

Help Kit

6

Social Science



1

Our Earth in the Solar System

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) When moon appears in its full size it is called Full Moon or Poornima. The full moon appears only once in a month. The size of moon starts decreasing slowly and after a fortnight it disappears completely. This is known as New Moon or Amavasya.
(b) The sun and the celestial bodies that revolve around it make solar system.
(c) The planet revolves around the sun but a satellite revolves around the planet.
(d) Earth has water and air, which are very essential for our survival. Because of this, earth is known as Unique Planet.
(e) More than two-third part of the earth has been covered by the oceans. So, the earth is also called Blue Planet.
(f) Universe is group of millions of galaxies.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) With the help of **Pole** star, we can know about direction.
(b) The distance between the earth and the sun is about **14,940,700** km.
(c) The distance between the moon and the earth is nearly **3,84,000** km.
(d) Mercury takes **88** days to revolve once around the sun.
(e) Earth takes **365** days and **6** hours to complete its orbit around the sun.
(f) The nearest planet to the earth is **Venus**.

3. Tick (3) against the right and (7) against the wrong.

- Ans.** (a) 7 (b) 7 (c) 3 (d) 7 (e) 7

4. List the following in your note-book :

- Ans.** (a) In increasing order of their distance from the sun the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
(b) In increasing order of their sizes the planets are-Mercury, Mars, Venus, Earth, Neptune, Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter. It means Mercury is the smallest planet and Jupiter is the biggest planet. The earth is neither too big nor too small in size.

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2

Globe : Latitudes and Longitudes

A. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** 1. Globe is known as the model of earth because it shows the true shape of the earth.
2. Latitude lines are drawn parallel to equator from west to east and longitude lines are drawn in the west or east of Prime meridian lines from north to south.
3. Earth is divided into three heat zones like Torrid zone. Temperate Zone and Frigid zone.

4. When there is 12 : 00 noon in London. It is 12 : 00 noon in India because Greenwich passes from London in the centre of the earth.
5. We can locate any point on the globe very easily if we know its latitude and longitude. For example- Capital of India, New Delhi is situated between 29°N and 77°E longitude. Find out the point where these two lines cut each other. That point will be the location of New Delhi.

B. Tick (3) the correct answers :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Equator** divides the earth into Northern and Southern hemisphere.
 2. **The Prime Meridian line** divides the earth into Eastern and Western hemisphere.
 3. The distance between the two latitudinal lines is about **111** km.
 4. **Temperate** zone is neither too cold nor too hot.
 5. All longitudinal lines meet each other at **North Pole and South Pole**.

D. Write the degree of the following latitudes :

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Ans. 1. Equator | 0° | 2. Tropic of Cancer | 23½° |
| 3. North Pole | 90°N | 4. South Pole | 90°S |
| 5. Tropic of Capricorn | 23½°S | 6. Arctic circle | 66½°N |
| 7. Antarctic circle | 66½°S | | |

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3

Map and its Study

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
- (a) Globe is a model of earth. It shows the true shape of the earth but a map is a representation of the earth is surface or a part of it on a flat surface according to scale.
 - (b) **Political Maps** : Maps showing countries and states of the world with their boundaries. These maps can be of any continent, country, city, town and village. Some political maps show roads and railway lines.
 - (c) **Scale** : A scale is chosen to present the actual place of earth in small shape on the map. Scale is the ratio between the actual distance and the shape shown on the map.
 - (d) These symbols are called conventional symbols.
 - (e) A map has a scale but a sketch has not any scale.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- (a) Maps made for some special purpose are called **thematic maps**.
 - (b) There are four main **direction** in a map.
 - (c) When any continent is to be shown on a map, we use **small** scale.
 - (d) When any city is to be shown on a map, we use **large** scale.
 - (e) There are three **components** of maps.

3. Tick (3) the correct answers :

Ans. (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (ii) (d) (i)

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4

Rotations of the Earth

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) The movement of earth on its axis is called rotation. The day and night is the result of the earth's rotation.
(b) The earth takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to revolve around the sun. It is called Revolution. Different seasons and variation in the length of day and night **are caused by this revolution.**
(c) The year which has 366 days is called a leap year. It comes every fourth year because earth takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one round around the sun. We ignore six hours. Six hours saved every year are added to make oneday over a span of four years.
(d) The earth takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to revolve around the sun. On 21st june, the sun rays fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer. This position of earth is called summer solstice.
(e) The particular line drawn exactly in middle of the Globe or map of earth from west to east is called euator.
(f) Due to the rotation of earth the poles experience about six months day and six months night.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The earth makes an **imaginary** angle on its axis.
(b) There are **366** days in a leap year.
(c) Days and nights are equal on **21dt March** and **23rd September.**
(d) The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path is called **revolution.**

3. Tick (3) the correct answers :

- Ans.** (a) (iii), (b) (i), (c) (iii), (d) (i)

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5

Realms of the Earth

I. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) Life is possible only on the earth has favourable conditions for life. Such as water, orygen, heat etc.
(b) Lithosphere is important for living organisms because they live make their houses, dofarming, get minerals and make roads rail lines on land.
(c) In troposphere, there are favourable conditions for life. Because seasons change in this layer and water vapour clouds and dust particles are found here.
(d) In troposphere, there are favourable conditions for life. Because reasons change in this layer and water vapour clouds and dust particles are found here.
(e) The balance between the domains of the lithosphere the atmosphere and the hydrosphere is called natural balance. Causes of this natural imbalance are pollution and water pollution.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) There are two main gases in air **oxygen** and **Nitrogen.**
(b) **Ozon** layer protects us from the harmful rays of sun.

- (c) Thermosphere help us in **radio imprmation** broadcasting.
- (d) The largest continent of the earth is **Aisa**.
- (e) The biggest ocean is **Pacific** ocean.

