamorphic rocks

- When igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to great heat and pressure, their original character and appearance completely change, given them a new form. Such rocks are called metamorphic rock.

- Common examples include marble, quartzite, graphite, etc.

2. Sedimentary rocks

- The wear and tear of the rocks into smaller fragments and their deposition leads to the formation of sedimentary rocks.

- They are also known as stratified rocks.

- Sedimentary rocks can be classified on the basis of their structure :

- Organic Sedimentary rocks

- Inorganic Sedimentary rocks

Igneous Rocks

- These rocks are formed when magma or lava cools and solidifies inside the Earth's crust or on its surface.

- These hard and resistant rocks are also known as primary rocks.

- There are two main types of igneous rocks-intrusive and extrusive.

C. 1. The lower part of the crust is sima. It is called so due to the presence of silica and magnesium.

2. Earth's interior minerals is iron and nickel and outer minerals is Silica and aluminium.

3. These rocks were formed when magma or lava cools and solidifies inside the Earth's crust or on its surface.

4. Outer core : It is so hot that even metals also melts.

Inner core : It has maximum pressure. Therefore, it cannot melt even though temperature is around 3700°C.

5. The upper part of mantle is known as asthenosphere.

D. 1. The outermost and the thinnest layer of the Earth is called crust. It consists of lightest materials. Its density is lowest. The materials forming crust are mainly silica and aluminum. The crust is also called Sial.

The mantle is the intermediate layer between the crust and the core of the Earth with an average thickness of 2900km. The upper part of this layer known as asthenosphere.

2. Sial

- The crust is also called sial.

- its average thickness varies between 8 km to 80 km.

- It is thickest in mountainous areas and thinnest in ocean bed.

- it is broken into large continental blocks called 'plates'.

Sima

- The lower part of the crust is sima.

- It is called so due to the presence of silica and magnesium.

- It is mostly found under the continents.

- It is mostly present under the continents.

3. Various exogenetic force like weathering, erosion, aggradations, degradations, etc. cause the rocks to disintegrate. The wear and tear of the rocks into smaller fragments and their deposition leads to the formation of sedimentary rocks. Igneous rocks when exposed to the various agents of gradation like wind, air, glacier and water, etc. transport the small particle fragments of rocks under the influence of water and deposit it at one place in the form of layers. hence, they are also known as stratified rocks. The loose and unconsolidated particles get compacted and form a layer, and in an influence of pressure form within the Earth. Sedimentary rocks can be classified on the basis of their structure :

- i. organic Sedimentary rocks
 - ii. Inorganic Sedimentary rocks.
4. Rock cycle is a continuous process in which rocks change from one kind into another. Igneous (Primary rocks) are formed first because of cooling of magma. These rocks disintegrate under the impact of the forces of nature. The broken material gets deposited on the floor of the oceans, seas, rivers, and lakes to form sedimentary rocks. Sedimentary rocks under extreme pressure and temperature change into metamorphic rocks. Again, under extreme heat and pressure, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks melt to form magma, from which igneous rocks are formed. Thus, the rock cycle continues.
5. • Rocks are used in construction of buildings.
- Fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum are the main source of energy.
 - Some rocks are source of precious gemstones which are used in jewellery.
 - Minerals such as salt is a main part of our food.
 - Soil is formed from rocks.

Lesson - 3 The Changing Face of the Earth

Section-I

- A. 1. These forces originate on Earth and are those from that new lands form Earth's surface. Ex. Changes in atmospheric conditions.
2. Faulting is a movement caused due to tension, displacement of rock strata on either sides of the crack.
3. The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus.
- B. 1. b. gravity; 2. b. Mt K2; c. c. Tanzania
- C. 1. Lava; 2. Faulting; 3. Rift Valley; 4. Volcano

Section-II

- A. 1. endogenic; 2. Faulting; 3. seismometer; 4. Faults; 5. Extinct
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- C. 1. Richter Scale
2. Block mountains.
3. Faulting
4. Seismology
5. Me Etna
- D. 1. Vertical Movements
- During a vertical movement, a portion of the Earth's surface rises creating a broad flat arch and also a wide shallow basin.
 - Plateaus are formed in this manner.
 - Valleys are formed by the sinking of the Earth's blocks.

Horizontal Movements

- Forces of compression is weak, it may result in the formation of simple arches and troughs.
 - In case the compression force is strong, the arches form fold.
 - The rising or sinking of the Earth's surface is caused by such lateral compressions.
2. The opening through which molten rock or lava comes out is called vent of volcano
- The funnel-shaped depression at the top of the vent is called crater.

3. Magma is composed of molten rock and is stored in the Earth's crust. Lava is magma that reaches the surface of our planet through a volcano vent.

4. The focus is the point within the Earth where cosmic waves originate, it is centered on the part of the fault that has the greatest movement. The epicenter is on the Earth's surface directly above the focus.

- E. 1. a. Earth movements, b. Earthquakes, c. Volcanoes
2. Horizontal movements usually take place where the crust is weakest. If the forces of compression is weak, it may result in the formation of simple arc and troughs.
3. The magnitude or intensity of an earthquake is measured by the Richter Scale. The numbers of this scale range from 0 to 9. Earthquakes of magnitude 7 and above are very destructive and cause heavy damage of life and property.
4. Most of the activity volcanoes of the world are located in the circular belt around the Pacific Ocean known as the Pacific Ring of Fire.

- F. 1. Folding
- Folding of the Earth's horizontal strata leads to formation of mountains.
 - The example of the thick carpet laid on a smooth floor. If such a carpet is pushed at the opposite edges, parallel folds will be formed.

• Eg. The Himalayas

Faulting

- Faulting is caused due to tension.
- When horizontal forces act in the opposite directions away from the given point or plane, the intense tensional force can develop cracks or fracture in the Earth's crust. This may be followed by faulting.

• Eg. Vosges Mountains

2. When lithospheric plates move, the surface of the Earth vibrates. The vibrations can travel all around the Earth. These vibrations are called earthquakes.

The place of the surface above the focus is called the epicentre. As the vibrations travel outwards from the epicentre in the form of waves the greatest damage is usually caused to the areas closest to the epicentre. This is called an earthquake.

3. • Earthquakes can displace the crust of Earth to uplift and subside.

- They can result in landslides and avalanches in mountain areas.
- They can be seen as the destruction of towns and cities, falling of buildings, damaging roads and communication links, bursting of pipe lines, etc.

4. Types of Volcanoes on the basis of frequency of eruption are :

- A volcano in which continuous volcanic activity occurs and eruption can take place at anytime, is called an active volcano. For example, Mauna Loa and Kilauea in Hawaii and Etna in Italy.

- Volcanoes that have not erupted for a long time but have chances of erupting are called dormant volcanoes. Example, Mt. Vesuvius of Italy.

- Volcanoes that have not erupted for at least two million years and are not likely to erupt at all are called extinct volcanoes. Mt. Kilimanjaro is an example.

Lesson - 4 Physical Environment-Air

Section-I

- A. 1. Oxygen supports combustion.
2. Insolation is the sun's heat that we receive on the Earth.
3. Precipitation is the process of condensation of water vapours into droplets.
- B. 1. a. gravity; 2. b. meteorology; 3. c. Weather; 4. b. Monsoon
- C. 1. Air; 2. Weather; 3. Climate; 4. Pressure; 5. Anemometer

Section-II

- A. 1. nitrogen, oxygen; 2. layered; 3. Insolation; 4. pressure; 5. Cyclones
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. Troposphere

- Troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere with an average height of 17 km thick at the Equator and only 8 km at the Poles.

- This layer is the densest part of the atmosphere.
- It protects the Earth from the direct heat of the Sun during the day and keeps the Earth warm during night.

Stratosphere

- The second layer of the atmosphere is called stratosphere, which extends up to the height of about 50 kilometres.
- Most of the ozone of the atmosphere is contained in this layer.
- Meteors entering the Earth's atmosphere generally get burnt in this layer.

2. Weather

- State of atmosphere over an area.
- It is a short-term phenomenon.
- It is a local phenomenon.
- For example : Weather of Delhi or Chandigarh.

Climate

- It is the sum total of all weather conditions.
- It is a long-term phenomenon.
- It is a global phenomenon.
- For example : Climate of Europe, India, etc.

3. Convectonal Rainfall

On reaching the upper layers of the atmosphere the air cools down. The water vapour in it condenses and rainfall occurs as a heavy downpour. It occurs throughout the year in the equatorial region where it is also called the 4 o' clock rain.

Orographic Rainfall

When the relief features, such as mountains come in the way of the moist wind, then the wind is forced to rise up the mountain. These clouds then bring rainfall largely on the windward side.

- D. 1. Two main gases in the atmosphere are nitrogen and oxygen. Nitrogen (about 78 percent) help in the growth of living beings. Oxygen (about 21 percent) is the gas that living organisms breathe to live.
2. The term weather refers to the state of atmosphere over an area at any given time. It is a local phenomenon. It is a day-to-day basis activity which can change from one day to another.
3. All parts of the Earth do not get the same amount of heat. The amount of heat received is maximum near the Equator and decreases polewards. This is the reason why we have

distinct temperature of heat zones on the Earth.

4. There are many seasonal winds which blow in particular season. Therefore, they are called seasonal or periodic winds. Monsoons are the most significant seasonal winds.

- E. 1. Atmosphere can be divided into five distinct layers extending upto 500 km. These layers are :
- Troposphere
 - Stratosphere
 - Mesosphere
 - Thermosphere
 - Exosphere

2. The term weather refers to the state of atmosphere over an area at any given time. It is a local phenomenon. It is a day-to-day basis activity which can change from one day to another.

3. Temperature varies according to latitude because not all places receive equal amount of sunlight due to this, temperature increases or decrease.

4. On the basis of heat received from the Sun, there are three distinct heat zones on the surface of the Earth.

- Torrid Zone : It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

- Temperate Zone : It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern hemisphere.

- Frigid Zone : It lies between the Arctic Circle and the north Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere.

5. On reaching the upper layers of the atmosphere the air cools down. The water vapour in it condenses and rainfall occurs as a heavy downpour. It occurs throughout the year in the equatorial region where it is also called the 4 o'clock rain.

When the relief features, such as mountains come in the way of the moist wind, then the wind is forced to rise up the mountain. These clouds then bring rainfall largely on the windward side.

Lesson - 5 Water

Section-I

- A. 1. Earth's surface covered by water is called hydrosphere.
2. Saline water is a water in which salts is present in sufficient quantity.
3. Waves, tides, currents are the different movements of the ocean water.
4. Endogenic movements such as earthquake and volcanic eruptions sometimes cause massive waves known as tsunami.
- B. 1. c. Oceans; 2. a. winds; 3. b. Hydrological cycle; 4. a. tide
- C. 1. Hydrological cycle; 2. 71%; 3. Fresh water; 4. waves and currents

Section-II

- A. 1. Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn; 2. Pacific; 3. Inland; 4. Gulf Stream; 5. Tsunami
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. We have so little fresh water despite 71 percent of the Earth's surface being covered with water because most of the water is saline water present in oceans and seas.
2. The term weather refers to the state of atmosphere over

an area at any given time. It is a local phenomenon. It is a day-to-day basis activity which can change from one day to another.

- D.
1. Tsunami travels at a speed that is related to the water depth. Hence, as the water depth decreases, the tsunami slows. The tsunami's energy flex, which is dependent on both its wave speed and wave height, remains nearly constant. Consequently, as the tsunami's speed diminishes as it moves towards the coast, its height suddenly rises.
 2. From the oceans, water moves high up into the air. Then it may rain on the land and over the seas. This kind of movement of water is called hydrological cycle or water cycle.
 3. Waves are when winds blow over the surface of the ocean. They tend to push the water up and down by friction.
 4. • Tides are helpful in inland navigation.
 - They are useful in generating electricity.
 - They bring lots of sea products, like shells, along with them.
 5. Warm currents raise the temperature over land surface while cold currents lower the temperature of the coastal areas. In places where warm and cold currents meet, dense fog is produced which reduces the visibility.
- E.
1. It is an 'S' shaped ocean situated between the four major continents—North and South America on one side and Africa and Europe on the other—which makes it a very busy ocean due to numerous shipping routes passing through it.
 2. Arctic Ocean
 - It is the smallest ocean on Earth.
 - It spreads around North Pole with Europe, Asia, North Africa to its South.
 - Pacific Ocean
 - It is the largest ocean on Earth.
 - The Mariana Trench is located off the west of the Philippines in this ocean.
 3. Periodic rise and fall of the sea caused by gravitational attraction of moon and the sun is known as tides. Sea water rises and falls twice a day. Tides occur at an interval of 12 hours and 25 minutes. Water on the Earth is held to its position due to the powerful gravitational force of Earth, but the gravitational pull, though weak than that of the Earth, tends to counteract it which leads to the rise and fall of water.
 4. • Ocean currents have great influence on the climate and economic activities of the area.
 - These areas are also the best fishing grounds in the world.
 - Planktons which are an excellent source of food for fishes are found here in abundance.

Lesson - 6 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Section-I

- A.
1. Natural vegetation is the natural plant cover on Earth which has developed without any human help.
 2. A forest is a large tract of continuous land which is dominated by trees and dense canopy.
 3. Caribou, Polar bear, Seal, Walrus.
- B.
1. a. Wild beast; 2. a. Tropical Grasslands; 3. a. Taiga forests
- C.
1. Grasslands; 2. Rainforest; 3. Rainy Climate; 4. Coniferous

Section-II

- A.
1. ecosystem; 2. Rainforests; 3. paper, newsprint; 4. Tropical Grasslands; 5. Camel

- B.
1. Forests, shrubland, grasslands, tundra
 2. The forests in which the trees do not shed their leaves all the year round are evergreen forests. They are of two types—Tropical Evergreen, Temperate Evergreen.
 3. Regions that receive less than 25 cm of rainfall annually are classified as deserts. The vegetation is very scanty and only deep rooted plants with waxy leaves survive.
 4. • The vegetation as found in coniferous forests consists of mostly evergreen trees that grow needles instead of leaves, and cones instead of flowers.
 - The trees are tall, softwood and evergreen trees.
 - Important varieties of trees found in these forests are chir, pine, cedar, etc.
 5. The tundra region has animals such as Caribou, polar bear, seal, walrus, musk ox, penguin and reindeer.
- C.
1. In tropical rainforest trees grow up to height of 45-50 meters. A thick canopy is formed overhead, which prevents sunlight from reaching the ground. Below the canopy are smaller trees which form their own layer. At the ground layer there are many types of herbs, creepers and climbers. Therefore, the trees do not shed their leaves in any particular season.
 2. The Mediterranean region is characterized by warm and dry summers and cool and wet winters. The trees have thick bark and oily leaves that help them to survive through the warm summers.
In this region, the summer season is dry. There is moderate rainfall about 80 cm during the winter season.
 3. Tropical evergreen forests are found in the hot and wet equatorial regions and tropical areas that have heavy rainfall. These areas are hot and wet throughout the year. Trees grow up to heights of 40-50 meters. A thick canopy is formed overhead, which prevents sunlight from reaching the ground. Below the canopy are smaller trees which form their own layer. At the ground layer there are many types of herbs, creepers and climbers. Therefore, the trees do not shed their leaves in any particular season. The vegetation is mostly of evergreen type. Commercially useful broad leaved trees include mahogany, ebony, ironwood, rosewood, rubber and cinchona. In the forests of Brazil, more than 300 varieties of trees are found.
 4. Tropical monsoon forests are found in New Zealand, Japan, North-East China, North-East USA, Southern Chile and in the Western Europe. Also known as deciduous forests, these forests are less dense than the rainforests. The trees are of medium height and shed their leaves in the dry season. There is a dense undergrowth of bushes and shrubs. The trees in these forests are commercially very valuable. Some of the important trees are teak, sal, sandalwood, shisham, bamboo, and eucalyptus. The delta regions and swamps have mangrove trees. The sundari tree of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta is a good example.
 5. • The tundra region lies in the northern polar region, where the temperatures are extremely low.
 - It is a treeless region, as trees do not grow at temperatures below 10°C.
 - Climate condition
Long and several cold winters and very short cool summers.
Land is always frozen.

Lesson - 7 Human Environment : Settlement, Means of Transport and Communication

Section-I

- A. 1. Settlements are the locations where people build their home.
2. Roadways, railways, waterways and airways.
3. In land waterways include. Navigable rivers and lakes. It depended on the depth and width of waterway and continuity of water flow.
- B. 1. c. Hunting; 2. c. occupation; 3. b. Mumbai; 4. c. New York to San Francisco

Section-II

- A. 1. hunting, food gathering; 2. Isolated; 3. Shantiniketan, West Bengal; 4. economic, political; 5. telephone
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. A community is group of people living in a particular area and bounded by a common culture or religion.
2. Rural
Rural settlements are found in villages where people indulge in primary activities such as agriculture, fishing mining or dairy farming. Urban settlements, on the other had, are found in towns and cities where people are involved in secondary and tertiary activities.
3. The four types of transport are : roadways, railways, waterways and airways.
4. Communication means the ability to talk, write or interact with others. Through communication, we receive and send information.
5. Mass media includes newspapers, magazines, television, radio etc. These are means of communication that can be used to send information to a very large number of people at the same time.
- D. 1. Rural settlements differ in size. Rural settlements may be dwellings for village around agricultural land, pastures or mining regions. The need to form a village settlement arises from occupational needs.
There are four main types of rural settlements-isolated, dispersed, linear, and nucleated.
2. The urban patterns are classified as under :
• Administrative Cities : Major activities in such cities are usually with the administration of the region. For example, Washington DC and New Delhi are the capital cities and administrative hubs of their countries.
• Mining Cities : These cities are found in large mining areas like Khetri in Rajasthan.
• Market Cities : These cities are meeting point for exchange of goods and services. For example, Chicago is USA.
• Defence Cities : These cities are centres of military activities and often used as house of army establishment. Jalandhar is a famous defence city of India.
• Cultural Cities : The cities known for art, culture and education are cultural towns like Shantiniketan in West Bengal.
• Ritual Cities : These cities are the epicenter of religious activities like Haridwar in India, Mecca in Saudi Arabia, etc.
3. Different modes of transportation some as : Roadways, Railways, Waterways, Airways.
4. Air transport is one of the wonders of modern science and technology. Through air transport, we can cover long distance in short time.

- International : It comprises flights connecting a country with another country.
- Domestic : It comprises of flights connecting places within a country.

Lesson - 8 Life in the Tropical and Sub-tropical Regions

Section-I

- A. 1. It extends from 10°N to Tropic of Capricorn at 23½°S
2. The subcontinent is thickly populated because climate is quite conducive for agriculture.
- B. 1. c. 6400 km; 2. b. Lohit; 3. a. 22°N and 30°N
- C. 1. Cassava; 2. Ghaghara, Son, Yamuna, Ganga and Kosi; 3. Lohit, Subansiri, Dihang

Section-II

- A. 1. flora; 2. Amazon Basin; 3. urbanisation, agriculture; 4. Bangladesh; 5. Corn
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. Entire northern part of South America, namely, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.
2. Huge tracts of valuable rainforests have to be cleared to pave way for pastures and for the cultivation of commercial crops like rubber and soyabeans.
3. Apart from the food crops like rice, wheat and millets cash crops like sugar cane is also grown.
4. The well known cities along the Ganga are Kanpur, Patna, Allahabad, Varanasi and Kolkata.
- D. 1. • The high temperature and heavy rainfall give rise to dense, luxuriant vegetation in the Amazon Basin.
• The trees are tall with hard wood and broad leaves that form a canopy at the top.
• This prevents sunlight from penetrating into the forests and the interiors are dark and damp.
• Mosses and ferns grown on the ground.
• Ebony, mahogany and rosewood are important trees which provide excellent hard timber.
2. • Amazon basin, being a rainforest region is sparsely populated.
• Primitive nomadic tribes survive on fishing, hunting and food-gathering.
• Some of them practise shifting cultivation.
• Since the forests grow back rapidly, the tribe soon leaves for another area.
3. The Brahmaputra River rises from a glacier near the Mansarovar lake in Tibet. It flows eastwards in Tibet where it is known as Tsangpo. After entering India through Arunachal Pradesh, it flows through Assam. Many tributaries like Mans, Lohit, Subansiri and Kopili join the river here. The Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers join in Bangladesh, before draining into the Bay of Bengal. These two rivers form the largest and the fastest growing delta in the world the Ganga-Brahmaputra on the Sunderban delta.

Lesson - 9 Life in the Temperate Grasslands

Section-I

- A. 1. Livestock farming is the rearing of animals for food and other human uses.
2. A ranch is an area of landscape including various structures given primarily to the practice of raising grazing livestock such as cattle or sheep for meat or wool.
3. The amount of rainfall received by the velds are summer

rainfall from November to February and winter rainfall from June to August.

- B. 1. a. Ganga; 2. a. the USA and Canada; 3. Tobacco
C. 1. Saskatchewan; 2. bucks, elands, kulus

Section-II

- A. 1. interior; 2. Willows, alders, poplars; 3. North America; 4. Limpopo; 5. Orange; 6. Livestock farming

- B. 1. Prairies cover parts of United States of America and parts of Canada. The Veld is a grassland region located in the southern parts of Africa.

2. Prairies-North America, Steppes-Eurasia, Pampas-South America, Veld-South Africa

3. Reaping, threshing and winnowing.

4. The prairie region is dominated by grasses of various kinds. There are hardly any trees here except for some woodland in patches where enough water and warmth are available. Willows, alders and poplars are some of the trees found in woodlands.

5. Winters are cold and dry, while summers are wet and cool. Temperatures varies from 5°C to 20°C both in winter and summer.

- C. 1. • The Prairies are located in the interior of the continent and therefore, experience extreme climate.