III. Write down these names in your note book :

- Ans.** (a) 1. Asia 2. Africa 3. North America 4. South America 5. Antarctica 6. Europe and 7. Australia.
- (b) The **Pacific ocean**, the **Atlantic Ocean**, the **Indian ocean** and the **Arctic ocean**.
- (c) **Importance of Oceans :**
1. Oceans are useful in international trade. We can carry all types of good from one country to another through ships.
 2. Water of oceans changes into water-vapour and comes back to the earth in the form of rain.
 3. Fishes are caught in large scale from the oceans.
 4. We can get mineral oils from the oceans.
 5. We can make salt from the water of oceans.
 6. Oceans have a moderating influence on the climate.
- (d) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere Thermosphere, Exosphere.

IV. Tick (3) the correct answers :

- Ans.** (a) The atmosphere is composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen
- (b) The quantity of oxygen goes on decreasing on hills/lands.
- (c) Pacific ocean/Indian ocean is located in the east of Australia.
- (d) Atlantic ocean/Pacific ocean is located in the west of Africa.
- (e) Australia/Europe is an island continent.

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6

Major Landforms of the Earth

I. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) **Fold Mountains :** Surface of a Fold Mountain is rugged relief and high conical peak. For Example. The Himalayan Mountains (Asia), Alps Mountains (Europe), Andes Mountains (South America) and Rockies Mountains (U.S.A.)
- (b) Block Mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted blocks are termed as **Storst** and the land between two rift sinks is called **Rift valley**.
- (c) Shapes of these mountains are triangular. The volcanic cones are formed due to the freezing of layers of lava. **Mt. Killimanjaro** in Africa and **Mr. Fujiyama** in Japan are examples of such mountains.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Highest mountain peak of the world is **Mount Everest** is height is **8,848 metres**.
- (b) India **Aravali** mountain range is the oldest fold mountain range of the world.
- (c) **Killimanjaro** mountain of Africa, is an example of volcanic mountain.
- (d) **Chotanagpur** plateau of India is very rich in mineral deposits.
- (e) **Pamir** plateau is the highest plateau of the world.

III. Tick (3) the correct answers :

- Ans.** (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (ii) (d) (i) (e) (ii)

IV. Four uses of Mountains :

Ans. Four uses of Mountains :

1. Rivers flow from mountains which give water for agriculture and domestic use. These rivers collect soil, which comes from the mountains, in plains. These soils are very fertile.
2. Many waterfalls are found in the mountains which are useful for generating hydroelectric power.
3. There are many useful trees in mountains from which we get valuable woods. There are minerals in mountains.
4. Some mountains are help in causing rainfall.

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7

Physical and Political Features of India

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.**
- (a) India lies in between $8^{\circ}4'$ and $37^{\circ}6'$ North latitudes and $68^{\circ}7'$ and $97^{\circ}25'$ East longitudes.
 - (b) The names of our neighbouring countries are Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China.
 - (c) The Himalayan mountains are divided into three main parallel ranges. The Northern most is great Himalaya or Himadri. The World's highest peaks are located in this range. Middle Himalaya on Himachal lies to the South of Himadri. Many popular hills stations are situated here-**Mussoorie, Nainital, Shimla, Darjeeling** etc. The **Shivalik** is the Southern most range.
 - (d) **Northern Indian Plain** : The Northern Indian plains lie to the South of the Himalayas. They are generally level and flat. There are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers-the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. So these plains provide fertile land for cultivation.
 - (e) The main rivers of southern plateau are narmada and Tapi. The main mountain ranges of southern plateau are Vindhya, Satpura and Nilgiri.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- (a) **Son** is a main tributary of the Yamuna.
 - (b) Desert of India is also known as **Thar** desert.
 - (c) India's highest mountain peak is **Kanchan Junga**.
 - (d) **Godavari** is the largest river of Southern India.
 - (e) The Southern part of Eastern coast is called **Malabar** coast.
 - (f) **Sundarban Delta** is the biggest delta of the world.

3. Tick (3) the correct answers :

- Ans.** (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (ii), (d) (ii), (e) (iii)

4. Write the names of following :

- Ans.**
- (a) Four tributaries of the Ganga are the Yamuna, the Gomti, the Ghaghara, the Gandak.
 - (b) Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.
 - (c) Narmada and Tapi
 - (d) Naga Hill, Mizo nill, Garat Hill and Everest.
 - (e) Aravali, Vidhyanchal, Satpura, Nilgri and Anaimudi.

5. Match the following columns :

Ans.	Column A	Column B
(1)	Sikkim	(a) Bengaluru
(2)	Arunachal Pradesh	(b) Hyderabad
(3)	Chattisgarh	(c) Gangtok
(4)	Karnataka	(d) Itanagar
(5)	Andhra Pradesh	(e) Raipur