The winters are extremely cold with temperature reaching up to -20°C and the summers are warm with temperature rising above 20°C.

The region is dominated by grasses of various kinds.

• The Veld is a grassland region located in the southern parts of Africa.

Proximity to the Indian Ocean affects the climate of the Velds to a great extent. The Velds experience mild climate throughout the year. Winters are cold and dry, while summers are wet and cool. Temperatures varies from 5°C to 20°C both in winter and summer. July is the coldest month of the Veld region. Johannesburg experiences highest temperature (about 20°C) during the summers. The amount of rainfall received by the Velds are summer rainfall from November to February and winter rainfall from June to August.

A species of red grass grow on the high Veld areas. The drier middle Veld area has red grass as well as thorny acacias, baobabs, aloes, dwarf bushes, and desert scrub. The low Veld region has trees like acacia and marlas. In the lowlands along the rivers Sabi and Limpopo, you will find ginger grass, succulents and trees such as the baobab and tall fan palm.

2. • With the passage of time, the region faced development in agricultural sector and animals rearing.

• Today, farmers own a large stretch of land sometimes up to 1,000 acres which are known as 'Ranches' on which livestock are reared.

• People are engaged in agricultural activities which are performed with the help of technology rather than manual labour.

• All the farming activities are carried out with the help of machines.

Life of the People in the Veld

Live stock farming is practised in the grasslands of the veld, with cattle rearing being common in the eastern parts while sheep rearing is done more in the west. merino sheep and

angora goats are reared for their wool and mohair. This livestock raised in huge ranches, so this is called extensive farming.

Lesson - 10 Life in the Deserts : Sahara and Ladakh

Section-I

- A. 1. Animals found in the Sahara are the desert hedgehog, spotted hyena, common jackal, sand fox, Libyan striped weasel and slender mongoose.

2. Cultivation, herding

3. Buddhism

- B. 1. b. Africa; 2. a. Bushmen; 3. c. Karakoram; 4. b. Buddhists and Muslims

- C. 1. Low rainfall and scanty vegetation.

2. Ostriches, guinea fowl, Nubian bustards desert eagles.

3. Wild, sheep mountain goats, yaks, chiru

4. Hemis, Nangyal Tsemo, Rizong

Section-II

- A. 1. Sahara; 2. uniform; 3. Camel; 4. May; 5. Commercial, administrative

- B. 1. The largest desert

2. Dry north easterly winds

3. Ship of the desert

4. Snow

5. Administrative Capital

- C. 1. Ladakh is located in the rain shadow region of Himalayas. The monsoon winds that reach here, are cold and dry. As such vegetation is not found in abundance.

2. It receives heavy snowfall for about 8 months in a year.

- D. 1. • The latitudinal extent of the Sahara Desert is about 15°N to 30°N latitudes. It lies in the northern part of Africa continent.

• Since it is a tropical desert, the climate is hot and dry. Al-Azizia in Libya records the world's highest temperature at 58°C.

2. The climate of Ladakh is of extreme type. Situated at the high altitude, temperature reaches -45°C in winter while summer temperature rarely exceeds 27°C. Winters are literally cold and dry. In summer, days are warm and nights are cool.

3. For hundreds of years, the travellers have spoken about the endless shifting of sand in the Sahara Desert. It was called *El Khela*, meaning 'the emptiness'.

4. The Tibetan snowcock, ravens, robins, redstarts, and the hoopoe are some common birds found here.

Wild sheep, mountain goats, yaks, and the snow leopard are some animal species found in this region.

- E. 1. Sahara stands as the largest inhabited desert on Earth. The latitudinal extent of the Sahara Desert is about 15°N to 30°N latitudes. It lies in the northern part of Africa continent. It covers an area of about 4,639,000 sq. km. The Atlas mountains and the Mediterranean sea located in the north and north-west of the Sahara desert. In the east, it is bordered by the Red Sea and the Atlantic Ocean lies in the western side.

2. Sahara

• Vegetation in the Sahara is scattered, with grasses, cactuses, shrubs and trees growing in the highlands and oasis areas.

• Animals found in the Sahara are the desert hedgehog,

common jackal, sand fox. Some of the birds found here are ostriches, desert eagles.

Ladakh

- Natural vegetation is restricted to patches of pastures on the mountain slopes, shrubs, willows, poplar and intermittent of pastures on the mountain slopes, shrubs, willows, poplar and intermittent juniper and fir trees.

- The Tibetan snowcock, ravens, robins, redstarts, and the hoopoe are some common birds found here.

- Wild sheep, mountain goats, yaks, and the snow leopard are some animal species found in this region.

3. • Ladakh is located in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir in India.

- The barren, windswept, and rugged landscape of Ladakh is a high-altitude cold desert, surrounded by a ring of tall mountains.

- It remains more or less cut off from the rest of India for eight months every year because of heavy snowfall.

4. • Potatoes, rice and yak meat are the staple diet the people.

- Women do most of the domestic as well as outdoor work. Men undertake herding of sheep and cattle.

- A major occupation is the weaving of pashmina shawl from the wool of the chiru antelope (an endangered specie).

- Leh, which is about 440 km from Srinagar by road the main tourist attraction. For the last 300 years, Leh is the commercial and administrative capital of Ladakh.

History

Lesson - 1 Medieval India

Section-I

A. 1. We can be divide history in three periods : Ancient, Medieval, Modern.

2. Iran, Batuta, Berneir, Abdur Razzaq.

3. Numismatics is study of coins.

B. 1. a. one thousand years; 2. a. Abul Fazl; 3. b. Al Beruni; 4. c. Indo-Islamic

C. 1. medieval; 2. chronicle; 3. Jahangir; 4. Inscriptions; 5. Medieval

Section-II

A. 1. Turkish, Afghan; 2. Chronicle; 3. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri; 4. numismatics; 5. elaborate rituals

B. 1. Tahqiq-i-hind

2. Thanjavur

3. Italian traveller

4. Bhakti

5. Prithvirajaso

C. 1. A chronicle is a historical account of facts and events ranged in chronological order as a timeline. Chronicles have ample information wiregard to the history of Medieval India.

2. Mirabai and Sant Kabir belonged to the Bhakti Movement.

3. Monuments and Coins

- Monuments tell us about the architectural style of the period.

- The coins are analysed and studied to get historical information.

4. Two literary sources which were not as reliable as

travelogues are oral traditions, court chronicles.

5. Lot of information about the political, economic and cultural life is obtained from coins. The Delhi Sultans, the Mughals and the Cholas issued many coins.

6. Some of the examples of India-Islamic culture are the Purana Qila, the Jama Masjid and the Red Fort in Delhi, the Hawa Mahal in Jaipur, the Gwalior Fort in Madhya Pradesh and the Brihadeshwara Temple in Thanjavur.

D. 1. Our country is known by many names such as *Bharat*, *India* and *Hindustan*. In the earlier times, it was known as *Bharat* (or *Bharatvarsha*) or or Jambudwipa, that is, 'the island of the Jambu tree'. The early Sanskrit and Vedic texts referred to it as Aryavarta, that is, the land of the Aryans.

2. Literary sources include chronicles, biographies, autobiographies, *farmans* and travelogues.

Chronicle

- A chronicle is a historical account of facts and events ranged in chronological order as a timeline. Chronicles have ample information with regard to the history of medieval India.

- *Tughluqnama* by Amir khursau. It describe the reigns of the *Tughluqs*.

- Bhakti and Sufi movements gained popularity during this period, combining the core concepts of both Hinduism and Islam.

- Mirabai and Sant Kabir were two of the greatest saints of these movements. Their poetry and songs are a reflection of the times they lived in.

3. • As the social and political worlds of this period changed with the establishment of different empires, there was also a change in the religious beliefs of the people. Amir Timur Many tribal communities and forest groups got mixed in the Hindu societies.

- One of the major developments was the emergence of the idea of *bhakti*-worship of a loving, personal deity. Without the aid of priests or elaborate rituals.

- Islam was brought to India by traders from Arab countries.

4. Few travelogues of the foreigners who visited India during the Early Medieval Period also throw some light on the political developments of their times.

- Ibn Batuta occupies a premier position among them.

- The works of, Rolph Fitch, Sir Thomas Roe, Bernier and Tavernier from France are a valuable source of information for reconstructing the history of the medieval period.

- These are writings on relatively hard surfaces e.g., stone or metal.

- They generally conveyed a king's orders, his deeds, his preachings, etc. King often records victories in battle as inscriptions.

Lesson - 2 New Kings and Kindoms

Section-I

A. 1. Kannauj

2. Dantidurga

3. Rajaraja Chola and Royjendra Chola

B. 1. a. Nagabhatta; 2. c. Dharampala;; 3. c. Ganga; 4. c. Prithviraj Raso; 5. a. Parantaka I

Section-II

A. 1. Chauhan; 2. Rashtrakuta; 3. Prithviraj Chauhan; 4.

Muhammad Ghori; 5. trade, administration

- B. 1. The Rashtrakutas in the Deccan were feudatories of the Chalukyas of Karnataka. However, Dantidurga Dresthrea the Chalukyan King, Kirtivarman in Deccan and founded the Rashtrakuta kingdom. Rashtrakutes' territory reached its zenith under their able ruler Amoghnessa.

The Pala kingdom was founded by Gopala in 750 CE. It is believed that he was elected as the king by the nobles to end the regional anarchy. It seems that he consolidated his authority over almost the whole of Bengal. Gopala was an ardent Buddhist and had built the monastery at Odantapuri in Bihar. Devapala, the last powerful Pala ruler, extended control till Prayagjotishpur (Assam), parts of Odisha and parts of modern Nepal. As a Buddhist, he founded the famous *mahavihara* of Vikramasila near Bhagalpur. He also patronised Haribhadra, a great Buddhist author.

2. Mahmud Ghazni

One of the most prominent Turkish rulers who invaded the Indian subcontinent was Mahmud Ghazni. He mounted seventeen plundering expeditions between 1000-1027 CE into north India, annexing Punjab and making it his eastern province. Mahmud Ghazni came to India with the objective of looting wealth. Therefore, most of his raids were concentrated around important temple cities like Thaneshwar, Mathura, Kanauj and Somnath which had immense wealth.

Mohammad Ghori

Mohammad Ghori invaded India with a clear aim of conquering the northern part of India and expanding his kingdom in Afghanistan. Unlike Mahmud of Ghazni, his intention was not to get gold but to establish an empire. He fought against Chahamanas Rajput, Prithviraj Chauhan.

- C. 1. Palas, Gujara-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas
2. The Pala dynasty was founded by Gopala. He was an elected king chosen by the nobles because the previous ruler had died issueless. His capital was at Pataliputra. Dharmapala and Devapala were the famous rulers of this dynasty.
3. The location of Kanauj on the bank of Ganga in Uttar Pradesh means that anyone who controlled Kanauj would be the master of the Gangetic valley. This made Kanauj the centre of conflict.
4. The defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan in the second Battle of Tarain is regarded as a turning point in the Indian history because, it resulted in the foundation of Muslim rule in India.
5. The Cholas had an impressive irrigation system consisting of dams on rivers. Irrigation definitely involved organisation of labour at the village level and also across the villages.
- D. 1. In the middle of eighth century Palas came to power in Bengal. Dharmapala (780-815 CE) and Devapala (815-855 CE) were the two famous rulers of this dynasty. They extended their rule over Bengal, Bihar and parts of Odisha and Assam. Dharmapala had embraced Buddhism and founded the famous monastery of Vikramshila which rose in prominence as a centre of great learning, second only to Nalanda. During Devapala's reign, there were extensive relations with South East Asia. A monastery was later built at Nalanda. The Palas were succeeded by Sena dynasty that in turn was defeated by Muslim rulers in the 12th century.
2. The Palas, the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas made Kanauj the test of their political power. Its location on the

banks of Ganga in Uttar Pradesh meant that anyone who controlled Kanauj would be the master of the Gangetic valley. This struggle for Kanauj came to be known as the Tripartite Struggle.

The struggle lasted from 750 to 910 CE. It was a symbol of prestige, lust for war booty and desire to impress the petty kingdoms. It ultimately weakened all the three parties involved.

3. The Rashtrakuta ruler, Krishna-III defeated the Chola ruler, Parantaka-I in 949 CE. His armies reached upto Rameshwaram. There he built a pillar of victory and a temple. In this way Rashtrakutas became powerful.

4. • Rajputs were always fighting with each other for supremacy. These battles made them weak.

• The Turks were militarily superior to the Rajputs.

• The rulers had no standing armies. They had to depend on their feudal lords.

• The Turkish invasion failed to arouse national consciousness in India. The masses did not really cooperate with the rulers.

5. • The Chola state was organised into territorial administrative unit.

• There was standardised taxation.

• Village assembly was central to the Chola administration. The village assembly enjoyed a fair amount of self-governance.

Lesson - 3 The Delhi Sultanate

Section-I

- A. 1. The period between 1206 and 1525 CE.
2. Razia was unable to rule the Sultanate because the nobles thought that queen's rule was against the social order created by God.
3. The Chief Judge was known as Qazi.
- B. 1. c. Iltutmish; 2. b. Jalal-ud-din Khilji; 3. c. Lodhi

Section-II

- A. 1. travellers; 2. Qutub-ud-din Aibak; 3. nobles; 4. Amir Timur
- B. 1. Histories (or Twarikh written by court chroniclers of various Delhi Sultans form an important source about Sultanat Period. Eg. Amir Khusrau's *Tughlaq nama*.
2. Iltutmish consolidated the Delhi Sultanate by extending his control up to the Indus and the whole of Multan and Singha. Towards the east he extended his control over Lakhnauti (Bengal and Bihar). He brought under his control the Rajput territories of Bayana, Ajmer and Sambhar.
3. • Alauddin ordered the measurement of all land under cultivation.
• The land tax (*kharaj*) was fixed accordingly to the different categories of land.
• He kept a strict check on the nobles and did not allow them to collect any additional taxes. He also introduced a marked control policy. He lowered the prices of all essential oil, clothe, etc. Shopowners were asked to charge the rates fixed by the Sultan. Whoever was caught charging even a little extra or cheating with weights were punished severely.
4. The main sources of revenue for the Delhi Sultanate were : The *Khiraj* or Land Revenue, The *Jazia* Tax, The *Octroi* Duty; The *Zakat* Tax and Other sources of income
- C. 1. Balban brought about reforms in the administrative administration. He enforced law and order and reorganised

the army. He constructed roads and made arrangements for inter-state-traffic. The judiciary was strengthened. He reformed the tax collection process. Provincial governors were frequently transferred. He followed a policy of blood and iron and crushed any rebellion with a heavy hand. He kept the nobility under strict control and created a strong system to keep them in check.

2. Muhammad-bin Tughluq was a very powerful ruler. He introduced many plans which were as follows :

- Taxation in the Doab : To increase revenue collection, the Sultan raised the land tax in the doab region at a time when the entire region was in the grip of famine. People opposed it and the sultan had to take it back.

- Transfer of Capital : Tughlaq decided to shift the capital of the empire from Delhi to Devagiri, which he renamed Daulatabad. This plan also failed miserably.

- Introduction of a token currency : Muhammad bin Tughlaq issued token currency in copper and loras. The token currency as introduced by Tughlaq failed because he could not prevent forging of the new coins. The State suffered huge loss because land revenue was collected in copper and brass coins. There was such abundance of these new coins that their value depreciated.

3. In 1398 CE Amir Timur or Tamerlane (Timur, the lame) a great conqueror from Central Asia, invaded India and brought great miseries to the people. His main aim to attack India was to loot its rich booty. On his way back, he plundered many cities and took away from India a huge wealth in the form of gold, silver jewels, etc. Due to his invasion the Tughlaq dynasty came to an end. The Sayyids occupied the throne of Delhi.

4. • Under the administration of the Delhi sultans, the Sultan was considered as the head of state.

- He was advised by the *Chief Qazi*.
- The officials maintained all records and they also collected revenue.
- The *Wazir* was the main figure in the administration.
- The *Bakshi* was the paymaster of the army.
- The *Qazi* was the chief judge.

Lesson - 4 The Mughal Empire

Section-I

- A. 1. The meaning of 'Mansab' is a position or rank called *Zat*.
2. Mughals were descendant of Timur clan.
3. Sher Shah Suri built the Grand Trunk Road.
- B. 1. a. Farghana; 2. b. Aurangzeb; 3. c. Wazir; 4. a. *Zat*
- C. 1. Timur; 2. Sher Shah; 3. Akbar; 4. blunder; 5. qazi

Section-II

- A. 1. Timur, Chengiz Khan; 2. Muhammad Jalal-ud-din; 3. James I, England; 4. Guru Tegh Bahadur; 5. civil, military
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. 1556-1605
2. 1605-1627
3. 1628-1657
4. 1526-1530
5. 1658-1707
- D. 1. Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi were involved in the first battle of Panipat. Babur marched towards Delhi and met Ibrahim Lodi in the first Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE. Babur defeated

Ibrahim Lodi and laid the foundation of the Mughal empire.

2. Humayun had to flee from his kingdom because he was defeated twice by Sher Khan-at Chausa in 1539 CE and near Kanauj in 1540 CE. Humayun's defeat at Kanauj cost him his throne. He fled to Kabul and then to Persia. He returned to India and occupied Delhi and Agra in 1555CE.

3. In Fatehpur Sikri there was a room called the *Ibadat Khana* where religious meetings were held by Akbar.

4. The Mansabdasi system was a unique system introduced by Akbar. The term, Mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab *i.e.*, a position or rank in the official hierarchy. All those who joined Mughal service were enrolled as Mansabdars. This was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix (a) rank; (b) salary; and (c) military responsibilities.

E. 1. The main achievement of Sher Shah Sure can be summarised as follows :

- Sher Shah adopted every measure for the promotion of trade and commerce, and introduced silver coins known as *rupaiyah*.

- Sher Shah rebuilt the city of Delhi and founded another in Punjab.

- He followed the example of kings of ancient India and planted trees, provided wells and sarain for the comfort of travellers.

- He also restored and rebuilt the road now known as the Grant Trunk Road or G.T. Road.

2. Akbar adopted a special policy to handle the Rajputs. He tried to be friendly with the Rajput states instead of overpowering them. For this he adopted all possible measures like matrimonial alliances and assigning higher posts to Rajput chiefs. This made his position stronger and they became his loyal comrades.

3. Jahangir (1605=1627), son of Akbar, came to the throne after Akbar's death in 1605 CE. The new ruler of Mewar, Rana Amar Singh, like his father Rana Pratap, had not submitted to the Mughals. So, Jahangir led a campaign against him. The Rana was defeated in 1614 CE But because Rana had provided refuge to Jahangir when he had revolted against his father Akbar, he was given liberal terms. Thereafter, he remained loyal to the Mughal emperor. During his rule many European travellers visited India. He gave trade permission to the English. They also set up a factory at Surat with his permission.

4. Every *mansabdar* held a *mansab* meaning a position or rank called *Zat*. The *mansabs* were divided into *Zat* and *Sawar*. *Zat* means the personal salary and *Sawar* meant the number of horsemen, he had to maintain. Apart from his own salary, the *mansabdars* also had the responsibility to maintain a specified number of *Sawars* or horsemen. The *mansabdar* brought his cavalymen for review, got them registered and their horses branded.

Lesson - 5 Rulers and Buildings

Section-I

- A. 1. Architecture means the art of designing and constructing buildings.
2. Indo-Islamic style of architecture is the amalgamation of traditional Indian architecture with the new styles and techniques of architecture brought by the Turks and Afghans. The two most important features of their style were the true arch and the dome.

3. Pletra Dura is an inlay work of precious and semi-precious stone in the marbles.

- B. 1. Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque; 2. c. 71.4m; 3. b. Alauddin Khilji; 4. a. Shah Jahan
- C. 1. Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque; 2. Tughlaq; 3. Bijapur; 4. Gujrat; 5. Marble

Section-II

- A. 1. arch, dome; 2. Turks; 3. victory tower, chittor; 4. Sasaram (Bihar); 5. Diwar-i-Aim-Red Fort, Delhi
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. The style of decoration used on the arches is very interesting, no human or animal figures were used since it was considered un-Islamic to do so. Instead they used geometrical and floral designs, and panels with verses from Quran inscribed on them.

2. • Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque

- Qutub Minar
- Tughlaquabad
- Lodi Garden

3. The Bahmani Sultans built numerous mosques, madrassas and libraries. Their most famous monuments are the Jama Masjid at Gulbarga, the Madrassa of Mahmud Gawan and his tomb at Bidar. The Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur was built by the Bijapuri rulers, the successors of the Bahamanis. It has many features borrowed from the architectural style of the Bahamanis.

4. The Mughals contributed a lot in fort architecture. One of the earliest building constructed during the reign of Akbar was a fort-palace at Agra. Inside the building, many structures with influences from Gujarat and Bengal were erected. The Delhi Gate, which served as the principal entrance to the fort, and Jahangiri Mahal built completely with red sandstone, are remnants of this early phase. Later on, the fort was remodelled by Shah Jahan. The Lahore Fort was another fort-palace. It contains many ornate structures built by Shah Jahan, such as the Sheesh Mahal and the Naulakha pavilion.

- D. 1. The establishment of Delhi Sultanate in the 13th century marked a new phase in architecture of India. One of the first requirements of the new rulers was houses to live in and places of worship. The first mosque built by them was the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque near the Qutab Minar in Delhi.

The most magnificent building constructed in this period was the Qutab Minar. This tapering tower, originally 71.4 metre high, started by Qutb-ud-din Aibak and completed by Iltutmish is unique in the use of red and white sandstone and marble. Its projected balconies are also a special feature of the monument.

The Lodi Sultans added a special touch to their architecture by placing their tombs in the midst of huge gardens. The Lodi Garden in New Delhi is a fine example of this style.