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8

Climate, Natural Vegetation and Wild Life of India

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans. (a) There are four seasons in India :
1. Cold weather season (from December to February)
 2. Cold weather season (from March to May)
 3. South West Monsoon (Rainy) (From June to September)
 4. Season of Retreating Monsoon (Autumn) (From October to November)
- (b) South West Monsoon give rainfall in the different areas of India. Southern plateau area of India gets little rainfall from West to East. The bay of Bengal branches cause heavy rainfall on the North-East areas of India.
- (c) Tropical rain forest occur in the areas which receive heavy rainfall. These forests are found in narrow strips of western ghat, some part of North-East states and the Andaman and Nikobar islands. They are so dense that sunlight does not reach the ground. Many species of trees are found in these forests, which shed their leaves at different periods of year. Therefore, they always appear green. Hard wooden tall trees are found in these forests.
- (d) There are found near the Eastern coast. These forests can survive in saline water. These are called the Tidal forests because the rise of water at sea help them grow at the time of high tide. They are found mainly in the Sundarvans in West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Sundari is a well known species of these trees.
- (e) Owing to varies climatic conditions, India has a wide range of natural vegetations, as Tropical evergreen forests, Tropical deciduous forests, Thorny bushes Managrove forest and Mountain vegetation.
- (f) There are many uses of the forests. We should plant more trees. We should prevent the cutting of trees. We can have special programmes like **Van Mahatsav** and **Chipko Andolan** to involve more people in making our earth green.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. (a) India receives a great amount of rainfall in **hilly areas**.
- (b) The hot and dry winds blowing in summer season are known as **loo**.
- (c) South-west monsoon winds blow from **Arabian Sea** to **Bagog Bengal**.
- (d) **Tidal** forests are found in the Sundarvan Delta.
- (e) Between the rainy season and winter season comes **summer** season.
- (f) Our national animal is **Tiger** and our national bird is **Peacock**.

3. Tick (3) the correct answers

Ans. (a) (iii), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (ii), (e) (ii)

4. Write the names of these :

Ans. (a) Important trees found in these forest are Mahogany, Elbony and Rosewood.
(b) Important trees of these forests are-Sal, Sagon, Peepal, Neem, and Shisham etc.
(c) Chir, Pine and Deodar are tree conical trees.

5. Match the following columns :

Ans.	Column A	Column A
(1)	Gir forests	(a) Rajasthan
(2)	Corbett national Park	(b) Kerala
(3)	Kajiranga National Park	(c) Rajasthan
(4)	Periyar wild conserve area	(d) Uttarakahan
(5)	Bharatpur Sanctury	(e) Assam

6. Write the names of four main elements that affect the climate.

Ans. The four main elements that affect the climate are direction of sunrays, direction of wind, humidity in air, distance from sea.

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UNIT-2 : Study of The Past

1

Study of The Past

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

Ans. (a) History is the life story of man from the earliest period to the present day. It is very important to read history. From the study of history we come to know about the achievement of man. It helps us to know our past-how they started their lives and how they changed their life-style.
(b) Its study enables us to gain the knowledge of the man's culture and civilization in different periods.
(c) Manuscripts are writings on the palm leaf. Bhoj patra and charam patra written by our ancient people. The ancient manuscript was written in Pali, Sanskrit and Tamil languages.
(d) Inscriptions are writing on strips of led, hard surface of wood and sand, stones, rocks pillars and walls of religious places. So that we get information about religions and social life of ancient times from these inscriptions.
(e) Prehistoric times is the period of man's history for which no written record is available.

2. Answer the following questions in 100 words :

Ans. (a) **Scope and Purpose of History :** History is a description of important incidents of the past according to time. It is very important to read history. From the study of history we come to know about the achievement of man. Its study enables us to gain the knowledge of man's culture and civilization in different periods. Through it we come to know the technique of administration adopted by the kings of different periods.
(b) The study of history helps us learn about a moral society. Today we want to follow the techniques of the Great Emperors as Akbar and Ashoka, who did many work for all the people without any religious differences. We know about the causes of battles and how we can avoid the battles in future. This is why

we can say that "The study of history helps in building a better new world.

(c) Following are the sources which are helpful in studying ancient history.

1. **Manuscripts:** We know our past by manuscripts written by our ancestors.

These were usually written on palm leaf, Bhoj pata and Charm patra.

2. **Inscriptions :** These are written on strips of led, hard surface of wood and sand, stones, rocks, pillars and walls of religious places.

3. **Residue :** We also get the knowledge about the life style of the ancient people through the residue. We get many things in the ruins such as pots, weapons, jewellery, ruins of houses, tools, paintings and coins.

4. Coins we can see the ancient coins in the monasteries. They are made of various metals such as lead, copper, silver and gold.

5. Palaces, forts and Temples of Ancient Times. We have known about the construction art of that time from places, forts and temples which were made by various kings.

6. **Description of Tourists :** The tourists traveled to India and explained their experiences in their traveling stories. We get a lot of knowledge about that time by the description of tourists.

3. Fill in the blanks

Ans. (a) Those who study ancient history are called **historian**.

(b) Maller which are written on rocks, stones are called **inscriptions**.

(c) Our national symbol is taken from **Ashoka's** pillar.

(d) Manuscripts are reserved in **monasteries**.

(e) **Nalanda** and **Takshila** are the famous ancient universities of India.

4. Tick (3) the correct answers (7) the wrong answers.

Ans. (a) 7 (b) 3 (c) 3 (d) 7 (e) 3

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2

Life of Early Man

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

Ans. (a) The people who lived in this continent about 20 lac years ago are called hunter-gatherers because they hunted wild animals for the arrangement of food.

(b) The early man used stone, wood and bone to make their tools.

(c) Some of these tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrape bark and hides (animals skin, chop fruits and roots). Some were used to make spears and arrows for hunting. Other tools were used to chop wood. Stone tools were used to dig the roots which were eatables of man. Stone tools were also used to hunt.

(d) The early man lived in caves because here they provided shelter from rain, heat and wind.

2. Answer the following in 100 words :

Ans. (a) 1. If they had stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plants and animal resources. Therefore, they had to go elsewhere in search of food.

2. Second cause is that herbivores and carnivores moved, place in search of smaller prey. That is why those who hunted them had to follow their movements.

3. Third cause is that plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. So the people moved with change of season in search of different kinds of plants.

4. People went here and there in search of water because some rivers and lakes became dry season and got filled up when it rained.

- (b) Stone tools were probably made using two different techniques :

1. Stone on Stone : One stone was held in one hand and another stone, which was used as a hammer was held in another hand to strike off flakes from the first. till the required shape was obtained.