2. One of the earliest building projects of Akbar's reign was the construction of the Agra Fort, a fortress-palace. Its massive walls and battlements gave an effect of great power.

Akbar also built a new capital at Sikri, nearly forty kilometres west of Agra. The new capital was named Fatehpur. Important buildings of the capital included the tomb of Salim Chishti, Jami Masjid, Jodhabai's Palace, Panch Mahal and Diwan-i-'Am, a rectangular courtyard surrounded by colonnades. All the buildings were built in characteristic rich

red sandstone. The pillars, lintels, brackets, tiles and posts were cut from local rocks and assembled with the use of mortar. In 1596, Akbar built a victory gate, the Buland Darwaza to commemorate his conquest of Gujarat.

3. The Yamuna played a very important role in the layout of the new Mughal city of Shahjahanabad. The Yamuna was a permanent and unique feature of this part of the world. Shahjahanabad was a city built near Delhi which was meant to be Shahjahan's new capital. It also commanded the river front view. Shah Jahan gave access to the river only to specially favoured nobles like his eldest son Dara Shikoh. Other nobles were required to construct their home away from the Yamuna front. The mausoleum, mosques and fortress palaces built by him are a standing proof of this building style.

4. • The Red Fort is rectangular in shape and is built along the river Yamuna. There are two main gates—the Delhi Gate and the Lahore Gate. A moat runs all along the fort wall, except the river side. Inside, there are several notable buildings such as the Diwan-i-Aam, the Diwan-i-Khas and Rang Mahal. The Red Fort was the residence of the Royal family till the mid-19th century.

• Taj Mahal, a dream in marble, took 20 years and 20,000 labourers to complete. It was built by the Persian architect Ustad Isa Khan Effendi and his pupil Ustad Ahmad Lahri. The onion-shaped main dome is 35 metres high. The interior has the marble cenotaphs of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan. The tapering minarets tilt away from the dome in the centre. It is decorated with marble screens, chattris and pietra dura inlays on white marble. The complex includes a large garden, a swimming pool, a mosque and other mausoleums.

Lesson - 6 Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

Section-I

- A. 1. Towns in the medieval period flourished as court towns or capitals, pilgrimage centres, commercial towns, port towns and trading towns.
2. It was founded in the fourteenth century by the Arabs.
- B. 1. b. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq; 2. a. Bengal; 3. c. fine chintz; 4. a. Hampi
- C. 1. Akbar; 2. pilgrimage; 3. Vijayanagara; 4. Bay of Bengal

Section-II

- A. 1. Delhi; 2. trade; 3. Indian craftsmen, traders; 4. Krishna-Tunga Bhadra
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. Sultan Ahmad Shah I
2. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
3. Bodh Gaya
4. Gujarat
5. Vijayanagara
- D. 1. Towns grew around temples because a large number of pilgrims visited these temples during the festivals which used to place quite a few. This necessitated the employment of a large number of priests, inn-keepers, food sellers, etc., thus leading to the growth of full pledged temple towns like Madurai.
2. Some of the towns developed as pilgrimage centres. The chief among them are—Kurukshetra, Sanchi, Sarnath (Bodh Gaya) Haridwar, Badrinath, Deodhar, Mathura, Allahabad etc.

3. Masulipatnam, also known as Machilipatnam, got its name from a gateway to the city decorated with the eyes of fish (machli). It was founded in the fourteenth century by the Arabs.

Masulipatnam was a port from where the French, British and Dutch traded during the seventeenth century. It was a prime production centre of fine chintz, which was much in demand in the South-east Asian markets. A royal order from the Outub Shahi ruler permitted the Dutch to establish a factory at Masulipatnam.

- E. 1. Both the traders and craftsmen have a great part of play in the economic activities of the country. Indian craftsmen were perfect masters in producing articles of different kinds and that too in good quality. They were perfect masters in the field of textile industry and their cotton, woollen and silk cloth and had no comparison in the world. Indian craftsmen had great mastery over the manufacture of both silk and leather goods.

The art of making metals was pursued with great success during the period. Both the ironsmiths and goldsmiths produced the most fascinating quality.

The Indian traders took these manufactured goods as well as agricultural goods (like spices) to distant lands and helped India to become rich.

2. The splendid architecture of Hampi has been praised by many travellers. It was studded with many temples, forts and palaces. The buildings in the royal complex had used arches, domes and pillared halls. There were niches on the walls for holding sculptures. The members of the royal family and many rich people and their residences in garden complexes and orchards. They contained sculptural motifs such as the lotus and corbels. The empire had its own fleet of ships. Besides coastal trade, inland trade also prospered.

Lesson - 7 Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities

Section-I

- A. 1. People following a particular profession or caste formed into *jati* or sub-castes.
2. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra
3. Lochit Barphukan led the Ahoms to victory over the Mughals in 1671.
- B. 1. a. north-west; 2. c. Banjaras; 3. b. elephants; 4. c. Sukaphaa
- C. 1. outer; 2. Gaddis; 3. Banjarsas; 4. elephant training; 5. 1671

Section-II

- A. 1. caste system; 2. Khokhar; 3. traders; 4. Rani Durgawati; 5. western
- B. 1. Nomads were the people who used to travel from place to place with their animals, in search of better pastures.
2. A clan is a group of families or households claiming descent from a common ancestor under different chiefs.
3. The Banjaras were nomadic tribes who keep cattle, trade in salt and transport goods.
- C. 1. Cheros, Oraons, Mundas, Santhals, khasis, Kacharis, Ahoms and Nagas.
2. The Banjaras are known by a variety of names. They are called Bahrupia, Gypsy, Banjori, Labana, etc. The majority of the Banjaras participate in farming which includes raising livestock. The Banjaras are known as traders. Their trade is with other tribes but they trade with all nearby villages and people.

3. Lachit Burphakan was the commandes-in-chief of the Ahoms who defeated the mughals in 1671 in the Battle of Saraighat, near modern day Guwahati.

- D. 1. • The tribal people did not keep any written records. They followed the concept of oral tradition, that is, their customs and traditions were passed on from one generation to another through word of mouth.

• They were (and still are) a closely-guarded community and rarely let any outsider into their places of habitation.

• The tribals usually lived in remote (and mostly inaccessible) areas, such as dense forests, deserts, hills and mountains. As a result, outsiders could not reach them easily and they were able to preserve their own unique indigenous culture.

2. The Gonds were a tribal group which lived in the forest of Central India and Chattisgarh. The Gonds became rich and powerful because the region in which they lived was rich in precious metals and forest products. The Gonds were especially skilled in capturing and training elephants. As a result, the Gonds became powerful and set up a large Gond kingdom in the 15th century called Garh-katanga. The Gonds improved their social status of marrying into Rajput families. Though the Gonds successfully resisted invasions by the neighbouring kingdoms, they were finally defeated by the powerful army of the Mughal emperor. It was a tribal queen named Rani Durgawati who put up a brave resistance when the Mughal forces attacked Garh-Katanga.

3. The Ahoms had brought with them Tai culture, beliefs and other practices to Assam. They possessed a rich treasure of literature written in the ancient Tai script. At first, the Ahoms spoke the Tai language and followed their traditional religion. Over time, however, the Assamese language was adopted as the official language of the state.

The Tai Ahoms do not speak the Tai language today, but their priests, called *maw*, perform all the rituals in that language. The Ahoms also possess a vast collection of Assamese literature in the form of astrological texts, folk tales, stories from the Jataka, etc.

Lesson - 8 Religious Beliefs

Section-I

- A. 1. Bhakti essentially means selfless love for God.
2. Shankaracharya preached the ideas of *Advaita*, or idea of oneness of the individual soul and Supreme God.
3. The Sufis in the Indian subcontinent were organised in 12 orders or *Silsilas*.
- B. 1. a. Bhagavadgita; 2. c. caste system; 3. b. kirtan

Section-II

- A. 1. Bhakti; 2. devotional; 3. Bengal; 4. kabir; 5. Sikhs
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. Bhakti Saints taught and wrote in local languages spoken by the ordinary people. So that they can easily understand their thoughts.
2. The Bhakti movement began in South India in the 7th century by the Alvars who worshipped Vishnu and the Nayanars who worshipped Shiva. They believed that God can be reached only through true love, devotion and complete self-surrender.
3. Mirabai was a rathore princess who was a true devotee of Lord Krishna.
4. The common features of all *silsilas* were special methods

of training like *zikr* (chanting or sacred name of formula), *sama* (singing), *raqs* (dancing), meditation and discussion.

- D. 1. The main features of the Bhakti Movement were as follow :
- Devotion to one God : The preachers of the Bhakti movement advocated their devotion to one God.
 - Loving Devotion : This movement emphasised on devotion and individual worship of gods or goddess rather than performing elaborate rituals and sacrifices.
 - Spiritual Images : The deity contt be thought of as a human being, fish, lion, etc. So, the artists began to make beautiful images of these deities.
 - Beginning of Temples : Since the deities were special, their images were placed within special homes. These homes came to be known as temples.
2. • Nathpanthis were religious groups that criticised prevalent rituals and unequal social order.
- According to Siddhas, meditation on the formless Brahma and the realisation of oneness with Him leads to salvation.
 - Yogis advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like yogasanas, breathing exercises and meditation.
3. Of all the 12 orders of the Sufi saints, the Chishti and Suhrawardi silsilas became important in the subcontinent (India). Firdausi, Sattari, Qadiriya and Qualandari also had some followers. The Chisti order had a long line of famous saints like Khwaja Muin-ud-Din Chishti of Ajmer, Qutub-ud-Din Bakhtiyar Kaki of Delhi, Fariduddin Sikri, and Bandanawaz Ghesudaraz of Gulbarga. Shihab-ud-Din Suhrawardi and Hamid-ud-Din Nagori were two of the most revered members of the Suhrawardi silsila.
4. • Kabir believed in oneness of God.
- He opposed idol worship, caste system and untouchability as practiced by the Hindus.
 - He condemned the orthodoxy and meaningless rituals of the Muslims.
 - kabir also laid stress on religious tolerance and made a strong plea for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Lesson - 9 Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century

Section-I

- A. 1. Leter Mughals were those emperors who sat on the throne offer Aurangzeb. Some of these were Bahadur Shah, Jahandar Shah, Farrukhsijar, Muhammad Shah, etc.
2. Surajmal established the kingdom of Bharatpur.
- B. 1. c. king makers; 2. Hyder Ali; 3. b. Senapati; 4. a. Continual of Akbar's policies
- C. 1. 25; 2. Shah Alam; 3. Guru Gobind Sings; 4. Murshid Quli Khan; 5. Bhonsle

Section-II

- A. 1. Muhammad Shah; 2. Deccan; 3. Banda Bahadur; 4. French Revolution; 5. Baji Rao I
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. Aurangzeb was the last of the powerful Mughal rulers. His success are known as the hates Mughals.
- His son Bahadur Shah-I ruled from 1707 Ce to 1712 CE.
 - Muhammad Shah ruled from 1719 CE to 1748 CE.
2. • Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Khan was the governor of Awadh appointed by the Mughal emperor.

- He tried to reduce the influence of the Mughals in Awadh by reducing the number of office holders.

- He appointed officials who were loyal to him as *Jagirdars*, and reduced the size of *jagirs*.

3. Chin Oilch Khan was a mansabdas under the Mughals who held the zat rank of 7,00. He was conferred the title of 'Nizam-UI-Mulk Asaf Jah' by the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar and was the founder of Hyderabad State.

4. The two main taxes levied by the Marathas were *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi*. The *chauth* was one-fourth of the yield of the territory while *sardeshmukhi* constituted one-tenth of the yield.

- D. 1. The Mughal empire began to decline during the reign of Aurangzeb. He did not reflect the same political skill or statesmanship of his predecessors who had earlier involved various other groups in the task of governance. The Mughal empire had also become too large to administer. Aurangzeb's policy of annexation created a lot of pressure in terms of the administration of the empire.

Aurangzeb's rigid policies and actions made the Rajputs, the Jats, the Sikhs and the Marathas revolt against the Mughals.

2. Mysore became a powerful kingdom under Hyder Ali. As a ruler, he controlled the rebellious zamindars and improved the condition of the peasants. He also modernized his army. Hyder Ali was succeeded by his son, Tipu Sultan. he was known as the 'Tiger of Mysore'. He introduced modern weapons in his army and made an effort to build a modern navy.

3. Shivaji was a capable administrator who had set up a centralized system of administration. During the rule of Shivaji, the nobles and officers were chosen according to their merit. Over time, as the power of the king dwindled, the Peshwa became more powerful and this post became hereditary. The empire was divided into provinces. They were administered by *subedars* and their deputies. The provinces were in turn divided into units called *parganas* and villages.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

Lesson - 1 On Equality

Section-I

- A. 1. Inequality based on caste of people.
2. Martin Luther King led the Civil Rights Movements.
- B. 1. a. Equality; 2. b. Tamil Nadu; 3. c. 1964

Section-II

- A. 1. equality, law; 2. Untouchability; 3. Economic discrimination; 4. Tamil Nadu, 2001
- B. 1. The rule of law states the supermacy of law which means that all persons (individuals and government) are subject to law. The Indian constitution recognises every person equal before the law which means that law is supreme and all people big or small, are equal before the law.
2. Since early times, some people have been distrubed by the system of caste discrimination. Its origin can be traced to the Vedic times. Vedic society was divided into four broad divisions based on occupations. The Brahmins were the highest caste, and were priests and teachers. Then came the Kshatriyas who were warriors. The Vaishyas who came after

Kshatriyas were traders. The fourth and the lowest caste was that of the Shudras who comprised cultivators, small craftsmen and artisans. Outside these castes, there were untouchables (Daltis) who were forced to live in separate colonies.

Slowly and steadily this caste system became more and more complex. As a result, the society became a prey to many evils, social inequality is one of them. It created feelings of high and low. The low castes were suppressed and exploited by the upper castes.

3. Apart from some regional variations, the achievements of the midday meal scheme are impressive. The scheme has led to a significant rise in the number of girl students and the enrolment of a number of a number of poor children. Children who failed to attend the classes earlier are more regular now.

Some children started attending school merely to get this free wholesome meal. The programme also helps to reduce caste distinctions as children of both upper castes and lower castes have the meal together. It has also brought about a distinct social change. Women and people from economically disadvantage sections have been employed as cooks and assistants. This, in a small way, helps in addressing gender and caste inequalities.

4. Rosa Parks was an African-American woman. She was tired from a long day at work so she refused to surrender her seat on a bus to a White man on 1 December 1955. This led to her arrest and subsequently the Civil Right Movement in the USA.

C. 1. i. Caste is an important factor in matrimonial alliances and interaction in society. Untouchability is the worst form of caste inequality. Since ancient times India has suffered from the evil practice of untouchability when a huge strata of society called the *Shudra* or *Dalit* was kept segregated from the society as they belonged to lower castes. It was only when Valmiki's father confronted the teacher on seeing his son cleaning the floor that the evil practice stopped and his son could study.

ii. Gender discrimination means inequalities between men and women in different fields. This has always been in existence in our society. Girl's education since very early times has been neglected in India. The literacy rate among women has always been far below than that of men. Girls have never been given better opportunities to improve their personality. No doubt, we never lag behind in boasting women liberation. But in most of the Indian families, girls are still not considered the source of pleasure right from their birth.

2. The Midday meal scheme is a school meal programme of the government to promote equality. It was first introduced in Tamil Nadu in 2001.

The success of midday Meal Scheme in Tamil Nadu led to its introduction in other states of India at the directions of the Supreme Court. In 1996, the scheme was revised to ensure provision of midday meal of adequate nutritional value. The benefits of the scheme are seen on several fronts in establishing equality.

- The programme has reduced social differences between

communities as the midday meals are served to all children irrespective of their caste, class, creed and gender.

- The meals are served to all children at the same time and they have to eat the meals together.

3. Huge agitation against the unequal ways in which African Americans were treated came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement.

Through the struggle of the Black people, Civil Rights Act came into force in 1964.

- It banned discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

- All schools were opened to African-American children also and they no longer had to attend separate schools specially set up for them.

- All citizens (Whites and Non-Whites) were equal before law and enjoyed equal protection of law.

Lesson - 2 **Functioning of the State Government**

Section-I

- A. 1. A government is a body or set of people who have power to make laws.
2. Unicameral states have only one house in their legislation. Bicameral states have two houses in their legislature.
3. A bill related to money and finance.
- B. 1. a. legislative powers; 2. c. elected directly by the people of the state; 3. b. Ordinary bill

Section-II

- A. 1. three; 2. Legislative Council; 3. Speaker, Deputy Speaker; 4. nominal; 5. outdated
- B. 1. Nominal
2. The Governor
3. MLAs
4. The Chief Minister
5. The Cabinet
- C. 1. As the preamble to the United States Constitution states we need a government form a more perfect union establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves.
2. Every Indian state has its own legislature. A state legislature usually consists of the governor of the state and one house of legislature called the Vidhan Sabha.
3. The Chief Minister Presides over the Cabinet meeting and takes stock of the administration of all the departments. Any difference among the ministers is sorted out in his meeting.
- D. 1. All governments, whether in India or in any part of the world, have three basic powers.
- legislative power : This is a power to make laws and to frame public policies.
 - Executive power : This is the power to execute, enforce and administer laws.
 - Judicial power : This is the power to interpret laws to determine their meaning and to settle disputes that arise within a society.
2. Power and Functions of the Governor
- He/She appoints the leader of the majority party in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister.
 - He/She appoints the other ministers of the State Council of the advice of the Chief Minister.

- The Governor recommends the state annual budget before it is presented in the State Legislative Assembly.
 - The Governor has the power to summon and dissolve the Legislative Assembly on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.
3. The legislature performs several functions. One of the most important functions of the legislature at the state level is to make laws on the subjects that are included in the State list. The legislature not only make laws but can also abolish laws that are outdated.
4. The members of the Vidhan Sabha are called MLAs. They are elected directly by the people from assembly constituencies. Any citizen of India who has attained the age of twenty-five, is not holding any post of profit in the government, who has not been convicted by a court with imprisonment of 2 years or more and who is of sound mind, is eligible to become a member of the legislature.

Lesson - 3 Role of the Government in Health

Section-I

- A. 1. Sanitation, nutritious food, pollution-free environment.
2. Public Health services include the whole chain of health clinics and hospitals operated by the government.
- B. 1. a. transport; 2. c. villages; 3. b. government
- C. 1. can; 2. producer and exporter; 3. progressive

Section-II

- A. 1. diseases; 2. public healthcare; 3. funds; 4. women, tribals; 5. Costa Rica
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. The State government is responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring schemes to improve public health. So, it sets up health centres, hospitals, laboratories for testing, ambulance services, blood banks, etc. The Government expenditure on health is jointly shared by the central and state governments.
2. In villages, the government provides a health centre with a nurse and village health worker working under the superintend of doctors at the Primary Health Centre (PHC).
3. Multi-Speciality hospitals in large cities are those hospitals that provide a wide range of treatment covering almost all the diseases. Here one can find specialist doctors for different diseases.
4. We can find inequality in healthcare services. On one hand these are multi-speciality hospitals in big cities, that provide top class treatment to those people who can afford them. These hospitals are run by private institution and they charge very much for their services. As most of the people are poor they cannot their services. For such people, government sets up government hospitals where the charges are quite less. But here the queues are long and facilities are minimum. As a result many people remained depressed of appropriate treatment.
- D. 1. The State government is responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring schemes to improve public health. So, it sets up health centres, hospitals, laboratories for testing, ambulance services, blood banks, etc. We also need medicines and medical equipments for treating patients. Our state governments make arrangement for them. The Government expenditure on health is jointly

shared by the central and state governments.

2. The reasons are as follows :

- Funds provided by the authorities are very meagre, and often not utilised.
- Skilled, dedicated doctors are unwilling to serve in rural areas resulting in a huge shortage of trained medical personnel.
- There is lack of infrastructure in the rural areas. Taking patients to hospitals is a common problem.
- Most public health facilities provided only basic care and have poorly maintained medical equipment.
- The number of public health facilities is also inadequate. There is a shortage of community health centres and qualified doctors and nurses, specially in the villages.

Lesson - 4 Gender Discrimination

Section-I

- A. 1. Because it is associated with prejudice.
2. An image or idea of a particular type of person or thing that has become fixed through being widely held.
- B. 1. b. objectionable; 2. a. household work; 3. c. home makers.

Section-II

- A. 1. social; 2. Gender; 3. kind, gentle; 4. child malnutrition; 5. bread winners
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. Gender discrimination refers to a belief in relation to gender of a person which may or may not carry legal consequences but is of social nature.
2. • Girls are a burden on their parents.
• Girls are physically and mentally weak.
• Girls are not able to play outdoor games.
• Girls are emotionally weak.
3. A gender role is a set pattern of behaviour that a man or a woman is expected to follow in a society. Gender roles may vary from society to society.
- D. 1. • Lack of education : In villages, families are less likely to educate girls more than boys. Girls are often made to give up education and stay at home to help out in the housework.
• Poor Health : Females receive less healthcare than males. Many women die during childbirth due to complications arising from the lack of a proper diet and nutrition.
• Overwork : Women work for longer hours and their work is more difficult than men's, yet their work is unrecognized.
2. The work women do at homes is not given any value. Women perform household chores like cleaning, washing, cooking, nurturing children and so on. They are also responsible for creating good social ties and healthy family bonding. In rural areas, women fetch water and firewood, help plough fields, graze cattle etc. But all this work is only seen as her 'duty' for her family as these works don't fetch money.

Lesson - 5 Markets Around Us

Section-I

- A. 1. By market, we usually means a place where the buyers and sellers meet and conduct buying and selling activities.
2. A market acts as a link between the producer and the consumer.

3. A wholesaler buys goods directly in large quantities from the primary producer or manufacturer.
- B. 1. c. market; 2. b. consumer; 3. a. Mail; 4. b. neighbourhood markets
- C. 1. are sold; 2. neighbourhood market; 3. Vendors; 4. weekly market

Section-II

- A. 1. open area, building; 2. market; 3. Credit; 4. godowns, warehouses; 5. gain
- B. 1. Moving from place to place
2. large stocks of things.
3. Shopping complex
4. Sugar
5. Small stocks of things.
- C. 1. A weekly market is one which is organised on a specific day of the week. These do not have permanent shops.
2. A retailer is a person who buys the goods from a wholesaler and sells them to buyers for self use. Several kinds of outlets exist in a retail market. These are fixed and regular shops, super markets or bazars, departmental stores and malls.
3. Availability, Convenience, price
4. A speciality store deals with only one kind or category of products such as clothes, shoes, medicines etc. For example, apparel and shoe manufactures like Reebok and Nice etc., are speciality stores.
5. A mall is a shopping complex that has a number of retail outlets. They are seen as shopping and entertainment venues because they also have food joints, entertainment centres and cinemas in addition to retail shops.
6. A wholesaler buys goods directly in large quantities from the primary producer or manufactures.
- D. 1. Advantages of Markets
- A market acts as a link between the producer and the consumer.
 - It generates employment by encouraging production activities and distribution channels. In this way, it is helpful in generating income of the people.
 - It helps in improving people's standard of living by offering a wide variety of goods and services.
 - In a market, consumer is the king. A market enables the consumer to make his/her own choice according to his/her purchasing power.
 - As per the demands of the market, the producer plans to design the products that could satisfy the needs of the people.
2. A wholesale market refers to the type of market where goods are normally not sold directly to the consumers. Instead, they are sold to the retailers who sell them hereafter to the consumers. The wholesale market purchases the goods directly from the manufacturers, producers or the farmers. Naturally the price at which the wholesalers purchase the goods is low. They wholesalers sell those items to the retailers at the cost added with some profit. Thus, it is a bit higher than that at which wholeseller has purchased it. Here, again rice is determined by the demand and availability. The trend of purchase and sale in

this market depends upon the trend of the retail market. It's very important as it provides large quantities of different things in comparatively cheaper price.

3. An intermediary buys the farmer's produce in bulk and himself arranges for the transport of such articles to distant wholesale-markets.

Thus, when different things come to us don't forget that between the producer and the customer various intermediaries are involved. The chain is like this :

- The producer who produces different goods.
 - The agent who acts as a link between the produce and the wholesale.
 - The wholesaler who keeps a large stock of wholesale articles.
 - The retailer who get things in small quantities from the wholesaler.
 - The customer is the last in the chain who pays the final price for the product bought.
4. People are able to sell their produce or grow in the market. They get opportunities to work in the market. It has also been observed that the maximum earnings or benefits are given to the rich people in the market. These are the people who have their own factories or land etc. and make huge profits in the market. As compared to these, there are other people who make only moderate profits. They are dependent on rich people for loans, raw materials, marketing or even employment. As they are dependent, they are also employed. Thus in market, everyone does not gain equally.

Lesson - 6 Striving for Equality

Section-I

- A. 1. Principles of equality
2. Dalits and Tribals
- B. 1. a. equality; 2. c. poverty; 3. c. 1978; 4. a. Narmada

Section-II

- A. 1. constitution; 2. rights; 3. Displacement; 4. Tawa Dam; 5. Pawa Matsya Sangh
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T
- C. 1. Sometimes, the people are not treated equally on the grounds of religion, caste or sex.
2. Fighting for the rights of the fishermen in Madhya Pradesh
3. People in India have also come together to fight for issues that concern them and are important to them. For example women, as you saw, came together to address their grievances. This gave rise to the women's movement. Similarly, there have been movements among the other downtrodden sections of the society like the tribals, fishermen, agricultural labourers, slum dwellers etc.
- D. 1. Whenever a big dam is built it creates massive problems for people in the adjoining areas. Large number of population needs to be displaced from adjoining areas. Building of dam results in submersion of areas. This results in loss of livelihood for people.
2. The villagers decided to make an organisation to protect their rights. Thus, the Tawa matsya Sangh was born. The organisation started its struggle by holding a *Chakka jam* protesting against fishing rights to contractors. They started demanding their fishing rights for the reservoir. When

protests began to grow, the government was forced to review the problem. Finally, the committee of state government recommended fishing right for villagers. A lease was made for five years. On 2nd January 1997 people from 33 villages of the Tawa celebrated the New Year with their first catch of fish.

Model Test Paper-I

- A. 1. Lava is the molten material inside the mantle.
2. Kannauj
3. Martin Luther King Jr.
4. The biosphere is very significant as it provides the necessary condition for life.
- B. 1. a. equality; 2. b. lithosphere; 3. c. an autobiography; 4. c. Igneous
- C. 1. Pratiharas; 2. crust; 3. Numismatics; 4. inequality
- D. 1. equality; 2. Biosphere; 3. Rock cycle; 4. Manuscript
- E. 1. equality; 2. core; 3. rejected; 4. 1192

Model Test Paper-II

- A. 1. Troposphere; 2. legislative council; 3. Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq; 4. Richter scale
- B. 1. Hotspot; 2. XXXXXX; 3. XXXXXX; 4. weight
- C. 1. It supports combustion.
2. A money bill is a bill that solely concerns taxation or government speedily as opposed to changes in public law.
3. Faulting is caused due to tension.
4. The Chief Judge under the Delhi Sultanate was known as Qazi
- D. 1. Governor; 2. Ibrahim Lodi; 3. epicentre; 4. rain gauge
- E. 1. a. legislative powers; 2. c. Iltutmish; 3. b. Mt K2; 4. b. Monsoon

Graded Assessment-I

- A. 1. Nitrogen, oxygen; 2. Taimur, Chengiz; 3. living organism; 4. numismatics
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T
- C. 1. Founder of the Pala dynasty
2. The outermost layer of the Earth
3. Dalit writer
4. An Italian traveller
- D. 1. A money bill is different from an ordinary bill as it deals with taxation and other financial matters. It can be introduced only in the lower house.
2. Iltutmish is considered the real founder of the Sultanate as Qutub-Ud-Din died before taking any steps to consolidate his rule.
3. We cannot predict an earthquake as its waves originate deep inside the Earth and travel towards the crust.
4. Plenty of historical sources are available for the Medieval Period as most of the sources such as books, chronicles, movements, coins, paintings are found in their original form.
- E. 1. Crust
- The outermost and the thinnest layer of the Earth is called crust.
 - The materials forming crust are mainly silica and aluminum.
- Core
- The innermost layer, forming the metallic centre of the Earth is called core.
 - The core of the Earth is a dense magnetic ball of minerals-

iron and nickel.

2. Equality

The feeling of oneness that treats everybody equal. It promotes love and brotherhood.

Inequality

The feeling that discriminates between people on the basis of birth, colour, caste or creed. It promotes discrimination and hatred.

3. Troposphere

Troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere with an average height of 17 km thick at the Equator and only 8 km at the Poles.

Exosphere

The topmost layer of the atmosphere is exosphere. This layer is almost without air.

4. Literary Source

These are the sources that are available in the written form. Such as chronicles, petitions, accounts of travellers, manuscripts, teachings of saints and traders' transaction.

Archaeological Sources

These include different monuments, buildings, inscriptions, coins etc. These provide a lot of valuable information.

- F. 1. The Chief Minister presides over the Cabinet meeting and take stock of the administration of all the departments. Any difference among the ministers is sorted out in his meeting.
2. Mirabai and Sant Kabir belonged to the Bhakti Movement.
3. Biotic components include all the life forms present in all the spheres (plants, animals and human beings) whereas, Abiotic components include soil, water and air which tend to make up the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere respectively.
4. All part of the Earth do not get the same amount of heat. The amount of heat received is maximum near the Equator and decreases polewards. This is the reason why we have distinct temperature or heat zones of the Earth.
- G. 1. Earthquake can result in landslides and avalanches in mountain areas. They can be seen as the destruction of towns and cities, falling of buildings, damaging roads and communication links, bursting of pipe line, etc.
2. • Tides are helpful in inland navigation.
• They are useful in generating electricity.
• They bring lots of sea products, like shell, along with them.
3. Sometimes we find that the government hospitals fail to provide the necessary treatment to the needy. The public healthcare system, in reality, fails to prove helpful on many occasions. There is always a dearth of sufficient number of beds in the government hospitals. In addition to it, many of these hospitals do not have the facility of the specialised doctors needed for a particular disease or illness. Sometimes the doctor who is on duty takes even a serious disease so casually that the patient breathes his last in front of the doctor himself. Although the government claims that it has done a lot to improve the general health situation of the people, in reality, it has failed in achieving optimum result.
4. The rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara, Pala and Rashtrakuta dynasties often fought for control over Kannauj. Kannauj was then, a symbol of sovereignty. It was well-

situated in the northern plains therefore, whoever captured Kanauj, could control the Ganga Valley. Since there were three parties in this long drawn conflict, historians describe it as the tripartite struggle. These three kingdoms were almost equal in strength. So, the victory of one king over the other did not last very long.

These kingdoms were so busy in fighting among themselves that they did not realise how weak they had all become. Around the end of 10th century CE. these powers declined almost simultaneously.

Model Test Paper-III

- A. 1. Lahore, Agra, Delhi
2. Sanchi, Sarnath, Haridwar
3. Shalimar Bagh, Nishat Bagh, Kobul Bagh
4. Thar, Sahara, Ladakh
- B. 1. northern; 2. Epigraphy; 3. Surat; 4. high
- C. 1. b. Mumbai; 2. c. 71.4 m; 3. b. objectionable; 4. a. a fine chintz
- D. 1. DOME; 2. ZARI; 3. GENDER; 4. FOREST
- E. 1. Indo-Islamic style of architecture is the amalgamation of traditional Indian architecture with the new styles and techniques of architecture brought by the Turks and Moors. The two most important features of this style were the true arch and the dome.
2. The Tundra region has animals such as caribou, polar bear, seal, walrus, musk ox, penguin and reindeer.
3. Roadways, Railways, water ways and airways are the means of transport.
4. Discrimination is regarded as objectionable because it creates division between people.

Model Test Paper-IV

- A. 1. Weekly market; 2. Mall; 3. Retail market; 4. Speciality store
- B. 1. By market we usually mean a place where the buyers and sellers meet and conduct buying and selling activities.
2. People following a particular profession or caste formed their own *jatis*.
3. The subcontinent thickly populated because climate is quite conducive for agriculture.
4. A ranch is an area of landscape including various structures given primarily to the practice of raising grazing livestock such as cattle or sheep for meat or wool.
- C. 1. Prairies; 2. cassava; 3. oral; 4. low
- D. 1. c. Banjaras; 2. b. Lohit; 3. a. priata; 4. c. Market
- E. 1. Balochis; 2. fertile; 3. Africa; 4. consumers

Graded Assessment-II

- A. 1. The emptiness
2. Associated with prejudice
3. Ritual city
4. A centre of trade and textiles
- B. 1. A big dam creates massive problems for people as a large area is submerged into water. Owing to this a large number of people have to be displaced from their home.
2. Shah Jahan was known as the Engineer king as he commissioned a large number of monuments during his reign. Many architectural marvels such as Taj Mahal, the Red Fort were built by him.
3. Credit is one of the most demanding factors of a market.

Credit here refers to the reputation of a particular retailer or brand in the market. Suppose one has to buy shoes, he will prefer the shoes of the brands of his choice and his paying capacity. A consumer with high paying capacity would prefer to go to the showrooms of Woodland, Liberty etc. which have a reputation and high price. But a common purchaser of shoes would like to prefer Bata showroom which is pocket-friendly and also durable.

4. Wheat is the main crop grown in the Prairies. It is produced in a large quantity. That is why the Prairies is known as the 'wheat basket' of the world. A large amount of surplus wheat is exported to other countries.

- C. 1. open area, building; 2. Banda Bahadur; 3. arch, dome; 4. Tropical Grasslands
- D. 1. T; 2. TF; 3. F; 4. F
- E. 1. Sex refers to biological and physiological characteristics of men and women. These are the inherent differences over which we have no control or role to play.
Gender refers to the socially constructed roles played by boys and girls, their behaviour, activities and attributes.
2. Peshwa was the prime minister under the Maratha administration who was the head of civil and military affairs of the empire.
Senapati Shree was the commander-in-chief of the army.
3. Flora are the plants of a particular area or period. It includes all types of natural vegetation.
Fauna are the animals of a certain area or period of time. It includes land animals, aquatic animals, reptiles and birds.
4. Retailer is a middleman who procures goods from the wholesaler or at auctions and sell it to the final customers or consumers.
Wholesaler is a person who buys goods directly from the producer in bulk and sell it to the retailers.
- F. 1. A speciality store is a store that deals with only one kind or category of products such as clothes, shoes, medicines etc. For example, apparel and shoe manufacturers like Reebok and Nike etc., are speciality stores. Sometimes these brands may also house their products in large departmental stores.
2. The Banjaras are known by a variety of names. They are called Bahrupia, Gypsy, Banjori, Labana, etc. The majority of the Banjaras participate in farming which includes raising livestock. The Banjaras are known as traders. Their trade is with other tribes but they trade with all nearby villages and people.
3. Apart from the food crops like rice, wheat and millets, cash crops like sugar cane is also grown by the people of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.
4. People in India have also come together to fight for issues that concern them and are important to them. For example women, as you saw, come together to address their grievances. This gave rise to the women's movement. Similarly, there have been movements among the other downtrodden sections of the society like the tribals, fishermen, agricultural labourers, slum dwellers etc.
- G. 1. Shivaji was a capable administrator who had set up a centralized system of administration. During the rule of Shivaji, the nobles and officers were chosen according to their merit. Over time, as the power of the king dwindled, the

Peshwa became more powerful and this post became hereditary. The empire was divided into provinces. They were administered by subedars and their deputies. The provinces were in turn divided into units called paraganas and villages.

2. • Lack of education : In villages, families are less likely to educate girls more than boys. Girls are often made to give up education and stay at home to help out in the housework.

• Poor Health : Females receive less healthcare than males. Many women die during childbirth due to complications arising from the lack of a proper diet and nutrition.

3. The splendid architecture of Hampi has been praised by many travellers. It was studded with many temples, forts and places. The buildings in the royal complex had used arches,

domes and pillared halls. There were niches on the walls for holding sculptures. The members of the royal family and many rich people had their residences in garden complexes and orchards. They contained sculptural motifs such as the lotus and carvings. The empire had its own fleet of ships. Beside coastal trade, inland trade also prospered.

4. • Ladakh is located in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir in India.

• The barren, windswept, and rugged landscape of Ladakh is a high-altitude cold desert, surrounded by a ring of tall mountains.

• It remains more or less cut off from the rest of India for eight months every year because of heavy snowfall.

BOOK-8

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter - 1 Geography

Section-I

A. 1. A resource is a source or supply from which benefits are produced.

2. Two examples of natural resources are : a. land, b. air.

3. Resources which can be put into use with the help of existing technology, but their use has not been started are called reserves.

B. 1. a. needs; 2. b. natural resources; 3. c. individually from nature without much of processing. The land we live on, the water we drink, and the air we breathe, all are considered as natural resources.

3. Biotic resources

These are obtained from living organisms such as plants and animals. They include forests products, grasses, herbs, crops, wild and domestic animals, birds, fish, etc. They play an important role in satisfying our day-to-day needs. All the biotic resources have the capacity to reproduce and regenerate within a period of time.

Abiotic resources

These are obtained from the non-living or physical environment. Land, water, rocks and minerals are abiotic resources. Man uses them directly or indirectly to satisfy his needs. Some abiotic resources like minerals are non-renewable, while some of them like water and air are renewable.

4. National resources

National resources are those resources which belong to the people of a nation and lie within the political boundaries and territorial waters of a country. For example, rivers, minerals, forests, etc.

International resources

The resources which lie beyond the territorial waters of a country, in open seas and oceans, that are regulated and managed by international institutions are called international resources. No single country can utilise these resources without the permission of the international organisations. Mineral resources, fisheries, etc. are some examples of international resources.

5. The best way to conserve natural resources is to find ways to reduce dependency of natural resources in everyday life. Resources are products of the natural environment that humans use in some way or another. Oil, water and coal are all natural resources that are used in energy and food production.

E. 1. Natural resources

Natural resources are the free gifts of nature and can be consumed directly from nature without much of processing. The land we live on, the water we drink, and the air we breathe, all are considered as natural resources.

Human resources

These resources refer to the number and ability of the people, e.g., knowledge, health, skill and wisdom. It is their ability that help in converting the physical materials into valuable resources. When the human beings create more resources, it is called human resource development.

2. Types of Resources

Resources are classified in different ways:

- General classification of resources
- Classification based on exhaustibility
- Classification based on origin
- Classification based on their development and use
- Classification based on ownership resources.

3. On the basis of state of development, resources can be classified as actual resources, potential resources reserve and stocks.

Actual resources

Resources whose quantities are known and which are being used by man are called actual resources. For example, the coal reserve in Jharkhand is an actual resource. We know how much coal is there in the coal mines of Jharkhand and we use it in many factories to produce energy. Similarly, water flowing through the Ganges is an actual resource because we are using this water for many purposes.

Potential resources

These are those resources whose entire quantity may not be known and which can be used in the future. The level of our technology at present, may not be advanced enough to easily utilize these resources. The uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resources that can be used in future.

Reserves

Resources which can be put into use with the help of existing technology, but their use has not been started are called reserves. They can be used in the future, e.g., more rivers can be used for generating electricity.

Stocks

These are the reserves which have the potential to satisfy human needs, but we do not have appropriate technology to access it.

4. Sustainable development means development that makes place without damaging the environment. It is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Resources should be utilised judiciously so that after fulfilling our present requirements they are also preserved for the future generations.

These are some of the cardinal rules that we must follow in this matter :

- use all renewable resources in a sustainable manner.

- minimise the depletion of natural sustainable manner.
- conserve the varied species of living organisms.
- do not cause any harm to the natural environment.
- enable communities to care for their own environment

Lesson - 2 Natural Resources : Land, Soil, Water and Wildlife

Section-I

- A. 1. Wise use of resources without wastage is called conservation.
2. Fresh water is a water which is easily accessible for human needs.
- B. 1. c. 29%; 2. a. Contour ploughing; 3. a. biodiversity; 4. c. 2.7%
- C. 1. Soil erosion; 2. Soil conservation; 3. Biodiversity

Section-II

- A. 1. Land; 2. Overgrazing; 3. weathering, erosion; 4. natural; 5. Forests
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. c; 2. e; 3. a; 4. b; 5. d
- D. 1. Land can be used for different purpose such as agriculture, mining, grazing, construction of buildings and canals, manufacturing, setting up industries, forestry, recreational or residential purposes. This is termed as land use.

Land use is different for urban and rural areas. In rural areas, land is used more for agricultural purposes and in urban areas it is used for industrial purposes.

2. Factors of Soil Formation

A number of factors contribute to the formation of soil and its fertility. The most important of them are rocks, climate, plants and animals.

- The rocks on which soils are formed disintegrate and decompose under the process of weathering and decomposition.
- Climate determines the rate of weathering and erosion. If there is more moisture, or there is greater fluctuation in temperature, then the rate of weathering will be greater.
- The remains of dead plants and animals provide organic matter which decomposes. It is known as humus.
- The slope of the land also decides the accumulation of soils.
- Time is a very big factor in the formation of soils. It takes several years to form soil and time adds maturity to soil.
- Agents of erosion also decide the formation of soil. In Equatorial region there is less light as there is a thick cloud cover in these region. Weathering takes a longer period.

3. According to estimates, about 96.5% of the total volume of water of the world exists in the oceans and seas and only 2.7% water is fresh water.

Again, out of this small volume of fresh water, its 70% is found in ice sheets and glaciers and little less than 30% is stored as ground water.

4. The need of the hour is to conserve our wildlife resources. The indiscriminate hunting of animals has to be checked and laws have to made against it.

Many countries have already made such laws, but they have to be strictly implemented. Many national parks, protected forests, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves have been set up all over the world to preserve our wildlife in their natural habitat.

- E. 1. Causes of Land Degradation

Land degradation takes place due to the following reasons:

- Change in Land forms : Man has the ability to ground high hills and fill up deep depressions. Dams across rivers, mining and construction of houses, bridges and roads affect landforms directly.
- Overgrazing : Overgrazing by domestic animals on a large scale has degraded the land, by removing the vegetation. Overgrazing is the main cause of land degradation in states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- Degradation by Mining and Quarrying : More than 5,500 mines and quarries are operating in India. The dumping of mineral wastes and abandoned mines are degrading and defacing the land.
- Degradation by Industrial Dust : Fly ash from thermal power plants and dust generated by cement and ceramic industries have

also led to land degradation.