2. Pressure flaking : Here the core was placed on a firm surface. The hammer stone was used on a piece of bone or stone that was placed on the core, to remove flakes that could be shaped into tools.

- (c) **Due to the changes in climate the early :** Around 12,000 years ago, there were major changes in the climate of the world, with a shift to relatively warm conditions. In many areas, this led to development of grasslands and leads to an increase in the number of herbivores deer antelope, goat, sheep and cattle. Man came to know that certain animals could be easily tamed. Fishing also became important.

In this period, in the subcontinent wheat, rice etc., grew in natural form. It is possible that early-man started to collect these grains for food.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Early people painted on the **walls** of caves.
(b) Grassland developed around **12,000** years ago.
(c) Remains of ash are found in the caves of **Kurnool**.
(d) Middle stone age is called **Mesolithic age**.

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3

From Food Collectors to Food Producers

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) Neolithic period is about 10,000 years ago.
(b) In Neolithic period the people started to live in groups because of herding and farming.
(c) In **Burzaham** people built **pit-house** which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them. These might have provided shelter in cold weather.
(d) Several things have been found about dead persons. The dead persons were buried with goats, which meant, that they believed in life after death.
(e) **Mehrgarh** is located in a fertile plain near Bolan pass which is one of the most important routes to Iran after excavating that place the archeologists found bones of wild animals sheep and goats, remain of square and rectangular houses.

2. Answer the following questions in 100 words :

- Ans.** (a) This period extends from now to about 10,000 years, The early man, used ripen plants, roots and seeds for food. On the basis of search and experiences early man came to know which type of fruits and trees one should eat. Now people probably observed several things : the places where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground and new plants sprouted from them. Perhaps they began to look after plants-protecting them from birds and animals so that they could grow and the seeds could ripen. In this way people became farmers.
(b) Tribes were related to each other. Members of tribe follow occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming herding and fishing. Usually women did most of the agricultural work, including preparing the ground, sowing seeds, looking after the growing plants and harvesting grain. Children often looked after plants, driving away animals and birds that might eat them. Women also threshed, husk and grind

grain. Men usually had large herds of animals. Both women and men made pots, baskets, tools and huts. They also took part in singing, dancing and decorating their huts.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The earliest animal to be tamed was the **dog** in Neolithic period.
(b) Daojali is a site on the hills near the **Bramaputra** valley.
(c) **Old** women are respected in tribes.
(d) Lands, forests and grasslands were rewarded as the wealth of the entire tribe.

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4

Indus Valley Civilization

1. Answer the following questions in brief :

- Ans.** (a) we found the remains of harpoon civilization in Punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana.
(b) The Great Bath in Mohanjadaro was about 12 metres in length, 7 metres in breadth and 2.5 metres in depth.
(c) Many of cities had covered drains. These were laid out, in straight lines. Each drain had a gently slope so that water could flow through it. Very often, drains in houses were connected to those on the streets and smaller drains led into bigger ones. As the drains were covered, inspection holes were provided at intervals to clean them. All the houses, drains and streets were probably planned and build at the same time.
(d) The people of Harappa used copper for making several things.
(e) They grew crops and reared animals. These people grew wheat, barley, pulses, peas rice, sesam, linseed and mustard.

2. Answer the following questions in about 100 words :

- Ans.** (a) The cause of the development of earlier civilization in the valley of rivers are as follows.
1. Sufficient water was available in the rivers for farming and domestic use.
2. The lands near the rivers were very fertile which was very good for agriculture.
3. Rivers were good and the cheapest means of transport and the roads and railway lines were not developed.
There were several civilizations as civilizations of Indus vally, civilization of egyption, civilization of Haun-go-hawn and civilization of Dazla forest.
- (b) Specialties of the cities of civilization of Indus valley
1. Many of these cities were divided into two or more parts. Usually the part of the west was smaller but higher and the part of the east was bigger but lower.
2. Very often walls of baked brick were built around each part. The bricks were so well made that the walls are stood of which they are made.
3. In some cities, special buildings were constructed on the citadel.
- (c) The cities were a very busy place. There were people who planned the construction of special buildings in the city. It is likely that the rulers sent people to distant lands to get metals, precious stones and other things that they wanted.
- (d) Most of the things found by archaeologists were made of stones, shells and metals, including copper, bronze, gold and silver. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels.

- (e) Causes of the downfall of Indus valley civilisation

Some scholars suggest that the rivers dried up and some deforestation took place. Fuel was required for baking bricks. Grasslands and grazing field for animals no longer existed. In some areas there were floods.

It appears that the rulers lost control. Sites of Sindh and Punjab were abandoned while many people moved into newer, smaller settlements to the east and south.

3. Fill in the blanks.

- Ans.** (a) Generally, the pictures of **animals** were on the seals of Indus valley.
(b) Archaeologists discovered Harappa about **5,000** years ago.
(c) The higher part of the city is called **citadel**.
(d) They have found spindles made of terracotta and **faience**.
(e) The city of **Dholavba** was located on Khadir Beyt in the Gujrat.

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5

The Vedic Age

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) The Rigveda, the Samveda, the Yajurveda, the Atharvaveda, the Bramhamana, the Aryanak, and The Upnishadas were composed in the Vedic age.
(b) They came to India from nearby areas of Caspian sea and North-west part of India.
(c) The basics of various social parts were Brahmin, Rshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra.
(d) The Aryans worshiped the Sun, Earth, Sky, Air, Rain and Agni, etc. They worshipped the three forms of God-Brahma (Creator of nature), Vishnu (protector of nature) and Shiva (destroyer of nature). They believed in rebirth of the soul. They performed many **yagyas**.
(e) It is the site on the river Ghod, a tributary of Bhima. It was occupied between 3600 and 2700 years ago. Here adults were generally buried in the ground, laid out straight, with the head towards the North. Sometimes burials were within the houses. Vessels that probably contained food and water were placed with the dead.