We can prevent land degradation by following steps :

- Controlling salinisation and alkalisation
 - Clearing the waterlogged lands
 - By Practising crop rotation
 - Terrace farming can be practised
 - Afforestation
 - Check upon overgrazing
2. We can conserve soil by using many methods.
- Afforestation is best way to conserve soil. Reckless cutting down of trees should be stopped and more and more trees should be planted. In dry areas, where wind erosion is common, rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement. These are called shelter belts.
 - Overgrazing by animals like sheep and goats must be checked. Fodder should be raised as a crop. The free movement of animals in fields should be avoided.
 - Terrace farming is very effective in conserving soil in mountainous regions. The hill slopes are cut into steps so that the speed at which the rain water flows down gets reduced.
 - Contour ploughing is the method in which a farmer ploughs along a slope rather than up and down the slope. This checks the flow of water.
 - Crop rotation is a system in which different crops are grown in systematic succession. Crop rotation adds nutrients to the soil.
 - Strip cropping is the method of growing different crops in narrow strips. These cover crops absorb the moisture and hold the surface soil together.
 - Construction of dams prevents floods by controlling the flow of water.
3. Water is very precious natural resource and is useful to us in a number of ways
- We use water for our domestic purposes, like drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, etc.
 - Water from rivers and lakes is used for irrigation, thereby, helping agricultural practices. Underground water is drawn through wells and tube wells and used for both domestic as agricultural purposes.
 - Plants absorb water from the soil. Water also forms an important constituent of the body weight of animals.
 - When water falls from a height as in waterfall of dams, it can be harnessed to generate hydroelectricity.
 - The ocean waters are home to a great variety of marine life, which is a source of occupation for many people.
 - Rivers, seas and oceans serve as means of transport. Both inland and international waterways are the main arteries of trade and commerce.
4. Chief characteristics of forest ecosystem are as following :
- The most productive parts of trees in forests are leaves. Leaves of green plants produce food through photosynthesis. The plant food contains the Sun's energy, which travels to other species of life on land.
 - The forest is influenced by and adapted to particular physical conditions and climate.
 - Forests are home to animals and plants.
 - Forests are generally located where water supply is adequate with optimum temperature for tree growth.

Lesson - 3 Natural Resources : Minerals and Power Resources

Section-I

- A. 1. An ore is an aggregate of minerals usually found in the rocks. From these ores metals are separated by heating or melting.
2. Platinum, Copper, Zinc, Iron etc.
3. Solar energy is the energy that we receive from the Sun.
- B. 1. a. solid; 2. c. mining; 3. c. Odisha; 4. a. Saudi Arabia
- C. 1. Mining; 2. Drilling; 3. Ore; 4. Biogas

Section-II

- A. 1. Minerals, power resources; 2. mining; 3. mineral; 4. Coal, petroleum, natural gas; 5. mineral oil
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. b; 2. d; 3. a; 4. e; 5. c
- D. 1. Different stages of human development are named after minerals as minerals are important natural resources and have been used by humans since pre-historic times. Each new discovered metal changed the course of civilisation. Early humans used stone to make tools and weapons. Thus the first stage is known as stone age. Copper was the first metal to be discovered and the Iron Age.
2. Iron is the most important metal in the present age as it is used to make steel, which in turn is the basis of all sorts of machinery agricultural implements, transport equipment and items of daily use.
3. Fossil fuels are exhaustible resources. Coal and petroleum resources have been dwindling all over the world. The existing resources of need to be urgently conserved, saving them for future generations so that they are not deprived of them.
- E. 1. Rocks in the lithosphere are composed of one or more minerals. The rocks do not have a fixed chemical composition, while minerals have it. Minerals are composed of one or two elements and they can be identified by their physical and chemical properties.
2. The extraction of mineral is known as mining. There are three main types of mining, depending on where and how a deposit is located. It is cheaper to mine a substance when it is on the Earth's surface or close to it. Many minerals are found deep in the Earth. Some might be under seas, rivers, and lakes. Again, minerals may occur as a compact mass or might be widely scattered. Therefore, we have different processes to deal with different minerals—open-cast mining, placer mining, and underground mining.
3. Mineral oil is also known as 'Petroleum'. Petroleum is obtained from sedimentary rocks. The total worldwide reserves of oil are estimated at 1000 billion barrels. About two-thirds of this supply is contributed by the countries of the Persian Gulf. Presently, Saudi Arabia is the largest producer of oil in the world. Oil, in our country, was first discovered at Digboi (Assam) and later at Mumbai High (Maharashtra).
- Crude mineral oil, when refined, yields a variety of products, like petrol, diesel, kerosene etc. The other by-products include raw material for chemical fertilizers, lubricants, synthetic fibres and drugs. Mineral oil has great importance in the present day industrial world.
4. The importance of the Chotanagpur Plateau in India is that area has the most valuable concentration of mineral resources in India.
5. Fossil fuels are the remains of plants and animals that has been buried and preserved for a long period in the rocks of the Earth's crust. They are called because they were formed from plant and animal remains that got buried under the soil, millions of years ago. They got converted into hydrocarbons in the absence of air. Mineral oil and natural gas are generally found in sedimentary rocks that were once under shallow seas. Decomposed remains of marine organisms, animals and other marine creatures were buried and converted into oil and gas under the heat and pressure of overlying rocks. The oil and gas got squeezed under the pressure of overlying rocks.
- F. 1. Metallic minerals
- Metallic minerals contain metals in ore form.
 - The metals are hard substances and have a typical lustre or shine. iron, gold, silver are metals.
- Non-metallic minerals
- Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals such as limestone, mica, gypsum, nitrate, potash, sulphur etc.
 - The minerals fuels such as coal and petroleum are non-metallic minerals.
2. Coal is a fossil fuel. It is the product of ancient plant remains that have been compacted and altered by heat and pressure over

millions of years. The resulting product becomes a combustible black rock composed mainly of carbon. It is mainly used as a combustion fuel, to generate electricity and make coke for the steel industry. The four types of coal include peat, lignite, bituminous with it bring most desirable due to its high heat content. Today, coal is one of the most widely used energy sources. It is being used for various purposes such as heating of houses, as fuel for boilers and steam engines and for generation of electricity by thermal plants. It constitutes about 70% of total commercial energy consumed in the country. Coal is extracted from the Earth by the process of mining.

3. At least 60% of the world's known oil and natural gas deposits are found in Asia. Southwestern Asia, especially the area around the Persian Gulf and Indonesia, Malaysia and Siberia produce large quantities of petroleum. Large reserves of coal are found in Siberia, China, India, Japan, Indonesia and Korea. Asia is the primary sources of much of the world's tin and graphite. Tin is especially found in a belt running down the Malay peninsula to Indonesia. Iron ore is extracted in China, India and Siberia. Sri Lanka and Myanmar are famous for precious gems, and gold, nickel and platinum are found in Siberia.

4. Minerals are highly exhaustible and their formation takes place over millions of years. There is need to conserve them as the demand for minerals is increasing day by day to meet the needs of present and future generations. Minerals can be conserved by reducing their consumption, avoiding wastage in production, and discovery of new minerals by using latest technology, are some other methods to conserve them.

In increasing world population and the demands of more and more people to have higher ambitions, have resulted shortage and exhaustion of mineral resources. Minerals are non-renewable, once consumed they become completely exhausted and cannot be regenerated soon. Fossil fuels are also exhaustible resources. Coal and petroleum resources have been dwindling all over the world. The existing resources of power need to be urgently conserved, saving them for future generations so that they are not deprived of them.

5. Non-conventional sources of energy are the renewable sources of energy that produced from the sources of sun, wind, water, tides, etc. Some of the important non-conventional sources of energy are solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy and biogas.

Sun is the ultimate source of all energy. Solar power is non-exhaustible. The only limitation is that it can be harnessed only during sunshine hours. Solar cells have been invented that can convert energy of the Sun into electricity. The process, however, is commercially more expensive than generation from other conventional sources.

Since ancient times, stored power has been used to drive wind mills to grind grain. It has been used to propel ships. Recently wind power has been used to generate electricity also. But wind power is not totally reliable as it is highly variable in time, place and intensity.

Nuclear energy is generated from uranium and thorium nuclear fission. These minerals release large quantities of energy in nuclear reactors. There are six nuclear power stations in India, namely Kota, Narora, Kalpakkam, Kaiga, Kakrapara and Tarapur.

Energy produced from the heat of the Earth's interior is called geothermal energy. Temperature increases as we go deep into the Earth's interior. In volcanic regions the heat energy is available in hot springs and geysers. Geothermal energy is used for cooking and bathing.

India leads in converting organic wastes, specially human and animal wastes, cow dung, etc., into fuel for cooking and lighting; called biogas. The project is aimed at utilizing biodegradable wastes in villages and cities.

They are regular phenomena on sea coasts. Technology is still in its infancy. In recent years, new interest is being shown in hydrogen energy or energy from water. They are also concerned with the harmful effects resulting from the use of fossil fuels.

Lesson - 4 Agriculture

Section-I

- A. 1. Agriculture is the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi and other life forms for food, fibre and other products to sustain life.
2. Tea, Coffee.
- B. 1. a. Agriculture; 2. a. Shifting agriculture; 3. c. Jute; 4. c. Slash and burn method of cultivation is sometimes followed
- C. 1. primary; 2. sub-tropical, low; 3. Shifting cultivation; 4. millets; 5. two-third

Section-II

- A. 1. jowar, bajra; 2. Commercial agriculture; 3. fruits, flowers; 4. Rice; 5. small, un-economic
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. c; 2. e; 3. a; 4. b; 5. d
- D. 1. Due to its harmful effects on the environment, governments all over the world discouraged this system of agriculture.
2. Tropical countries, such as India, grow winter wheat. It is a rabi crop here.
3. The taste of the tea depends on the environment where it was grown, and also on the tea maker who decided when and how the leaves were plucked.
- E. 1. Agriculture land is the most basic of all the resources as it provides food, clothing and shelter to humans. It supplies raw materials to the industries.
2. Nomadic herding is an extensive form of animal grazing on natural pastures. Different types of animals like cattle, sheep, goats, camels and yaks are reared depending on the climate and natural vegetation of the area. The herders move from one place to another in search of fodder and water supply.
3. Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial agriculture which is export oriented. This means that crops are grown to sell, often in distant markets, rather than in local markets. In this kind of farming, the farms are very huge. Large amounts of labour and capital are required. Crops which are grown are: tea, coffee, sugar cane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton.
4. Conditions for Growth of cotton
- Temperature : Between 22°C and 40°C.
 - Rainfall : Average annual rainfall of 60 to 100 cm suits the plant. Another condition required is 210 frost free days in a year.
 - Areas of Production: The leading producers are China, the USA, India, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Brazil and Turkey.
 - In India, the leading cotton producing states are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.
- Conditions for Growth of Jute
- Relief: Jute grows well on the well drained fertile soil in the flood plains where the soils are renewed almost every year.
 - Temperature: Between 22°C and 27°C.
 - Rainfall: 150 cm per year.
 - Soil: It grows well in alluvial soils of delta as well as on loamy soils.
- F. 1. Climate and Topography
- The climate of place, particularly temperature and rainfall influence crop cultivation, e.g., tropical crops like rice and sugar cane require higher temperature, and wheat requires moderate temperature. The amount of rainfall influences crop cultivation because different crops require different amounts of water, e.g., rice requires more water than jowar and bajra. So rice is grown in wet areas and jowar and bajra can be grown in dry areas.

Techniques and Implements

After the introduction of modern techniques and implements, crops yield has increased manifold. The construction of multi-purpose projects, canals, dams and reservoirs has improved irrigation facilities. Techniques like crop rotation and multiple cropping enable the farmers to grow crops continuously. Storage facilities help in saving the grains from rodents and rain.

2. Mixed farming is that type of agriculture in which equal importance is given to livestock as well as cultivation of crops. In other words, food and fodder crops are given equal importance. Under the mixed farming farms may be large or small. The proportion of land devoted for crops and for rearing varieties according to the location of the farms, the soil fertility, market demand and prices of crops and animals products.

3. Rice and wheat are the two most important food crops in the world.

Rice

- Rice is the chief food crop of the world. Nearly half of the population of the world depends upon it as their staple diet.

Conditions for Growth

- Temperature: It requires a uniform temperature of about 25°C during the growing season.
- Rainfall: It grows well in areas having 100 to 200 cm of annual rainfall. It can also be grown in those regions where assured irrigation is available.
- Soil: Rice can be grown in a variety of soils but loamy or clayey soils are preferred because they have the ability to contain water for a long time.
- Areas of Production: China leads in the production of rice followed by India, Japan, Sri Lanka and Egypt.
- In India rice is grown in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Odisha, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.
- Trade: Only good quality rice like the Indian Basmati has entered international trade. Most of the produce is for use within the country.

Wheat

Wheat is the staple food in the mid latitudes and dry sub-tropical regions.

Countries with really cold winters, such as Canada, grow wheat in spring while tropical countries, such as India, grow winter wheat. It is a rabi crop here. So, you have two main types of wheat-spring wheat and winter wheat.

Conditions for Growth

Temperature : It requires 10° C to 15°C during the growing season and 15°C to 28°C while at the time of ripening.

Rainfall : It grows well in areas having 100 to 200 cms of annual rainfall. It can also be grown in those regions where assured irrigation is available.

Areas of Production : Wheat is extensively grown in the USA, Canada, Russia, Argentina, Ukraine, Australia and India.

In our country Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Western Uttar Pradesh are the major wheat producing areas.

4. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy. About 70 percent of the Indian population is either directly or indirectly engaged in farming. A wide variety of crops are grown in India including food grains as well as raw material for many agro-based industries. India's climate, extensive level plains, perennial rivers and fertile soil help to sustain different varieties of crops. Agriculture in India is mainly of intensive subsistence type, although over the past few decades, there has been a visible shift towards commercial farming.

Lesson - 5 Human Resources

Section-I

- A. 1. Humans are biggest and the most important resources on Earth.
2. Uttar Pradesh is a populated state and Arunachal Pradesh is a sparsely populated state in India.
3. Migration is the movement of people in and out of an area.
- B. 1. a. Asia and Africa; 2. b. billion; 3. a. will increase; 4. a. 940;
- C. 1. unevenly; 2. largely; 3. deserts; 4. deaths; 5. is low

Section-II

- A. 1. wealth; 2. Somalia, Sudan; 3. employment; 4. Birth rate; 5. rural
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. c; 2. e; 3. a; 4. b; 5. d

- D. 1. Human resources are very important as it is the people who add value to the natural resources of a nation and convert them into wealth. The way in which various resources are used in a country depends upon its human resources. If the people of a country are healthy, educated and skilled the natural resources will be utilised efficiently. On the other hand, if the people are undernourished, ignorant and lack in skills, the natural resources will not be exploited to their fullest potential.
2. The density of population is the ratio between the total population and the land area. The population density of a country or any specific region can be calculated by dividing the total population of the country by the total geographic area of the country or region.
3. Fertile plains attract more population because of rich fertile soil, favourable climate and employment opportunities.
4. Sex ratio means the ratio between males and females. It is shown as the number of females per thousand males. It gives an information about the extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time.
- E. 1. There are several factors which control the distribution of population. No single factor can control over population distribution. All the factors work in combination to control population distribution. Some of these factors are as following :
- Climate: Regions which have extremely cold or hot climate or have less rainfall are thinly populated, e.g., Sahara desert and polar regions. In India, very few people live in Rajasthan due to very hot and dry climate. Regions which have monsoon climate with abundant rainfall are heavily populated.
 - Topography: Plains have the highest concentration of population due to flat topography, which is suitable for agriculture, industries and development of transport. Plateaus are less populated and mountains have lowest concentration of population, e.g., Himalayas, Alps, Andes have very less population. In India the Northern fertile plains are thickly populated because of rich fertile soil, favourable climate and employment opportunities.
 - Availability of water: People prefer to live in areas where water is easily available. The river valleys are densely populated while deserts have sparse population.
 - Fertile soil: Areas with fertile soil support a large population, because the land is fit for cultivation, e.g., fertile plains of the Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, Hwang-Ho valley in China, and the Nile valley in Egypt are densely populated.
 - Employment: Industrial areas provide employment opportunities. Large number of people migrate to these places from villages and small cities. Areas like Chhotanagpur, Mumbai in India and Osaka in Japan have high density of population because they offer good opportunity of employment in industries other fields.
 - Minerals: Most of the industries are located in places where minerals are easily available. These places are more populated, e.g. the states of Bihar and Odisha are thickly populated.
 - Social factors: People tend to move to those places which have better education, housing and health facilities, e.g., Delhi.
 - Cultural Factors: Places with religious and cultural significance have more population e.g., Varanasi, Jerusalem, Vatican city, etc.
2. A population pyramid shows many things.
- Total population divided into various age groups, e.g., 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years etc.
 - The percentage of the total population is subdivided into males and females in each of these groups.
 - The shape of the population pyramid tells us about the people living in that particular country.
 - The number of children below 15 years are shown at the bottom and indicates about the level of births.
 - The size of the top shows the number of aged people (about 65 years) and even reflects the number of deaths.
 - The population pyramid even helps us to know the dependent population.

- There are two groups of dependents—young dependents (aged below 15 years) and elderly dependents (aged over 65 years). Those of working age between 15 and 64 are the working population.

3. Distribution of Population

The way in which people are spread across the Earth's surface is called the pattern of population distribution.

The population of the world is characterised by uneven distribution. The spatial distribution of population of more than 7 billion people in 2011 over the total geographic area of 136 million square kilometers of land is marked by many contrasts.

Area of South-east Asia and Europe are more crowded. Few people live in deserts, forests and high altitude areas. 3/4th of the world population lives in Asia and Africa. 60% of the world's population stays in 10 most populous countries. Many factors contribute to this extremely uneven spatial distribution of population.

4. We can check the growth of population in our country by Jaling.

- Family planning: It refers to one or two children in the family. Care of the health and welfare of the family are easy in this type of family. The government must promote the small family norm to achieve replacement levels of total fertility rate.
- Development in rural areas: In India, most of the people live rural areas. If villages are developed, people would not like to go and settle in cities. Besides agriculture they should be provided occupation. Also modernization of agriculture is important.
- Literacy rate: Kerala continues to have highest literacy rate in the country. Other states also must try to achieve high literacy rate, because only through literacy, people can understand the importance of small family.

HISTORY

Lesson - 1 When, Where and How

Section-I

- A. 1. Colonization refers to the process by which a powerful country controls other politically and economically country or countries.
2. Archive is a collection of historical documents or records providing information about a place, institution or groups of people.
3. Files, painting and archaeological remains such as monument and artefacts.

B. 1. a. dates; 2. b. periods; 3. c. Review; 4. b. Hindu, Muslim and British

Section-II

- A. 1. dates; 2. A History of British India; 3. colonial period; 4. Primary; 5. 19th
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. We still continue to associate history with a series of dates. This is because, at one point of time, history was concerned with big accounts of rulers, their battles, their coronation, their marriage, death and the successors. For event like these, dates still hold importance.

2. Periodisation is the process or stand of categorizing the past into discrete, quantified named blocks of time in order to facilitate the study and analysis of history. This results in descriptive abstractions that provide convenient terms for periods of time.

3. James Mill, a Scottish political philosopher published a three-volume work-A History of British India-in 1817. In the book, he divided Indian history into three periods—Hindu, Muslim and British.

He periodise the Indian history on sole basis of religion. This periodisation leaves gaps of several centuries and does not take into account any social developments as well as regional variations.

4. Secondary sources include articles, reports, books and reviews. These literary and documented sources of modern period distinguish it from the earlier periods, which depended on sources like archaeological excavations, fossil remains, cave paintings, pottery, coinage, biographies of the rulers, travellers, etc.

- D. 1. Indian historians call the modern period the colonial period because British have established the rule over Indian territory. Under them Indian people did not have equality, freedom or liberty. Nor this period was one of economic growth and progress.
2. Around the nineteenth century, surveys were undertaken to map the entire country. They were carried out to assess revenue pattern of cropping, flora-fauna and topography. The census was started from the end of the 19th century. It gave a detailed demographic picture of every area and province in the country. Surveys were also carried out on Botany, Zoology, Archaeology and Forests.
3. In Europe, the modern period had begun much earlier, that is around 15th century. The rapid progress in science and technology there, created the need for raw materials and other resources, to feed their industries. This made them to explore other parts of the world for resources and establish trade relations. They used the resources of the other countries and strengthened their own economic and political base, eventually leading on to govern that country. This process came to be called colonisation, and the countries used for trade became the colonies.
- This is how the British came to India as traders and colonised the country. Hence, Indian historians also call the modern period in India as the colonial period.
4. Even though the official records tell us several interesting things, they do not throw light on the day-to-day life of people. For this, we have to depend on other sources, for example, accounts of travellers, leaders and reformers, newspapers, writings of novelists and poets or even biographies of important people. Even these accounts were mostly about the educated. They do not tell us much about lives of tribals, poor people and peasants.

Lesson - 2 From Trade to Territory

Section-I

- A. 1. So many trading companies were formed in Europe in the 16th and 17th century because all of the European nations want to trade with India and gain maximum profit.
2. Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah, Shah Alam II, English
3. The East India Company began the recruitment of armed-peasants for its own army, who were called sepoys or sipahi under the English.
- B. 1. c. Portuguese; 2. a. Surat; 3. b. Plassey; 4. a. Richard Wellesley
- C. 1. Portuguese; 2. First; 3. Bengal; 4. Mir Qasim; 5. Lord Dalhousie

Section-II

- A. 1. Goa, Daman, Diu; 2. Bengal; 3. Battle of Plassey; 4. residents; 5. Warren Hastings
- B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. c; 2. e; 3. a; 4. b; 5. d
- D. 1. India was famous for its high quality cotton and silk. Spices such as cardamom, pepper, cloves and cinnamon too were in great demand across Europe. Mercantile trading companies from many European nations began to arrive.
2. Cotton, silk and indigo dye
3. Governor-General Richard Wellesley (1798-1805) introduced the Subsidiary Alliance to expand British territory. According to the terms of this, an Indian ruler had to disband his own army and maintain British troops permanently at his cost or give some territory in lieu of it.
4. In context to justice, a new system of justice was established. Each district had two courts—a criminal court (faujdari adalat) and a civil court (diwani adalat). Maulvis and Hindu Pandits looked after them. The criminal courts were under a qazi and a mufti but under the supervision of the collectors.
- E. 1. India was famous for its high quality cotton and silk. Spices such as cardamom, pepper, cloves and cinnamon too were in great demand across Europe. Mercantile trading companies from many European nations began to arrive.
- The Charter from the Queen of England could not prevent traders from other European countries to venture into India. As a result, the Dutch of the Netherlands, the French, the Danish of Denmark, also

came to India around the same period. They established their trading centres in different parts of the country. This resulted in more buyers for Indian goods and a rise in price. A higher price meant a thinner profit margin. This led to wars between them that are known as trade wars.