2. Answer the following questions in about 100 words :

- Ans.** (a) They came to India from nearby areas of Caspian sea and North-eastern Iran. They got established in North-west of India.
(b) Society was divided into four parts in the Rigvedic age Brahmins, Kshatriyas, VAishyas and Shudras. This classification depended on work, not birth. Teachers were called Brahmins, Rulers and Kings were called Kshatriyas, farmers, businessmen and goldsmith were called shudras.
(c) There were many families living in a place that made a village. The head of the village was called **Gramini** or **Mukhia**. The villagers were known as **vish**. The headman of the village was known as **vishpati**. Many **vish** made a tribe under the king Aryans made small states in the Rigvedic age and they established Kuru, Panchal, Kosal, Magadha, Kashi and Anga by crushing the resistance of the non-Aryans.
(d) The Aryans divided the four ashramas of man's life-Brahmacharya, Grahstha, Vanprastha and Sanyas.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The earliest Veda was **Rigveda**.

- (b) King performed **Ashwa Medhaya yagya** to get the title of Samrat.
- (c) Language of the Vedas is **Sanskrit**.
- (d) Indra was called as a **warrior** God.
- (e) Aryans drank **soma** Juice.
- (f) **Cow** was treated as a standard of values.
- (g) Colligation of different villages was called **vish**.
- (h) Earlier Aryan's main occupation was **agriculture**.

4. **Write (R) against the right and 'W' against the wrong.**

Ans. (a) W (b) W (c) W (d) R (e) R (f) W

5. **Write the names of five famous cities of later Vedic age.**

Ans. Vidhey, Kashi, Kosal, Hastinapur and Indraprastha.

6. **Make a list of the bones of animals are found in the sites of Imamgaon.**

Ans. Bones of a number of animals are found food. These include cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, dog, horse, ass, pig, sambhar, spotted deer, black buck, antelope, hare, mongoose, birds crocodiles, turtle, crab and fish.

PROJECT WORK

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FOR FUN

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6

The Period of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas

1. **Answer the following questions in brief :**

- Ans. (a) As the rulers of the Mahajanapadas were building huge forts and maintaining large armies, they needed more resources. So, instead of depending on occasional gifts brought by the people, as in the case of the raja of the Janapadas they started collecting regular taxes.
- (b) There were some changes in agriculture around this time. One that was the growing use of iron plough. This means that heavy, clay soil could be turned over better than with a wooden plough, so that more grain could be produced. People began transplanting paddy.
- (c) Most important four Janapadas were Magadha, Kausal, Vats and Avanti in Mahajanapadas.
- (d) Vajji was situated nearby Magadha. Its capital was Vaishali. There was different form of government, known as Gana or Sangha.
- In a Gana or Sangha there were many rulers. Sometimes, even when thousands of men ruled together, each one was known as a raja. These raja performed rituals together.

2. **Answer the following questions in about 100 words :**

- Ans. (a) Mahajanapadas were fortified because people were afraid of attacks from other kings and needed protection.
- (b)
- (c) Ajatashatru ascended the throne after killing his own father. He was too ambitious and ruthless in extending the boundaries of Magadha empire. Kashi and Kaushal announced battle against Ajatashatru. Magadha and Kaushal fought a battle. At last Ajatashatru won the battle. The king of Kaushal annexed Ajatashatru and married his daughter to him. Kashi also came under Ajatashatru.

3. **Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans. (a) The capital of Vajji Gana Sangha was **Vaishali**.
- (b) **Nanvash** has been crowned in Magadha after the death of Sisunag.

(c) Magadha dynasty was on the peak in the time of **Maurya**.

(d) Oldest capital of Magadha was **Rajasgriha**.

4. **Tick (3) against the right statement and cross (7) against the wrong statement :**

Ans. (a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 7 (d) 7

PROJECT WORK

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7

Rise of Buddhism and Jainism

1. **Answer the following questions briefly :**

- Ans. (a) When he was a young man, he left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge. He wandered for several years, meeting and holding discussions with other thinkers. He finally decided to find his own path to realisation, and meditated for days on end under a Peepal tree and Bodh Gaya in Bihar, where he attained enlightenment.
- (b) Buddha taught that life is full of suffering and unhappiness. This is caused because we have cravings and desires. Sometimes, even if we get what we want, we are not satisfied, and want even more. He taught that this constant craving could be removed by following moderation in everythings.
- (c) Buddhism existed in the Indian subcontinent, later it extended in Tibbet, China, Japan, Sri-Lanka and Central Asia or West-East Asia. Ashoka and Kanishka devoted their time for spread of Buddhism.
- (d) Kings Ashoka and Kanishka participated in spreading it.
- (e) Farmers did not adopt Janism because they had to kill insects to protect their crops, found it more difficult to follow the rules.
- (f) Jainism spread to different parts of North India, and to Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

2. **Answer the following questions in about 100 words :**

- Ans. (a) According to the Buddha, main aim of human life is to get **Nirvana** or **Moksha** . He taught to follow the eight-fold path for getting Moksha.

The eight-fold path preached by Buddha consists of

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Right view | 2. Right word | 3. Right resolution |
| 4. Right action | 5. Right living | 6. Right effort |
| 7. Right thingking | 8. Right concentration | |

- (b) Mahavira's Main Doctrines were

1. Ahimsa (Non-violence): Most important doctrine of **Jainism** is **Ahimsa**. They followed very strict rules of **Ahimsa**. They thought that hurting or killing living being was a sin. Mahavira said. " All beings long to live. To all things life is dear."

2. Hard meditation and self sacrifice : The followers of Jainism control on their cravings and desire strictly.

3. Unbelief in caste system : Jainism is opposed to caste system and differences in **varna** of all types.

4. To get Moksha : Jainism, like Hinduism, believe in the purpose to get moksha.

There are three sources to get Moksha : (1) Samyak Astha (2) Samyak Gyan (3) Samyak Acharna

- (c) **The Sangha :** Both Mahavira and Buddha felt that only those who left homes could gain true knowledge. They arranged for them to stay together in the **sangha**, an association of those who left their homes.

Vihars : Followers of Buddhism and Jainism went from place to place to teach people. As time went on many supporters and monks and nuns felt the need for more permanent shelters, so monasteries were built, known as **Viharas**.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Siddhartha was born in **Shakya** Vansh.
(b) Vardhmana Mahavir was born in **Kshatriya** Vansh.
(c) Gautam Buddha gave his first preach in **Sarnath**.
(d) Gaya (Bihar) is a famous religious place for the followers of **Buddhism** religions.
(e) For Moksha, Gautam Buddha taught to adopt **eight fold** path.
(f) It is very wrong to kill living beings for the people of **Jainism** religion.
(g) The rules made of Buddhism who lived in Sangha, were found in **Vinaya Pitaka**.

PROJECT WORK

Do it yourself.

FOR FUN

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8

A Great King Ashoka and the Extension and Administration of Maurya Empire

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) After Bindusara his son Ashoka succeeded to the throne in 273 B.C. Ashoka is known as a great Samrat of India. He was famous not that in beginning, he was a great warrior but it was so because he gave up war and preached to the people for peace.
(b) Maurya empire was extended from East West and North-West to Deccan.
(c) Farmers, herders, craft persons and traders, who lived in villages and towns in the area gave tax in Mauryan empire.
(d) After the battle of Kalinga, Mauryan empire reached on the peak, but after giving up the throne by Ashoka, Mauryan empire started declining. Its main causes were the following :
1. After Ashoka his heirs could not faithfully follow his Dharma.
2. The Ashoka's policy of religious equality created dissatisfaction amongst the Brahmins. Therefore the population also started criticizing Ashoka's policies.
3. Mauryan rulers imposed heavy taxes on the people because they started spending more on their army.
4. Ashoka was busy in spreading his religion all over the world. So he could not pay attention to the security of North-Western boundary routes.

2. Answer the following questions in about 100 words :

- Ans.** (a) Ashoka's dharma did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice. He felt just as a father tries to teach his children, he had a duty to instruct his subjects.
People in the empire followed different religions, and his sometimes led to conflict. Animals were sacrificed. Slaves and servants were ill treated. Besides there were quarrels in families and amongst neighbours. Ashoka felt it was his duty to solve this problem. So he appointed officials known as the Dharma-Mahamatta who went from place to place teaching people about dharma.
(b) Description of administration of Mauryan empire : As the empire was so large, different parts were ruled differently. The area around Pataliputra was under the direct control of the emperor. The officials were appointed to collect taxes.
There were other areas or provinces. Each of these was ruled from a provincial capital.

Mauryas tried to control roads and rivers which were important for transport and to collect what over resources were available as tax and tribute.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Most of the inscriptions of Ashoka are in **Prakrit** language and **Brahmi** script.
(b) Battle of **Kalinga** changed the life of Ashoka.
(c) Ashoka appointed **Dharma Mahamatt** to give knowledge of the Dharma.
(d) Ashoka sent his son **Mahendra** and daughter to preach the religion of the Buddha.

4. Write

- Ans.** (a) **Pataliputra** : It was the capital of Maurya empire.
(b) **Ujjain** : Ujjain lay on the route from North to South India. Merchants, officials and craftsmen probably lived in this city.
(c) **Takshilla** : It was the gate way of the North-West including central Asia.

PROJECT WORK

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9

The Village and Town Life During Mauryan and Post Mauryan Period

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) Iron tools were useful for clearing forests and for agriculture.
(b) Crop production is more from the development of irrigation.
(c) There were at least three different kinds of people living in most villages in the southern and Northern parts of the subcontinents. Landowners, ordinary ploughmen and landless labourers. In the Tamil region, large land owners were known as vellalar, ordinary plough-men were known as uzhavar and landless labourers were known as kadaiyiar and adimai. In the Northern part of the country the village headman was known as the grame bhojaka.
(d) Jatakas are the main sources which give information about life in earliest cities.
(e) Ivory, agate, carnelian, cotton, silk and perfumes were exported and wine, copper, tin, clothes, gold and silver coins were imported.

2. Answer the following questions in about 100 words :

- Ans.** (a) **Village life of earlier time** : There were at least three different kinds of people living in most villages in southern and Northern parts of the subcontinents : Landowner, ordinary ploughmen and landless labourers. In southern region. Large land owners were known as vellalar, ordinary plough-men were known as uzhavar and landless labourers were known as kadaiyiar and adimai. The men from the same family held the positions for generations. Generally land owner of the village held this post. He had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land.
(b) One of the most detailed accounts that has been written by an unknown Greek sailor is about Bharuch (Presently Gujarat).
"The Gulf is very narrow at Barygaza and very hard to navigate for those coming from the sea. Ships had to be steered in by skilful and experienced local fishermen who were employed by the king. Imports in the Barygaza were wine, copper, tin, clothes, gold and silver coins. Exports from the town included plumb from the Himalayas, ivory, agate, carnelian, cotton, silk and perfumes. Special gifts were brought by merchant for the king. These included vessels of silver singing boys,

beautiful women fine wines and fine clothes.

This description tell us that merchants of several countries came to India. Many cities mainly sea ports were main centre of trading.