2. Mir Jafar could not meet the demands of the Company and protested. He was then removed from the position and his son-in-law Mir Qasim was made the Nawab of Bengal in 1760. In return Mir Qasim gave the zamindari of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong to the Company.

Eventually, Mir Qasim refused to play a puppet nawab for the British and placed limits on the Company's trade privileges. He reorganised his army and improved the administration. The Company declared war on him and in June 1763, under Major Adams, defeated him. Mir Jafar was reinstated as the Nawab of Bengal. Mir Qasim fled to Awadh and formed an alliance with the Nawab of Awadh, Shija-ud-daulah and Mughal emperor Shah Alam II. This alliance paved the way for the Battle of Buxar.

3. The East India Company began the recruitment of armed-peasants for its own army, who were called sepoys or sipahi under the English. The cavalry lost its importance because the British army which was fighting in Burma, Afghanistan and Egypt were armed with muskets and matchlocks.

The soldiers were given European style training, drill and discipline. The Company ignored the caste and community feelings in building its army.

Thus, the East India Company was transformed from a trading Company to a colonial power. By 1857, the Company exercised direct rule over 63 percent of the territory.

Lesson - 3 Rural Life Under British India

Section-I

- A. 1. The effect of these systems was that agriculture became commercialized, peasants were impoverished, artisans suffered badly and bonded labour came into being.
2. Ryots were the cultivators found in the South India.
- B. 1. c. Punjab; 2. a. Mahal; 3. a. Dinbandhu Mitra
- C. 1. Diwani; 2. Zamindari; 3. Mahalwari; 4. Ryoti; 5. Nij

Section-II

- A. 1. profits; 2. Zamindari; 3. Zamindari System; 4. Blue dye; 5. commission
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. With the advent of the British, the situation changed. Now tax was collected by the Company's agents. The amount was fixed and the farmers were supposed to pay in cash. There was no concession or consideration of crops failed. The Zamindari system came into existence. Zamindars or landlords collected revenues for the British and kept a part for themselves.
2. In 1820, the Company adopted the Ryotwari Settlement in Mysore and Carnatic and later extended it to Bombay and Madras. They felt that there were no traditional zamindars in South India and settlement had to be made with the cultivator (ryot), who had cultivated the land of generations. The fields carefully surveyed, before the revenue was fixed. The revenue demand was very high. Peasants were unable to pay the revenue and they deserted the fields.
3. Planters bought lands from zamindars and employed labourers to cultivate indigo on them. Since the piece of land available for sale or rent was too small to expand the cultivation, this made the process expensive and less profitable.
- D. 1. The effects of the Permanent settlement are as follows:
- It created for the British new class of loyalists in the form of zamindars. The British deliberately created this class as they needed supporters to continue their rule.
 - Area of cultivation increased as many wastelands and forests were brought under cultivation.
 - The system was very oppressive as it created a class of landless peasants. Land from the peasants was taken away if they failed to

pay the revenue.

So the condition of the peasant became worse.

- The settlement benefited the zamindars more than the British because the land revenue collected from the peasants went up as the areas under cultivation increased but the amount they had to pay to the East India Company remained the same.

2. The self-sufficiency of the Indian villages was completely broken under the British. Indian peasants were forced to grow commercial crops such as tea, coffee, indigo, jute, poppy, oilseed, sugar cane, mulberry, rubber, etc. Many of these crops were raw materials for industries of British. These crops were grown on large estates called plantations, owned by the Europeans. The plantations were mainly in Assam, Bengal and Kerala.

The oppressive land-revenue settlements coupled with plantation agriculture made peasants and other tribal rise up in rebellion against the British.

3. An important rebellion took place at Bengal in 1859 called Indigo revolt. The word indigo is derived from a Greek word *indikon* which means from India.

In 1860 the angry rebellions dragged the cultivators and beat them up. On the same day, 3000 rebellions went to a march and the police could not take any action. Later, on, they attacked a factory with spears and swords. They also attacked the Lokanathpur and Chandupur factories. Even women took part in the revolt.

Lesson - 4 Colonialism and Tribal Societies

Section-I

- A. 1. The main occupations of the tribal families were—hunting, cultivation in hills pastoralism, farming in plains, labour-oriented work, service and trade, folk dance or music and craftwork.
2. The oppressive policies of local moneylenders, zamindars and the British rulers made Kols and those rebel against.
3. Birsa Munda.

B. 1. b. Munda; 2. b. 1864; 3. a. Jharkhand

C. 1. Sidhu; 2. Birsa Munda; 3. Tirot Singh; 4. Alluri, Ramachandra Raju

Section-II

- A. 1. caste; 2. railway network; 3. Santhal; 4. 1857; 5. Paik
B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
C. 1. b; 2. d; 3. a; 4. e; 5. c
D. 1. The tribals were against the *dikus* because they used to exploit them to a great extent. They were outsiders who were extracting a large profit on their expense.
2. All the tribal population is classified into seven racial types—Turko-iranian, Indo-Aryan, Scytho-Dravidian, Aryo-Dravidian, Mongol-Dravidian, Mongoloid and Dravidian.
3. The main tribal revolts of the north-east were as follows :
• In 1929, the khasis revolted against the British.
• The Nagas revolted against the British in 1849.
• The Mishvis revolted in 1836.
• The Khampti rebellion in Assam between 1839-1844.
• The Lushais revolted in 1842 and 1844.
• The systems of Jaintir revolted in 1860-62.
• The saflas revolted in 1872-73.
• The Kacha Nagar of Cachhar revolted in 1882.
• A women's war took place in Manipur in 1904.
4. The rebellion was against both, the British colonial authority and the Zamindari system, which exploited tribals on their own lands. However, it was largely a reaction against the Permanent Settlement system, which reduced the tribals to tenants, liable to pay rents to the *zamindars*. The increasing urbanisation, which affected the traditional tribal life was also reason.
E. 1. Many tribal groups settled in India. The popular one are : Mundas, Santhalas, Oraons, Baigas, Gonds and Khonds; and the khasis and Nagas. The tribal do not follow the caste system. They have distinct culture of their own. They do not have any conflict. Each tribal group follows its own beliefs, customs and rituals. Their main economic

stay is natural resources (forest products) of the region where they live.

Some of them have settled while some move from one place to another. They are engaged in different activities like hunter-gathering, shifting cultivation, animal rearing.

2. Birsa Munda was son of a Munda and born in Chotanagpur region in 1857. The Mundas were aggrieved by the encroachment by the encroachment by merchants and money lenders who have come from the northern plain. They captured the lands over there and imposed forced labour on Mundas. The government did not provide any relief to them even after they sent a legal petition for the same. In 1895, Birsa, decided elimination of all suffering of his community. He was arrested and sent to jail for two years and in 1897 he was released. Then Birsa started walking and touring as to meet and gather support of people. He used the traditional words as 'Ravana' (*dikus* and the Europeans) requesting them to destroy them. He established a kingdom and became its leader. The followers of Birsa targeted the symbols of 'diku' and started attacking police stations and churches. They raided the property of zamindars and money lenders. They symbolized the white flag with Birsa Munda.

3. The tribal revolts were successful to a limited extent. Some of the revolts forced the British to make certain changes in their administration. The Munda Rebellion forced the British to pass the cotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908. The Act banned 'beth begari' (forced labour) and introduced laws to safeguard the land rights of the Mundas in their vallages. The Santhal Rebellion culminated in the formation of a Commission to look into the grievances of the Santhals. But all other tribal revolts went in vain. The British suppressed them with an iron hand.

Lesson - 5 Crafts and Industries

Section-I

- A. 1. Handicraft meant an activity involving the making of decorative domestic or other objects by hand.
2. Tata Iron and Steel Company
B. 1. a. 1770; 2. a. Calcutta; 3. a. Indigo
C. 1. infanour of; 2. Iron and steel factory; 3. cotton; 4. systematically; 5. did not

Section-II

- A. 1. European traders, trading organisations; 2. British; 3. John Kaye; 4. export; 5. Singhbhum, Bihar, 1911
B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
C. 1. Printed cotton textile
2. A multi-spool spinning wheel
3. Cowasjee Nanabhai
4. An important plantation crop
5. Dadabhai Naoroji
D. 1. As cotton industries developed in England, the industrial groups pressurised the government to impose duties on cotton textiles coming from outside, so that the goods manufactured within the country could be easily sold. This disrupted the traditional industry.
2. Cotton mills were mostly set up in Ahmadabad, Bombay and Madras. The first cotton mill was set up in Bombay in 1854 by a Parsi merchant Cowasjee Nanabhai. These industries produced cotton yarn for Indian cottage industries. India succeeded in making its position among the top textile industries of the world.
3. Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) (now Tata steels) was formed in the Singhbhum district of Bihar, in 1911. The World War-I provided a big opportunity to carry out the expansion of its plants.
E. 1. From the beginning of the 18th century, the wool and silk makers in England were jealous of the popularity of Indian textiles and started protesting against the import of Indian cotton textiles. In 1720, the British government passed a law banning the use of printed cotton textiles called 'Chintz' in England.
2. Various factors helped the TISCO to expand steel production during the First World War as a result of the war it became quite impossible for the British Government to send their steel consignments to India.

Secondly, now all steel that used to be produced in England was required to meet the demands of the war materials that was essential to save Britain from the onslaughts of the German forces and their allies. *Thirdly*, TISCO was asked by the British Government to produce shells and carriage wheels for the war. *Fourthly*, forced by circumstances the Indian railways turned to TISCO for the supply of rails. In this way, according to an estimate, by 1919 the British Government was forced to buy 90% of the steel manufactured by TISCO. As a result, within the next few years TISCO became the biggest steel industry within the British Empire.

Lesson - 6 The Revolt of 1857

Section-I

- A. 1. The greased cartridges incident was an important cause of the revolt.
2. Barrackpur, Mangal Pandey
3. Because they believed that grease was made from the fat of those animals which, their, respective religion forbade to eat.
- B. 1. a. 1806; 2. Subedar; 3. c. May 10, 1857; 4. a. Lord Canning
- C. 1. GORKHAS; 2. ENFIELD; 3. NABHA; 4. LUCKNOW

Section-II

- A. 1. British; 2. employees; 3. Bahadur Shah Zafar; 4. Begum Hozrat Mahal; 5. Lord Canning
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F
- C. 1. Political cause
2. Religious cause
3. Economic cause
4. Immediate cause
5. Military cause
- D. 1. The annexation of Awadh, along with other annexations by the British created panic and anger among the Indian rulers. This policy of annexation was the major cause of unrest to Nana Sahib, Rani of Jhansi and Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh and made them staunch enemies of the British. The British refused to grant Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Baji Rao II, the last Peshwa, the pension that they were paying to his father. Similarly, Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi wanted her adopted son to succeed the throne, but the British annexed Jhansi. The Indian rulers now turned against the British.
2. The sepoys were discontented because their salaries and opportunities of promotion were not equal to those of the British soldiers. Even the special allowance that was given to them when they were sent to war was discontinued. Besides, the sepoys resented British regulations banning beards and the use of caste marks, and the replacement of turbans with leather caps.
3. In 1856, the Enfield rifle was introduced in the Company's army. The cartridge used in it had a greased cap, which had to be removed before use. The Hindu and Muslim sepoys were alarmed because they believed that grease was made from the fat of those animals which, their, respective religions forbade to eat. This news spread like wildfire.
4. One of the greatest leaders of the revolt was Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi. She took up arms against the British. She was joined by Taatiya Tope from the British. Tales of her bravery and courage and military skills have inspired Indians ever since the revolt of 1857.
5. In the immediate aftermath of the Revolt of 1857, the political authority was taken away from the Board of Directors of the East India Company in August 1858 and entrusted to a secretary of state for India in the British Government. The Governor-General was now re-designated as the Viceroy of India and Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India.
- E. 1. Large parts of North and Central India and Bihar joined the revolt. The important centres of the revolt were Delhi, the aged Emperor Bahadur Shah was the symbolic leader but the real command was with a court of soldiers headed by General Bakht Khan at Kanpur. The revolt was led by Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the last

Peshwa.

The chief responsibility of fighting on behalf of Nana Sahib fell on the shoulders of Tantiya Tope, one of his most loyal commanders. Tantiya Tope won immortal fame because of patriotism, determined fighting and skillful guerrilla operations.

2. No doubt, the Indian leaders were brave, skillful, patriotic, but they were no match to the English generals like Havelock, Campbell etc. They were more able and experienced. In all areas, the revolt was suppressed within a little over a year of its outbreak. Many reasons were responsible for the failure.

- Modern technology and warfare of the British, such as guns and cannons, overpowered the Indian conventional war equipments, such as swords, spears and spikes.
 - The railways, telegraphs and other modes of communication enabled the British to take quick action.
 - The mutiny failed because the mutineers had no coherent plan and were ill-organised.
 - Even though the Indian rebels had strong and brave warriors who fought well, they were leaderless and lacked experienced guidance.
 - The revolt could not spread to the whole of the country, as many areas such as Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan, parts of Punjab and South India, and the British presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were untouched by the revolt.
 - The revolt did not get support from all sections of society. A few Indian princes and chiefs remained aloof, such as Rajputs, Nizam of Hyderabad, rulers of Nepal, Nabha and Kashmir. Moreover, the western-educated Indians did not participate in the revolt.
3. The revolt of 1857 resulted in significant changes in the administrative structure and the policies of the government. Queen Victoria issued a proclamation in 1858 that transferred the administrative powers of the Company to the British Crown. The Queen's Proclamation put an end to the Company's rule. The changes introduced by the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 were:
- The British East India Company's rule came to an end.
 - The board of control and court of directors were abolished. In its place, a secretary of state for India and the Indian Council were created.
 - The army was thoroughly reorganised and the proportion of British soldiers was increased. Indians were divided into martial and non-martial races and regiments were raised on the basis of caste and region such as Sikh Regiment or Jat Regiment.
 - The policy of territorial annexation was also brought to an end.
 - Unconditional and general pardon was given to the rebels except those responsible for the murder of British subjects.
 - The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act of 1858.

Lesson - 7 Education and British Rule

Section-I

- A. 1. The subjects taught were mainly confined to law, religion, logic, medicine and astronomy and were based on ancient texts.
2. Wood's Despatch
3. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. 1. c. English; 2. b. William Jones; 3. a. Rabindranath Tagore; 4. b. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- C. 1. not; 2. dis; 3. Hindu, Calcutta, 1817; 4. English; 5. Mahatma Gandhi

Section-II

- A. 1. pathshalas, makhtabs; 2. Sayajiroo Gaekwad III; 3. Provinces; 4. English; 5. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. Bengal
2. Bombay
3. Madras
4. Agra

5. Mahatma Gandhi

- D. 1. Before the advent of the British to India, elementary education was confined to pathshalas and makhtabs. For higher education there were *tols* and *madrasas*. Education was imparted in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. The subjects were mainly confined to law, religion, logic, medicine and astronomy and were based on ancient texts.
2. The Charter Act of 1813 incorporated the principle of encouraging learned Indians and promoting the study of Modern Sciences in India. According to the Charter Act of 1813, India, the Company was required to keep aside a sum of not less than 1 lakh for the promotion of learning among Indians.
3. The recommendations of the Wood's Despatch were :
- Setting up of Education Departments in the Provinces.
 - Universities to be set up in each of the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
 - Private schools and colleges were to be given government grants.
 - A new service called Indian Educational Service was to be introduced, which would recruit teachers for government institutions all over India.
 - At least one government school to be opened in every district.
 - Local languages along with English were to be made the medium of instruction at the school stage and English at the college stage.
4. There were many Indians, who did not believe in English education. Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath were two such Indians. They devised their own scheme of education.
- E. 1. Drawbacks of Modern Education System
- Introduction of modern education was a mixed blessing. Some of its drawbacks were as follow :
- Neglect of the Common People : By educating the members of the higher and the middle classes only the Company created a serious gap between various classes of the Indian people. The only object of their educational system was to prepare clerks who would carry on the work of the Company's administration smoothly. It simply shows the selfishness of the Company.
 - The Medium of Instruction : All the subjects were taught through English and study of Indian languages was neglected. All those who got their training in English considered themselves superior to others. Thus, a class of people emerged who were Indians, only in blood and colour, but they considered themselves English in thought and in their way of living.
 - Neglect of Scientific and Technical Education : The English government never paid any attention toward imparting scientific and technical education. By the year 1857, only three medical Colleges, one each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and one Engineering College at Roorkee were opened. Admission to these colleges was open only for the Europeans. As such the Indians were almost totally neglected.
 - Neglect of the Women's Education : The education of girls was neglected. No funds were set aside for the education of women, as women's education had no utility for the English.
2. Mahatma Gandhi said western education created a sense of inferiority and enslaved Indians. Gandhiji wanted a system of education which would help Indians regain their sense of dignity and pride. He felt the medium of instruction should be Indian languages as English was not in tune with their social surrounding. He stressed on the concept of self help and highlighted the practical use of education because it was self employment which would liberate millions of Indian from the status of poverty. He stressed on oral knowledge rather than reading from the textbooks followed by writing which the English emphasised. According to Gandhiji, craft, art, health, and education should all be integrated into one scheme. This scheme was called *Nai Talim* (New Education Programme). He believed education ought to develop a person's mind and soul. People need to use their hand to work and learn a craft and gather knowledge about how various things operated. This would develop their minds and improve their understanding and skills.

3. The University at Aligarh grew out of the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who in the aftermath of the Indian rebellion of 1857 felt that it was important for Muslims to receive modern education and become involved in the public life and government services of India at the time.

The British decision to replace the knowledge of Persian in the 1830s as essential for government employment and as the language of Courts of law caused deep anxiety among Muslims of the subcontinent. Sir Syed then clearly foresaw the imperative need for the Muslims to acquire proficiency in the English language and western sciences in the community were to maintain its social and political clout, particularly in northern India.

In 1857, Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh and patterned the college after Oxford and Cambridge universities that he had visited on a trip of England.

A school for girls was established in 1897. By 1921 (exact year 1920), the college was transformed into a university, and it was named as Aligarh Muslim University. The first chancellor of the university was a lady, Sitan Shah Jahan Begum.

Lesson - 8 Colonialism and Urban Change

Section-I

- A. 1. Industrial Revolution is the process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing.
2. Shimla, Ooty
3. Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker
- B. 1. b. England; 2. c. Fort William; 3. a. Walled City
- C. 1. Shimla, Ooty and Daulatpura; 2. Delhi; 3. Lord Macaulay; 4. The British made Fort St. George to guard their settlements from French and Dutch the east.

Section-II

- A. 1. de-industrialisation; 2. Fort William; 3. 1860, Lord Macaulay; 4. Madras, 1688; 5. Edward Lutyens, Herbert Baker
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. Manipulation of custom duties in India helped England to exploit the export market further to her advantage. India was reduced from the position of a major producer and exporter of cotton textile (till eighteenth century) to that of an importer of textile from England in the 19th century. Hence, there was stagnation on destruction of many traditional industries leading to de-industrialisation.
2. The process of urbanization was entirely different from the normal procedure of growth. Firstly, such centres may have been linked to growth of external trading activities like imports and exports. Secondly, the creation of massive physical or social structure like administrative offices and special residency areas for Europeans such as in the case of New Delhi, may be responsible for this departure from the normal process. Under these influences, the old trading centres and ports could not survive for long. Similarly, earlier centres of regional power declined in importance on emergence of new centres of regional power. The reverse process is known as de-urbanization. During the colonial rule, this happened to earlier famous urban centres such as Machlipatnam, Surat and Seringapatam.
3. The British declared Bombay a Presidency and appointed Governors. Its strategic location of the seashore soon helped it to become a naval base. Bombay is known as Mumbai these days.
4. Delhi during Shah Jahan's time was an important centre of Sufi culture. It had several *Dargahs*, *Khanqahs* and *idgahs*. Open squares, winding lanes and water channels were the pride of Delhi's residents.
- D. 1. Chennai
- The British had originally settled at Masaulipatnam near Madras. They were allowed entry into Madras by the local Raja and they constructed Fort St. George, to guard their settlements from French and Dutch threat. In 1658, Madras became a Presidency and all factories of the Coromandel coast were subordinated to it. Madras is known as Chennai these days.

Kolkata

The Fort William was established by the British in order to fortify their position at Kolkata. After the Battle of Plassey, Kolkata became the headquarters of the Governor of Kolkata. The Governor General of India. Until 1911. Kolkata remained the capital of British Raj in India.

2. The government complex in New Delhi consisted of a two-mile avenue, Kingsway (now Rajpath), that led to the Viceroy's Palace (now Rashtrapati Bhavan) with the Secretariat buildings on either sides of the avenue. The features of these government buildings were borrowed from different periods of India's imperial history, but the overall look was influenced by Classical Greece (5th century BCE). For instance, the central dome of the Viceroy's Palace was copied from the Buddhist Stupa at Sanchi, and the red sandstone and carved screens or jalis were borrowed from Mughal architecture. Connaught Place and India Gate are some other examples of the British architecture. The new city also had to be a clean and healthy space. It had to be green, with trees and parks ensuring fresh air and adequate supply of oxygen. The boundary that divided the city into old and new is still visible.

Lesson - 9 Changes in the Arts : Literature, painting and Architecture

Section-I

- A. 1. Kalighat paintings were mythological *i.e.* they contained images of Gods and Goddess.
2. Rabindra Nath Tagore
3. The Gateway of India was built to welcome King George V and Queen Mary to India in 1911.
- B. 1. b. Abanindranath Tagore; 2. a. 1913; 3. a. Colonel Thomas Cowper; 4. c. Marina Beach
- C. 1. began to focus on social problems and political issues.
2. 1931
3. Landscape painting depicted the natural beauty of India.
4. 1639

Section-II

- A. 1. mythological; 2. Europeans; 3. Indra Sabha, Devi Devyani; 4. exploitations; 5. Town Hall
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F
- C. 1. Abanindranath Tagore
2. Kolkata
3. Rabindranath Tagore
4. Chennai
5. Mumbai
- D. 1. Raja Ravi Varma belonged to the royal family of Travancore in Kerala. His paintings adopted the western style of oil paintings but his themes were from Indian mythology, for example, Ramayana and Mahabharata.
2. The first full-length motion picture *Raja Harishchandra* (1913), a silent film, was produced by *Dadasaheb Phalke*, who is known as the Grand Old Man of Indian Cinema. Ardeshir Irani released *Alam Ara*, the first Indian talking film, on 14 March 1931. As sound technology advanced, the 1930s saw the rise of music in Indian cinema with films like *Indra Sabha* and *Devi Devyani* that started the tradition of song-and-dance in Indian films. Studios were set up in major cities such as Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai as film making became an established craft by 1935.
3. Many Indians later started their own journals and newspapers in English as well as other local languages in order to highlight the needs and show problems of the local people. This created a lot of awareness among people of one part of India about the happenings in other part of the country and the world. The highlighting of various social problems by these newspapers, therefore inspired several social reform movements in different parts of the country.
4. Parallel Cinema is a film movement in Indian cinema that originated in the state of West Bengal in the 1950s as an alternative to the mainstream commercial Indian cinema, represented especially by popular Hindi Cinema, known today as Bollywood.

5. The Gateway of India was built in the traditional Gujarati style during the period of Governor, Sir B. Arthur Freresrule. It reflects the Indo-Saracenic style. It was built in 1911. The Town Hall was built along the neo-Classical style, with impressive columns and Greek Porticos. It was built in 1933.

- E. 1. With the advent of the British Rule another style of painting introduced in India was Portrait painting. While Indians had the tradition of painting portraits in miniatures, the British introduced portraits of life size images. The portrait of the rich and powerful British and sometimes the Indian Rajas were aimed at displaying the status and wealth of the people whose portraits were being painted.
2. The first full-length motion picture *Raja Harishchandra* (1913), a silent film was produced by Dadasaheb Phalke, who is known as the Grand Old Man of Indian cinema. Ardeshir Irani released *Alam Ara*, the first Indian talking film, on 14 March 1931. As sound technology advanced, the 1930s saw the rise of music in Indian cinema with films like *Indra Sabha* and *Devi Devyani* that started the tradition of song-and-dance in Indian film. Studios were set up in major cities such as Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai as film making became an established craft by 1935. An example was the success of *Devdas*, which had managed to enthral audiences nationwide. Bombay Talkies came up in 1934 and Prabhat Studios in Pune had begun production of films meant for the Marathi language audience.
3. Town Hall was built by Thomas Cowper in 1833. This building is quite different as compared to the Victoria Terminus. Town Hall built along the neo-classical style, with impressive columns and Greek porticos. Sir John Malcolm, the Governor-General of Bombay said, it is the most impressive structure that taste and munificence combined have as yet erected in India. Today, this munificence combined have as yet erected in India. Today, this building serves as a public library.

Lesson - 10 National Movement : The Struggle for Freedom

Section-I

- A. 1. Nationalism is a thought that involves a story identification of a group of individuals with a geographical area as their state.
2. The extremists adopted boycott and Swadeshi as the chief methods of agitation.
3. The incident at Chauri-Chaura.
- B. 1. a. 1878; 2. a. Lord Curzon; 3. c. Agha Khan; 4. a. General Dyer
- C. 1. Swadeshi; 2. Nationalism; 3. extremists; 4. moderates

Section-II

- A. 1. Lord Lytton; 2. A. O. Hume; 3. Bengal; 4. Morley-Minto Reforms; 5. Chauri-Chaura
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. 1852
2. 1851
3. 1870
4. 1885
5. 1906
- D. 1. The Elbert Bill allowed Indian magistrates to judge these cases in the district-level courts.

It was strongly opposed by the Europeans in India, which resulted in the repeal of the bill. Later, a new Act, named the Criminal Procedure Act was passed in which a jury consisting of Indians as well as British, could work on cases against Europeans.

2. From the beginning the British were against the Congress' policy of demanding reforms. Therefore, not many reforms were introduced during the first two decades of the existence of the Congress. The British officials called the nationalist leaders as 'disloyal babus' and began to criticize the Congress and its leaders.
3. Swadeshi means 'of one's own country.' To the nationalists, it meant the use of Indian goods. It promoted self-reliance and the establishment of new Indian industries producing textiles, matches, soap, oil, etc. Jamsedji Tata initiated his iron and steel Company. National education was promoted to strengthen nationalist feeling. The Swadeshi Movement spread from Bengal to Maharashtra and Punjab.

4. During the uprising of 1857, the Hindus and Muslims fought together for the freedom. The Englishmen tried to ruin the Muslims, economically and educationally. The British followed the policy of 'Divide and Rule' to break the unity of Hindus and Muslims. Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan, was a great Muslim leader. He gave advice to the Muslims to remain away from the Congress and the national movement. Lord Minto also encouraged the Muslims against the Hindus. So, they feared from the Congress as they thought it would be a Hindu body. As a result in 1906, under the leadership of *Agha Khan, Nawab of Dacca* and *Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk*, the Muslims founded the All India Muslim League.

5. An important step forward in achieving Hindu-Muslim unity was the Lucknow Pact, 1916. Anti-British feelings were generated among the Muslims following a war between Britain and Turkey which opened the way for Congress and Muslim League unity. Both the Congress and Muslim League held sessions at Lucknow in 1916. The Congress accepted the separate electorates, and both organisations jointly demanded dominion status for the country. The Extremists were also re-admitted into the Congress at this sessions.

6. On April 13, 1919, many Indians gathered in Jallianwala Bagh near the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Punjab, to peacefully protest against the arrest of two national leaders, Dr SatyaPal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew. General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar surrounded the Bagh with his troops and blocked the only exit and ordered his soldiers to open fire at the innocent people. The firing lasted for 10 minutes, till all the ammunition was exhausted. Thousands of men, women and children were killed and wounded.

7. The Moderates and the Extremists could not remain united for long. At the Congress session in 1907 at Surat, a conflict arose. This conflict was over the methods to be adopted for the attainment of 'Swaraj'. The Congress began to be controlled by the Moderates and the Extremists functioned from outside. It was only in 1916, at the Lucknow session of the Congress, that the two groups were again united.

8. The Non-cooperation Movement came to an abrupt end because of a violent incident at Chauri-Chaura, a police station 15 miles away from Gorakhpur in UP in 1922. There the police opened fire on a mob of peasants, exhausted its ammunition and when the infuriated mob attacked the policemen, they found shelter in the *thana* (police-post). The mob burnt the *thana* which resulted in the death of twenty-two policemen inside the building. The news of this incident disturbed Gandhi and he suspended the Non-cooperation Movement.

E. 1. Lord Lytton introduced many policies which increased agitation among educated Indians. These were:

- Taxes were increased to meet military expenses of the British Empire.
- The maximum age for appearing in the examination for Indian Civil Service was lowered from 21 to 19
- Duties on Indian cotton goods were raised, resulting in a decline of Indian textile industry.
- The Arms Act (1878) was passed, which banned possession of weapons by Indians.
- The Vernacular Press Act (1878) was passed, which forbade the Indian Press to publish anything 'objectionable' about the British government. It was seen as a deprivation of the freedom of expression.

2. Some of the important demands raised by the Congress during this period can be summarized as given:

- Indianization of higher grades of service and expansion of the legislative council and its power.
- Greater say of Indians in administration and government.
- Swaraj or self-rule within the British Empire.
- Withdrawal of Arms Act.
- Reduction of land revenue imposed on landlords and peasants, more money for irrigation. Also government aid for Indian industries and withdrawal of ban on free-trade.

3. Montague-Chelmsford reforms were passed in 1919 with an aim to gradually develop self-governing institutions in India. Main features of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms were:

- The central legislature was to consist of two houses-the Council of the State (Upper House) and the legislative Assembly (Lower House).
- The tenure of the upper House was five years and of the Lower House three years.
- The system of dyarchy was introduced in the provinces. Under dyarchy both the elected Indian legislators and the appointed British officials shared power.
- Besides Muslims, other minorities including Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Christians, and Europeans were also given the right to separate electorates. New reforms were to be introduced after ten years.

4. Turkey was defeated by the allied power during World War I. The Indian Muslims became apprehensive of the state of Turkey and its sultan who was also the Khalifa (Caliph) or the religious head of the Muslims all over the world. The Muslims, therefore, formed a Khilafat committee under the leadership of Ali Brothers (Maulana Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali), Maulana Azad, Hakim Ahmal Khan. Its purpose was to organise a countrywide agitation if the position of the Khalifa was undermined. The Muslims represented to the Indian government that Britain should offer better peace terms to Turkey and should not touch the title of Khalifa or else they would refuse to cooperate with the government.

The Khilafat Committee launched a Non-cooperation Movement on August 31st, 1920. Gandhi was the first to join it. He returned the *Kesar-i-Hind* Medal award to him by the government for his services during the Boer war. Thus, the demands of the khilafat Committee and the Congress were merged into one and the Non-cooperation Movement was led by Gandhi to get those demands fulfilled. Gandhi asked people to surrender all titles and honorary offices and resign from nominated seats in local bodies; refuse to attend government or semi-government functions; gradually withdraw children from schools and colleges, aided, or controlled by the government; boycott British courts by lawyers and litigants; boycott elections to be held for the Councils as suggested by the reforms of 1919 and boycott of foreign goods.

Lesson - 11 India marches Towards Independence

- A. 1. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
2. Sir John Simon
3. 3 June 1947
- B. 1. b. Rajendra Prasad; 2. b. 1928; 3. c. Netaji; 4. b. Cabinet Mission
- C. 1. C R Das, Motilal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel formed the Swaraj Party in 1923.
2. It was a commission formed to introduce further administrative reforms in India.
3. It said that India is not one nation. There are two nations in it. One for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims.
4. Civil Disobedience Movement

Section-II

- A. 1. administrative; 2. Congress; 3. 1931; 4. 22 December 1939; 5. Bloodshed, violence
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. Some other developments also took place during the mid-1920s. The Rashtriya Swayamseval Sangh (RSS) and the Communist Party of India were formed during this period. While the former worked to promote nationalism, the latter worked to create a classless society.
2. The Commission had no Indian representative. Hence, all Indian political groups decided to boycott the Commission. When the Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with strong demonstrations and the slogan 'Simon Go Back' was raised along with black flags.
3. Revolutionaries played an important role in India's struggle for freedom. They sacrificed their lives for this cause and inspired innumerable Indians to live and die for their motherland.

4. The failure of the Cripps Mission spread a wave of anger in the country Gandhiji decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the Quit India Movement. It was to be a mass struggle on non-violent lines under the leadership of Gandhiji. It shook the very foundations of the British Empire.

D. 1. March 12, 1930, Gandhiji started his historic salt march from his ashram in Sabarmati in Ahmedabad in to Dandi, a village on western sea coast of India with 78 other members of his ashram. They reached Dandi on April 5, covering over 240 miles on foot and picking up a handful of salt gathering natural salt on the seashore broke the salt law. Salt was such a commodity which was consumed by the rich and poor alike. This started the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji, the second mass movement with the demand of purna Swaraj. During this movement leader like Sarojini Naidu emerged. Peasants, tribals, and other women participated from all over the country. The government tried to suppress the the movement brutally against peaceful satyagrahis.

2. The failure of the Cripps Mission spread a wave of anger in the country Gandhiji decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the Quit India Movement. it was to be a mass struggle on non-violent lines under the leadership of Gandhiji. but before the Congress could start the movement, the Government was quick to let loose a reign of terror. On 9 August, Gandhiji and other Congress leaders were arrested. But the younger activists organised demonstrations and *hartals* in factories, schools and colleges in all parts of the country. Particularly, activity in the underground resistance were socialist members of the Congress such as Jayaprakash Narayan and Ram Manohar Lohia. The Government succeeded in crushing the movement yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion.

3. In accordance with the Indian Independence Act 1947, India was partitioned on 15 August 1947, into India and Pakistan. It also provided for the end of British control over Indian affairs from 15 August 1947. The British rule was fully and finally transferred to the two dominions. bloodshed and violence marked the exodus of refugees. Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the governor general of free India and Jinnah the first governor general of Pakistan. Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as the first Prime Minister of India. Pakistan became a dominion within the British commonwealth of Nations. Liaquat Ali Khan became its first prime minister. The boundaries of Pakistan emerged on the map of the world in 1947.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

Lesson - 1 The Constitution of India

Section-I

- A. 1. Rules determine the fundamental nature of a society.
2. The Executive, the legislature and the Judiciary.
3. All religions are treated equally and with respect. There is no provision for state religion.
- B. 1. c. rules; 2. c. 26 January 1950; 3. b. executes laws; 4. a. Right to property

Section-II

- A. 1. rules; 2. 19 December 1946; 3. Panchyati Raj; 4. governance, administration; 5. secular
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. In the event of absence of rules, members of different sections attack many resort to each other, verbally and physically. The section with stronger person would overpower the weaker section and this is how decisions would be made. There would be chaos in the society.
2. A Welfare State is a State which performs functions for the benefit of the people, like education, public health, agriculture, parks, libraries. As a Welfare State, India is committed to the welfare and development of the people, particularly the vulnerable section i.e., SCs and STs.

3. In order to ensure that no branch of government has unlimited power over the other, each organ acts as a check on the other and ensure balance of power between all three.

4. Dr B. R. Ambedkar, the chairman of the Drafting Committee called the right to Constitutional Remedies as the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution. According to this right, a person can move the Supreme Court in case of violation of his or her Fundamental Rights.

- D. 1. The key features of the Indian Constitution are federalism, parliamentary form of government, system of checks and balances, fundamental right and secularism. These key features of the Indian constitution kept in mind the diversity, unity, socio-economic reforms and representation.

The word federal means the existence of more than one level of government. In India, we have the Union Government at the Centre and State Governments in the States. Panchayati Raj is the third level of the government. All these exercise their powers and functions, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

In a parliamentary form of government, people have a direct role in electing their representatives who are accountable to the people. Further more, every citizen is free to contest elections irrespective of his or her social or economic status. There are some more distinguishing characteristics like a distinction between the head of State and the Head of Government.

The government carries out its work with the help of its three main organs : the Executive, the legislature and the Judiciary. The Executive is responsible for governance and administration.

2. The Fundamental Rights given in the Indian Constitution are as follows :

- Right of Equality : it guarantees equality to every person before law and the equal protection of law within the territory of India. It also prohibits the State of discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, and place of birth or any of them. The constitution provides equality of opportunity to all the citizens in matters of public employment. It also declares that untouchability is abolished and its practice is forbidden. The constitution prohibits the State from conferring any titles except those of military and academic distinction.
 - Right to Freedom : This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully, to form association, to travel to any part of the country, freedom to practice any profession.
 - Right against Exploitation : The constitution prohibits human trafficking, child labour, and the forced labour.
 - Cultural and Educational Rights : The constitution states that all minorities-religious or linguistic—can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.
 - Right to Freedom of Religion : The constitution provides freedom of conscience, freedom to manage religious affairs without paying any tax for religion. Citizens enjoy the freedom to preach, practice and propagate their religion.
 - Right to Education : This right makes obligatory on the part of the state government and local bodies to ensure that every child gets education in a school in a neighbourhood.
 - Right to Constitutional remedies : The constitution allows citizens to move to the court if they believe that any of their fundamental rights have been violated by the state.
- Fundamental right can also be suspended during a national emergency.

Lesson - 2 The Parliamentary System of Government

Section-I

- A. 1. The Indian Parliament consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
2. The governments accountable to the people by the process of elections. People can easily remove it from power if it fails to deliver the good.

3. The bill when signed by the President it becomes an Act of Parliament or a law.

- B. 1. a. 550; 2. c. Vice-President; 3. c. parliament; 4. b. five years
C. 1. legislative Assembly; 2. nominal; 3. three; 4. parliamentary; 5. only in Lok Sabha

Section-II

A. 1. Universal Adult Franchise; 2. XXXXX; 3. Rajya Sabha; 4. parliament; 5. money bill

B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F

C. 1. The founding fathers of our constitution chose the parliamentary form of government as they had gained some experience of operating it under British rule and felt that it was advantageous to continue with established institutions.

In a highly pluralistic society with a vast size like India, they believed that the parliamentary form was best suited to accommodate the varied interests of the people of India.

2. To become a member of the Lok Sabha a person must possess certain criteria, which include:

- He/She must be a citizen of India.
- He/She must be at least 25 years old.
- He/She must not be bankrupt or mentally unsound.
- He/She must not hold any government job.

3. The strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250 members. There are two categories of its members:

- Elected Members : There are 238 elected members, who represent the states, Union Territories and the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

- Nominated Members : The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha. These are eminent persons from the field of Literature, Science, Arts, Sport and Social Service. They are nominated for six years, with a provision that one third (i.e. 4 out of 12) shall retire after every two years.

4. The newly elected members elect from among themselves a presiding officer called the Speaker. The speaker conducts the proceedings of the house and maintains order within the house. At the end of a debate, he/she may take a vote on the issue. He/She can exercise his/her own casting vote only in case of a tie.

D. 1. The Parliament keeps a check on the ministers and their work. Members of the Parliament have the right to question the ministers about the working of their minister. This is usually done during the Question Hour. During the Zero Hour which starts immediately after the Question hour, members can raise issues of public interest. It is not satisfied with the functioning of the ministers, the Lok Sabha can pass a vote of no-confidence. This is passed to remove the government from power.

2. It frames new laws, and amends or repeals them, if necessary, on all the 97 subjects of the Union List and all the Residuary subjects which have not found a place in any of the lists. In certain cases, it can enact laws on the subjects of the State List also. The Parliament along with the State legislature can pass laws regarding the 37 subjects on the Concurrent List.

Parliament exercises control over the government's income acquired through taxes, and its expenditure for public services. The Parliament provides the ways and means to raise the revenue required and also ensures that the money that was granted has been spent for the authorized purposes. The government puts its annual financial statement or the budget before the Parliament every year.

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Lesson - 3 The Union Executive

Section-I

A. 1. Executive is that organ of the government which enforces the

laws made by the legislature and runs the administration of the country.

2. The President of India is normally elected for five years.

3. The Civil Servants perform the day-to-day administrative tasks of the government.

B. 1. b. Prime Minister; 2. a. President; 3. c. Cabinet Secretary; 4. a. suspension

C. 1. Lok; 2. Union Territories; 3. President; 4. for; 5. deputy ministers help cabinet ministers and the ministers of state

Section-II

A. 1. administration; 2. council of Ministers; 3. contingency; 4. five; 5. civil servants

B. 1. Administrative powers

2. Military powers

3. Diplomatic powers

4. Legislative powers

5. Judicial powers

C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F

D. 1. The nominal head is a head of state who has given most power but he doesn't exercise them. Such as the President of India. The 'real head' is the one who really exercises the powers assigned to him. Such as the president of the USA or the Prime Minister of India.

2. The President had been given a number of powers in the judicial sphere also. He is not answerable before any Court of Law for the discharge of his duties. He has the powers to grant pardons, to remit or suspend a sentence of punishment on any appeal for mercy. He can commute even death sentence to imprisonment for life or otherwise.

3. If the security of India is threatened by a war or armed rebellion, the President can declare a state of emergency for the whole of India or for any of its parts.

If the governance of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provision of the Constitution, the President can take over the entire work of the executive and suspend the State Assembly. This is called the President's Rule in the States.

If the President thinks that the financial stability of the country is threatened, he/she can declare a financial emergency.

4. The vice-President is the ex-official chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He works as the President if the post lies vacant due to any reason whatsoever.

5. Each minister is individually responsible for his ministry and department. This responsibility is enforced through the Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible and accountable to the Lok Sabha. The Council of Ministers will continue in power, till they have majority in the Lok Sabha.

6. Beside the Union Executive, the Civil Servants play important roles in the working of the government departments, other than the armed forces. The Civil Servants perform the day-to-day administrative tasks of the government. The UPSC or the Union Public Service Commission is the special body that recruits the Civil Servants for the Central Civil Services which is headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

E. 1. Our President has been given vast financial powers also. He causes the annual budget and the supplementary budget to be laid before the parliament. No Money Bill can be introduced in the parliament without his prior assent. He can sanction money from the contingency fund.

The President had been given a number of powers in the judicial sphere also. He is not answerable before any Court of Law for the discharge of his duties. He has the powers to grant pardons, to remit or suspend a sentence of punishment on any appeal for mercy. He can commute even death sentence to imprisonment for life or otherwise.

2. The Council of Ministers works in a close cooperation under the leadership of the Prime Minister. It works like a team. All ministers, including the Prime Minister, are responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Usually, there are about sixty members in the Council of Ministers.

One can imagine that such a large number of ministers can not meet often to take decisions regarding day-to-day matters of administration. Therefore, for the sake of speedy work, the departments of the Central Government are placed under different Ministers. For example, the Railway Minister looks after the working of the Railway Ministry.