- (c) Mathura (presently U.P.) was a famous city. Around 2,500 years ago. Mathura became the second capital of the Vurshanas. Mathura had been an important settlement for more than 2500 years. This was because it was located at the cross-roads of two major routes of travel. One route was from the north-West to the East and from North to South. There were fortifications around the city. There were many temples. Farmers and herders from adjoining areas provided food for people in the city. Here craft-persons made very beautiful status. This was famous as a religious centre. Here were Budda Vihara and Jain temple. This is an important centre for worship of Shri Krishna.

Several inscriptions on surfaces and stone have been found in Mathura.

- (d) Arikamedu (In Pondicherry) was more than just a port in South-East Asia. Our knowledge about Arikamedu is derived mainly from archaeological remains. A massive brick structure which might have been a warehouse is found. Other finds include pottery from the mediterranean region, in which they contained liquids as oil and wine. Here stamped red-glazed fine pottery as arritine has been found. This was made by pressing wet clay into a stamped mould. Roman lamps, glassware and gems had also been found at the site. Small tanks have been found that were probably used to dye cloth. There is plenty of evidence for the making of beads from semi-precious stones and glass.
- (e) In this period crafts were very developed. We also have archaeologist's evidence for crafts that they made extremely fine pottery. These pottery were known as Northern Black polished ware because it was generally found in the Northern part of the subcontinents. Production of cloth was very important. Varansi in North and Madurai in West were their important centres.

Many craft-persons and merchants now formed associations known as **Shrenis**. These **Shrenis** of craft-persons provided training, procured raw material and distributed the finished product.

3. Fill in blanks :

- Ans. (a) **Jatak** stories give many information about the life of that time.
(b) In Tamil, large land owners were known as **Vellalar**.
(c) Generally, the land of Gram-Bhojakas was cultivated by the **hired workers**.
(d) In Tamil ploughmen were known as **uzhavar**.
(e) We get example of things exchange in **Bharuch**.

4. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (iii) (d) (iii)

PROJECT WORK

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10

Traders, Pilgrims and Some Important Kingdoms of Ancient India

1. Answer the following questions in brief :

- Ans. (a) India was an important country for trading in earlier times. Many foreign merchants came to India by sea route and did business with India merchants.
(b) Puhar was situated on the east coast. Swift, prancing horses by sea in ships, bales of black paper in corts, gems and gold were carried through this port.

- (c) Trading and Tax were the source of income of the kings of South.
- (d) Around 200 years later a dynasty known as Satvahana became powerful in Western India. The most important ruler of the Satvahanas was gautami Putra Shri Satakarni. Satvahana rulers were known as lords of the Dakshinapatha. Shri Satakarni sent his army to the Eastern, Western and Southern coasts because he wanted to control these prosperous coastal areas.
- (e) The ruler who controlled the Silk Route were the most famous Kushanas. They ruled over central Asia and North-West India around 2000 years ago. The Kushanas were amongst the earliest rulers of the subcontinent to issue gold coins. These were used by traders along the silk route. The business of silk was in China Across the sea.

2. Answer the following questions in about 100 words :

- Ans.**
- (a) In ancient times, a very famous trading route was there, known as Silk route. Techniques of making silk were first invented in China around 7000 years ago. People from China who went to distant lands on foot, horseback, and on camels, carried silk with them. The paths, they followed came to be known as the Silk Route. Sometimes, Chinese rulers sent gifts of silk to rulers in Iran and West Asia.
 - (b) A new form of Buddhism, known as Mahayana Buddhism, now developed. This had two distinct features :
 1. The Buddha's presence was shown in sculpture earlier, it was shown in sculpture by using signs. For instance his attainment of enlightenment was shown in sculpture by using signs. For instance his attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculptures of the peepal tree. Look at the tree and the empty seat below it. Sculptors carved this to indicate that the Buddha has attained enlightenment while meditating under the tree.
 2. The second change was a belief in Bodhisattvas. Now they could not live in complete isolation, they remained in the world to teach other people. The worship of bodhisattvas became very popular and spread throughout other countries.
 - (c) Pilgrims often travelled to India with traders. The best known of these are the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims. Fa-hien, Hiuen Tsang and It-sing. They came to visit places associated with the life of the Buddha as well as famous monasteries. Each of these pilgrims wrote about the dangers they encountered on their travels. They wrote of the monasteries that they visited and books they carried back with them.
 - (d) Special respect had been given to deities. So these images of deities placed within special homes. places described as temples. This is why the development of sculpture, poetry and architecture became the beginning of Bhakti.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- (a) **Peper** was named as black gold in Roman empire ?
 - (b) Sailors took advantage of the **monsoon** winds to cross the seas more quickly.
 - (c) The capital of Pandayas was **Kaveri Pattinam**.
 - (d) **Satvahan** rulers were called the owners of South path.
 - (e) Main port of Cholas was **Kaveri Pattinam**.
 - (f) In Tamil language, Cholas, Cheras and Pandayas were known as **three Chiefs**.
 - (g) The idea of Bhakti is present in the **Bhagwad Gita** a sacred book of the Hindus.
 - (h) **Nalanda** was the main centre to gain knowledge of Buddhism.
 - (i) The writer of **Buddhacharita** was **Ashavaghosha**.
 - (j) The best known of the rulers who controlled the Silk Route were **Kushanas**.

PROJECT WORK

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11

Some Other Ancient Famous Empires and Kingdoms

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) In **Prashasti**, Samudragupta was described as a warrior, as a king who won victories in battles and the best of poets. He is also described as equal to Gods.
- (b) Harishena Kalidas and Aryabhatta were the great scholars who lived in the Samudragupta.
- (c) We know about Harsha by his biography *Harshacharita*.
- (d) Although he was successful in the East and conquered both Magadha and Bengal, he was not as successful elsewhere because he tried to cross the Narmada to march into Deccan, but was stopped by a ruler belonging to the Chalukya dynasty, Pulakeshin II.
- (e) The kingdom of the Pallavas spread from the region around their capital, Kanchipuram, to the Kaveri delta, while that of the Chalukyas was between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra. Aihole was the capital of the Chalukyas.