Lesson - 4 The Judiciary

Section-I

- A. 1. The Judiciary is that organ of the government which is responsible for setting disputes. We need judiciary to settle disputes through interpretation of laws.
2. Yes, Indian Judiciary is Independent in nature.
3. In order to provide quick, affordable and speedy justice to the poor and downtrodden, the system of Lok Adalats was provided in 1985.
- B. 1.a. Judiciary; 2. c. 65 years; 3. a. Sessions Judge; 4. a. Parliament
- C. 1. Supreme Court; 2. High Court; 3. Civil Court; 4. Supreme Court

Section-II

- A. 1. judiciary; 2. training, background; 3. Original jurisdiction; 4. impeachment; 5. public interest
- B. 1. The Highest Court of India
2. The Highest Court of a State
3. The Highest Civil Court in a district
4. Protection of Public interest
5. Speedy justice
- C. 1. The Supreme Court can cancel any law passed by the legislature, if it believes that they are violating the basic structure of the Constitution. It is called Judicial Review.
2. The judicial system in India is divided into three levels. We can also say that it is arranged in the shape of a pyramid. The Supreme Court is the apex or the highest court, which is located in New Delhi. High Courts are placed under the Supreme Court. Most of the states in the state. District courts along with subordinate courts are placed at the base of the pyramid. Every state has District courts which are presided over by district judges.
3. The Judges of High Court can be removed in the same way as in the case of a judge of the Supreme Court, i.e., through the process of impeachment.
4. In order to provide quick, affordable and speedy justice to the poor and downtrodden, the system of Lok Adalats was provided in 1985. Camps of the Lok Adalats were initially started in Gujarat in 1982 and now it has been extended throughout the country. The movement was part of the strategy to relieve heavy burden on the courts, with pending cases. The aim was to give relief to the litigants, who wanted to get justice.
5. The Supreme Court is also the Court of Record. All the decisions made by the Supreme Court or all the proceeding of the Supreme Court are kept as record. They can be used for reference either by the High Courts or the advocates. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India.
- D. 1. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, i.e., the areas within which court can extend its authority is of three types-Original, Appellate and Advisory jurisdiction.

Original Jurisdiction : It means the authority to hear certain cases for the first time. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over disputes (1) between the government of India and one or more states (2) between two or more states (3) between government of India and some states on one side, and one or more states on the other side.

Appellate Jurisdiction : Appellate jurisdiction means that the case has already been declared by a lower court and then the case is brought before the Supreme Court. The Case that can be brought are :

- An appeal can be made against any decision of the High Court, if the High Court gives a certificate that it involves some question of the interpretation of the Constitution.
- In civil cases, decided by the High Court, an appeal can be made to

the Supreme Court, if the High Court gives a certificate that the case involves a substantial question of law.

- In criminal cases also, an appeal can be made to the Supreme Court, when a person has been acquitted by a lower court, but given capital punishment by the high Court. An appeal can be made to the Supreme Court, when a High Court withdraws a criminal case from a lower court to itself and sentences a person to death.

The Supreme Court can review any decision or judgement given by itself.

Advisory Jurisdiction : The Supreme Court also has advisory function. The President can consult the Supreme Court on certain matters. If the President thinks that an important legal question has come up or will come up, he can take the advice of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will give its opinion, which is not binding on the President.

The Decision given by the Supreme Court has to be enforced by all government authorities.

Judicial Review : The Supreme Court can cancel any law passed by the legislature, if it believes that they are violating the basic structure of the Constitution. It is called Judicial Review.

Guardian of the Fundamental Rights : Every Indian citizen can go to the Supreme Court if he/she believes that his/her Fundamental Rights have been violated by any person, or group of persons or the State itself.

2. India has had a long history of resolving disputes through the intervention of village elders. Lok Adalats are people's courts based on Gandhian principles, which follow very simple procedures to settle petty disputers through conciliation and compromise. These courts are organised from time to time to give dy justice at minimum cost as there is no court fee.

Lok Adalats are presided over by a sitting or retired judicial officer, with two other members, usually a lawyer and a social worker.

Some types of cases the Lok Adalats deal with are :

- Motor vehicle accident cases where the injured have applied for compensation.
- Land acquisition cases where applications have been made to the government claiming compensation.
- Cases for or against local bodies such as municipalities and electricity boards.
- Cases involving commercial banks
- Matrimonial or maintenance cases.
- Cases of consumer grievances.

As all of these cases are solved through mutual understanding and without the help of advocates, they are solved in a very quick time. That is how Lok Adalats ensured speedy justice.

3. Like the Supreme Court, the High Court has original and appellate jurisdiction. A case related to fundamental rights is an original jurisdiction. Marriage and divorce also fall under the original jurisdiction of the High Court. Appeals from district courts in civil or criminal cases come to the High Court.

Lesson - 5 Public Facilities

Section-I

- A. 1. Public facilities fulfil people's basic needs and the benefits of a public facility can be shared by many.
2. The right to some public facilities is recognised as part of the right to life guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution. On e such facility is water.
- B. 1.a. well-being; 2. a. democracy; 3. a. Article 21; 4. c. Food

Section-II

- A. 1. Water; 2. Government; 3. water; 4. Bolivia; 5. viable
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. Some facilities are essential for the well-being of all the people. Roads, hospitals, educational institutions, parks, drains, toilets, water supply, power supply, health services, transport services, postal services are some examples. These facilities are called Public facilities.

2. The government makes provisions for essential services.
3. The right to some public facilities is recognised as part of the right to life guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution. One such facility is water.
4. There are areas where public water supply has achieved universal access. The example in Porto Alegre, in Brazil where infant deaths have reduced due to safe drinking water to all, is relevant here.
5. Right to life is a right given by the constitution under Article 21. It states that every person has a right to live his life and shall not be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law. It also includes the right to have clean drinking water and pollution free air, as water and air use to basis requirement for life.

- D. 1. Government shares the responsibility of public facility with private companies. Most of the private companies work to make profits. They can make profits by keeping the drains and roads clean or starting educational institutions and hospitals. Today, in cities, the private companies supply safe water in sealed bottles at exorbitant rates.
2. While public facilities should be available to all, it is a fact that there is acute shortage of water in various cities, for example, in Chennai. It is supplied by municipality. While the rich people do not face problems, middle class is able to cope through a variety of private means like digging borewells, or buying water. Further, safe access to sufficient and safe water.

Lesson - 6 Enforcing Laws and Social Justice

- A. 1. Social justice is the fair and just relation between the individual and society. It provides a frame work to assess the impact of policies and practices.
2. The leakage of poisonous gas called methyisocryate from the plant.

- B. 1. a. low wages; 2. c. 1984; 3. . 1986; 4. a. Social Justice
Section-II

- A. 1. social justice; 2. Work place; 3. profits; 4. Rs 115
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. As per Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the minimum wages is ` 115 per day for unskilled workers. The Minimum Wages Act is meant to protect the interests of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Workers, like labourers, construction workers, factory workers, domestic workers, etc. are often illiterate or semi-literate and are usually unaware of their right.
2. Almost all private companies, contractors and businessmen try to make as much profit as they can. In their drive for profit they pay very little to workers, and some of them might not pay them any wages. But to deny wages to workers in quite illegal or wrong in the eyes of law.
3. The two major causes of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy were as follow :
- The number of workers employed in the plant was reduced by half.
 - The training period was brought down drastically to about 2 weeks from the previously allotted 6-month period.
 - Night shift was abolished at the plant.

- D. 1. Foreign companies set up their production units in India because there are many advantages to them because of the following reasons.
- Firstly, foreign companies come to India because labour in India is quite cheap compared to their own countries. As a result their production cost is quite less in India and here there is a wider scope of their sale in the world markets.
 - Not only this, additional expenses such as housing and health facilities for workers are quite fewer; as such these foreign companies stand to save costs and earn higher profits.
 - In India these foreign companies can adopt various other methods of cutting costs. For instance, they can avoid the safety devices and save much expenditure. because of prevailing unemployment there are many workers in India who are ready to work in unsafe

conditions. Thus making use of the prevailing conditions the foreign companies can ignore safety measures in workshops and factories and can save much of their expenses.

- In India the foreign companies have many alternatives to increase their production. They can set up joint production with small producers to produce certain specific parts for their machines. Thirdly, if need be, they can buy local companies and then expand their production. All these alternatives have a great attraction for the foreign companies to set up their production units in India.

2. The environment activists and others pressurized the government to make new laws and hold the culprit of damages. Thus, environmental issues became intrinsically linked to our economy. Later new laws were made and enforced. For example, the factories have been moved on the outskirts of Delhi.

In this content the Supreme Court had ordered all public transport vehicles using diesel to switch to CNG. As a result of this move, air pollution in cities like Delhi came down considerably. Hence, the government plays the control role in making appropriate laws and enforcing them. People must also demand stronger laws protecting their and worker's interests so that the right to life is achieved for all.

Model Test Paper-I

- A. 1. A resource is a source or supply from which benefits are produced.
2. In India all religions are treated equally and with respect.
3. The East India Company began the recruitment of armed-peasants for its own army, who were called *sepoys* or *sipahi* under the English.
4. Archive is a collection of historical documents or records providing information about a place, institution or group of people.
- B. 1. a. Surat; 2. b. executes laws; 3. c. Review; 4. c. non-renewable resources
- C. 1. 194; 2. modern; 3. Lord Wellesly; 4. Community
- D. 1. 1757; 2. maximise; 3. Duties; 4. exporters
- E. 1. 1600; 2. 0756 CE; 3. 1772 CE; 4. 1849 CE

Model Test Paper-II

- A. 1. rebellion Act; 2. land degradation; 3. Deforestation; 4. Ex-officio
- B. 1. Munda; 2. thin upper; 3. Rajya Sabha; 4. Mala wari
- C. 1. Tribal families main occupations are hunting, cultivation in hills pastoralism, farming in plains, labour-oriented work, service and trade, folk dance or music and craftwork.
2. The government is accountable to the people by the process of election. People can be removed if from office if it failed to deliver the good.
3. Wide use of resources without wastage is called conservation.
4. The effect of these systems was that agriculture became commercialized, peasants were impoverished, artisans suffered badly and bonded labour came into being.
- D. 1. sparsely; 2. Indigo; 3. Lok Sabha; 4. Santhals
- E. 1. b. 1864; 2. b. five years; 3. c. Punjab; 4. a. biodiversity

Graded Assessment-I

- A. 1. Do not follow the caste systems
2. Fundamental Right
3. Obtained from living organisms
4. The founder of TISCO
- B. 1. weathering, erosion; 2. A History of British India; 3. Zamindari system; 4. Parliament
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- D. 1. Fundamental Right : These were provided in the constitution itself. They are seven in number. They prohibit the state from doing certain things.
- Fundamental Duties : They were incorporated in 1976. They are ten in number. They are supposed to be done by the citizens.
2. Horizon O : This is the surface layer which is composed of organic materials like plant roots, fallen leaves, humus and dead insects.
- Horizon A : It largely comprises of organic matter, materials and

humus. Most minerals and nutrients in this layer are washed out through leaching.

3. Open-cast Mining

- Open-cast mining is carried out when extensive deposits lie near the land surface, for example, coal or iron ore.
- It involves the scooping and stripping off of the mineral-bearing rock with the help of the huge excavators and power shovels.

Underground Mining

- Underground mining is done when the minerals are located deep within the Earth.
- You might have seen shaft mining in movies where miners go down a shaft (tunnel) in a lift.
- Tunnels are dug to reach the ore where it is dynamited and broken into chunks and then taken up through another shaft to waiting trucks.

4. An ordinary bill can be introduced in either of the two house whereas a money bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

- E.
1. The founding fathers of our constitution chose the parliamentary form of government as they had gained some experience of operating it under British rule and felt that it was best suited to accommodate the varied interests of the people of India.
 2. Minerals and power resources are the basis for the growth and development of industries in a country.
 3. British wanted to extract as much as revenue they can from the Indian present for this they introduced new long revenue policy.
 4. The future of the Earth, depends on how judiciously we use our natural resources so that the present rate of development is maintained as well as the environment is preserved.
- F.
1. The best way to conserve natural resources is to find ways to reduce dependency of natural resources in everyday life. Resources are products of the natural environment that human use in some way or another. Oil, water and coal are all natural resources that are used in energy and food production.
 2. We still continue to associate history with a series of dates. This is because, at one point of time, history was concerned with big accounts of rulers, their battles, their coronation, their marriage, death and the successors. For event like these, dates still hold importance.
 3. The vice-president is the ex-officers chairman of the Rajya Sabha. he works as the President if the post he vacant due any reason whatever.
 4. Land can be sued for different purposes such as agriculture, mining, grazing, construction of buildings and canals, manufacturing, setting up industries, forestry, recreational or residential purposes. This is termed as land use.
- G.
1. Effects fo the Permanent Settlement
 - It created for the British new class of loyalists in the form of zamindars. The British deliberately created this class as they needed supporters to continue their rule.
 - Area of cultivation increased as many wastelands and forests were brought under cultivation.
 - The system was very oppressive as it created a class of landless peasants. Land from the peasants was taken away if they failed to pay the revenue.So the condition of the peasant became worse.
 - The settlement benefited the zamindars more than the British because the land revenue collected from the peasants went up as the areas under cultivation increased but the amount they had to pay to the East India Company remained the same.
 2. The four types of coal include peat, lignite, bituminous with it bring most desirable due to its high heat content.
Coal is a fossil fuel. It is the product of ancient plant remains that have been compacted and altered by heat and pressure over millions of years. The resulting product becomes a combustible black rock composed mainly of carbon. It is mainly used as a combustion fuel, to generate electricity and make coke for the steel

industry. Today, coal is one of the most widely used energy sources. It is being used for various purposes such as heating of houses, as fuel for boilers and steam engines and for generation of electricity by thermal plants. It constitutes about 70% of total commercial energy consumed in the country. Coal is extracted from the Earth by the process of mining.

3. The Parliament keeps a check on the ministers and their work. Members of the Parliament have the right to question the ministers about the working of their minister. This is usually done during the Question Hour. During the Zero Hour which starts immediately after the Question hour, members can raise issues of public interest. It is not satisfied with the functioning of the ministers, the Lok Sabha can pass a vote of no-confidence. This is passed to remove the government from power.

4. Resources whose quantities are known and which are being used by man are called actual resources. For example, the coal reserve in Jharkhand is an actual resource. We know how much coal is there in the coal mines of Jharkhand and we use it in many factories to produce energy. Similarly, water flowing through the Ganges is an actual resource because we are using this water for many purposes. Potential resources are those resources whose entire quantity may not be known and which can be used in the future. The level of our technology at present, may not be advanced enough to easily utilize these resources. The uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resources that can be used in future.

Resources which can be put into use with the help of existing technology, but their use has not been started are called reserves. They can be used in the future, e.g., more rivers can be used for generating electricity.

These are the reserves which have the potential to satisfy human needs, but we do not have appropriate technology to access it.

Model Test Paper-III

- A. 1. supreme; 2. High; 3. Lok Adalatas; 4. Supreme
- B. 1. GORKHAS; 2. ENFIELD RIFLES; 3. NABHA; 4. LUCKNOW
- C. 1. c. May 10, 1857; 2. a. Sessions judge; 3. b. Jute; 4. b. William Jones
- D. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy; 2. The Supreme; 3. Rabindra Nath Tagore; 4. immediate
- E. 1. The revolt of 1857 started Barrackpur by Mangal pandey
2. The Judiciary is that organ of the government which is responsible for setting disputes through interpretations of laws.
3. Wood's Despatch
4. Agriculture is the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi and other life forms for food, fibre and other products to sustain life.

Model Test Paper-IV

- A. 1. Travancore; 2. Kolkata; 3. Plains; 4. Water
- B. 1. Main themes of these painting were mythological *i.e.* the they contained images of Gods and Goddesses.
2. The density of population is the ratio between the total population and the land area.
3. Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker
4. Public facilities fulfil people's basic needs and the benefits of a public facility can be shared by many.
- C. 1. Immigration; 2. Birth rate; 3. Death rate; 4. History
- D. 1. b. England; 2. a. will increase; 3. a. Colonel Thomas Cowper; 4. well-being
- E. 1. not; 2. Alam Ara; 3. more; 4. Rashtrapati Bhawan

Graded Assessment-II

- A. 1. It is their skill, talent, abilities and knowledge, as well as well as ideas which are used for the production of goods, their distribution, and consumption.
2. The highlighting of various social problems by these newspapers therefore inspired several social reform movements in different parts of the country.
3. Environmental pollution has been a major cause of concern. Pollution of air, water, land, poses a great threat to our health and well-being.

4. The separation of power makes sure that the judiciary enjoys considerable independence. This is ensured through :

- Once appointed, judges cannot be dismissed. They can only be impeached by a special resolution of parliament on the grounds of misconduct or misbehaviour.
- The salary and allowances of a judge cannot be reduced during their tenure of office.
- There can be no critical comment on the working of the judges by the parliament or any other body.

In India, there are three different levels of courts.

B. 1. Lord Lytton; 2. Jowar, Bajra; 3. English; 4. Rs 115

C. 1. G. Subramaniya Aiyer

2. Walled City

3. Public facility

4. 1948

5. Speedy justice

D. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T

E. 1. New Delhi : New Delhi was built by the British for the purpose of building a new capital. It has wide roads, spacious gardens and big houses meant for executive class.

Old Delhi : Old Delhi was built by the Mughals, which houses both large havelis and small congested houses. The streets and roads are narrow and small.

2. Intensive-farming

- It is practiced as horticulture, *i.e.*, the intensive production of vegetables, fruits and flowers on small plots of land as done in most of Europe.

- Viticulture (cultivation of grapes) is widely practiced in France, Italy and Spain in Europe and other Mediterranean countries.

Extensive-farming

- This is a system in which a large area of land is used but the amount of capital and labour used is small compared to the size of the land.

- Grain farming in North America, Europe, Mexico, and Russia is an example of extensive agriculture, with big farms and high levels of mechanization.

3. The Executive is responsible for governance and administration.

The judiciary which comprises of the Supreme Court, the high Courts and the Apex courts, is involved with the interpretation of laws.

4. History painting is a type of imperial art. It dramatised and used themes from various episodes of British imperial history including the great prestige they enjoyed and their popularity during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The painters depicted the British and their actions in a favourable light. British victories were important subjects for painting. Paintings displayed their power, victories, and supremacy. Francis Hayman in 1762 produced the first of these paintings. This was placed on public display in the Vauxhall Gardens in London. These paintings imprinted images of imperial triumphs in the minds of the English people forever.

Portrait painting was largely patronised by the rich and the powerful. They were life-size images in contrast to the earlier miniature painting. These also reflected the wealth, status, and lavish lifestyles of the personalities whose portraits were painted.

F. 1. The Commission had no Indian representative. All Indian political groups decided to boycott the Commission. When the Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with strong demonstrations and the slogan 'Simon Go Back' was raised along with black flags.

2. Almost all private companies, contractors and businessmen try to make as much profit as they can. In their drive for profit they pay very little to workers, and some of them might not pay them any wages. But to deny wages to workers is quite illegal or wrong in the eyes of law.

3. Some facilities are essential for the well-being of all the people. Roads, hospitals, educational institutions, parks, drains, toilets, water supply, power supply, health services, transport services, postal services are some examples. These facilities are called Public facilities.

4. It is practised as horticulture, *i.e.*, the intensive production of vegetables, fruits and flowers on small plots of land as done in most of Europe.

G. 1. Mahatma Gandhi said western education created a sense of inferiority and enslaved Indians. Gandhiji wanted a system of education which would help Indians regain their sense of dignity and pride. He felt the medium of instruction should be Indian languages as English was not in tune with their social surroundings. He stressed on the concept of self help and highlighted the practical use of education because it was self employment which would liberate millions of Indians from the status of poverty. He stressed on oral knowledge rather than reading from the textbooks followed by writing which the English emphasised. According to Gandhiji, craft, art, health, and education should all be integrated into one scheme. This scheme was called *Nai Talim* (New Education Programme). He believed education ought to develop a person's mind and soul. People need to use their hands to work and learn a craft and gather knowledge about how various things operated. This would develop their minds and improve their understanding and skills.

2. The first full-length motion picture Raja Harishchandra (1913), a silent film was produced by Dadasaheb Phalke, who is known as the Grand Old Man of Indian cinema. Ardeshir Irani released *Alam Ara*, the first Indian talking film, on 14 March 1931. As sound technology advanced, the 1930s saw the rise of music in Indian cinema with films like *Indra Sabha* and *Devi Devyani* that started the tradition of song-and-dance in Indian film. Studios were set up in major cities such as Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai as film making became an established craft by 1935. An example was the success of *Devdas*, which had managed to enthral audiences nationwide. Bombay Talking came up in 1934 and Prabhat Studios in Pune had begun production of films meant for the Marathi language audience.

3. There are several laws for the protection of the interests of workers. You have already read about the Minimum Wages Act, which seeks to ensure fair wages for workers. There are also laws which require certain safety measures to be taken in factories and construction sites to protect workers from danger. These laws require, for example, that workplaces must have proper lighting, monitoring systems and so on, to prevent accidents, and workers must be given protective clothing and safety equipment if necessary. There should also be suitable alarm systems, firefighting equipment, emergency exits, etc., to minimise casualties in case an accident occurs. There are also laws that enable workers to form unions through which they can collectively demand better wages and conditions of work.

For child workers there are laws that uphold the Fundamental Right of children aged below 14 not to be employed in any dangerous job. Now it is a punishable offence even to make children of this age group work as servants in homes or in hotels, restaurants, tea shops, etc.

4. Distribution of Population

The way in which people are spread across the Earth's surface is called the pattern of population distribution.

The population of the world is characterised by uneven distribution. The spatial distribution of population of more than 7 billion people in 2011 over the total geographic area of 136 million square kilometers of land is marked by many contrasts.

Area of South-east Asia and Europe are more crowded. Few people live in deserts, forests and high altitude areas. 3/4th of the world population lives in Asia and Africa. 60% of the world's population stays in 10 most populous countries. Many factors contribute to this extremely uneven spatial distribution of population.