2. Answer the following questions in about 100 words :

- Ans.** (a) Samudragupta was the most powerful and capable ruler of Guptas. We know about Samudragupta from an inscription known as 'Prashasti' written by his court poet 'Harishena'. Samudragupta ruled Indian sub-continent directly or indirectly. We know about Samudragupta from coins. His court was full of scholars Kalidas the poet and Aryabhatta the astronomer were in his court.
- (b) Harsha was not the eldest son of his father but became king of Thanesar after both his father and elder brother died. His brother in law was the ruler of Kanauj when he was killed by the ruler of Bengal. He took over the kingdom of Kanauj. He made Kanauj his capital. He was successful in East. He conquered both Magadha and Bengal.
- (c) Main features of administration of this period were :
1. As in the case of earlier kings, land revenue remained important for these rulers.
 2. Some important administrative posts were now hereditary, this means that sons succeeded fathers to these posts. For example- the poet Harishena was **mahadanda-nayaka**, or chief judicial officer, like his father.
 3. Sometimes, one person held many offices. For instance, besides being a **mahadanda-nayaka**, Harishena was a **kumar amatya** meaning an important minister and **sandhi-vigrahika** meaning a minister of war and peace.
 4. Besides, these important men probably had a say in local administration. These included the **nagara-shreshthi** or chief banker or merchant caravan, the **prathama kulika** or the chief craftsman, and the head of the Kayasthas or scribes.
- (d) The inscriptions of the Pallavas mention a number of local assemblies. These were Sabha. These assemblies functioned through sub-committees, which looked after irrigation, agricultural operations, making roads, local temples, etc. In areas where the land owners were not Brahmins, there was a village assembly named **Ur**. Assemblies of merchants were called **Nagaram**. These assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants. Many of these local assemblies continued to function for centuries.
- (e) We can catch an occasional glimpse of the lives of ordinary people from plays, and other accounts. Kalidas' most famous play **Abhigyan Shakuntalam** is the story of love between a king named Dushyanta and a young woman named Shakuntala. We find an interesting description of the plight of a poor fisherman in this play. The Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien notices the plight of those who were treated as untouchables by the high and the mighty. They were expected to live on the outskirts of the city. He writes-"If such a man enters a town or a market place, he strikes a piece of wood, in touching him or brushing against him. Villagers had to provide hospitality along the way. They came with gifts of carts and provided fodder for the animals. The army left a trail of destruction behind. Elephants often trampled down the huts of

villagers. The oxen seeing to the caravan of merchants run away, scared by the tumult.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) **Chandragupta II** was known as Vikramadita.
(b) After defeating nine rulers of **Aryavatta** Samudragupta made them a part of his empire.
(c) **Harishen** was the court poet of Samudragupta.
(d) It is shown on the coins of Samudragupta beating on the **Veena**.
(e) Samudragupta's mother Kumar Devi belonged to **Lichchavi Gena**.
(f) **Prabhakarvardhama** was the first ruler of Vardhana rajvansha.
(g) Harsha made his capital to **Kanauj**.
(h) The capital of Pallavas was **Kanchipuram**.
(i) The capital of Chalukyas was **Aihole**.

4. Tick (3) the correct answers.

- Ans.** (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (iii) (d) (iii)

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12 Ancient Monuments and Literatures

1. Answer the following questions in brief :

- Ans.** (a) The iron pillar is at Mehrauli in Delhi. Its quality is that it has not rusted in all these years.
(b) The bodily remains (such as teeth, bone or ashes) of the Buddha or things they used such as precious stones and coins were placed in relic casket of stupa.
(c) The most important part of the temples was the room known as the garbhagriha because of chief deity were placed there. Here that priests performed religious rituals and devotees offered worship to the deity. A tower known as the Shikharas, was built on top of the **garbhagriha**. Most temples had a space known as the Mandapa where people could assemble.
(d) The temples of Mahabalipuram called monolithic temples because they were carved out of a single piece of stones.

2. Answer the following questions in about 100 words?

- Ans.** (a) The word stupa means a mound. There are several kinds of **stupas**. There is a small box placed in all **stupas**. This may contain bodily remains (such as teeth, bone or ashes) of the Buddha or things they used, such as precious stones and coins. This box is known as a relic casket. Earlier **stupas** were on the top of mud which was made on relic casket. Later, a layer of mud brick on baked brick was added on top. And then, the dome like structure was sometimes covered with carved stone slabs. These **Stupas** were built over several centuries. While the brick mound probably dated to the time of Ashoka, the railings and gateways were added during the time of later rulers.
(b) Some of the earliest Hindu temples where various deities were worshiped in these shrines, as Vishnu, Shiva and Durga.
The most important part of the temples was the room known as the garbhagriha where the images of chief deity were placed. Most temples had a space known as the mandapa where people could assemble.
Monolithic temples at Mahabalipuram were carved out of single piece of stone.
Durga temple at Aihole built about 1400 years ago.

- (c) Aryabhatta lived in the court of Samudragupta. Aryabhatta wrote a book named **Aryabhattachiyam**. He stated that day and night are caused by the rotation of the Earth on its axis. He developed a scientific explanation for eclipses as well. He also found a way of calculating the circumference of a circle. He is known today as a great mathematician.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Stories about deities are found in **Puranas**.
(b) **Valmiki** is recognised as the author of the Sanskrit **Ramayana**.
(c) Stories of the **Mahabharatha** have been compiled by Ved Vyas.
(d) Meghadutam was composed by **Kalidas**.
(e) The capital of Purus was **Hastinapur**.
(f) **Aryabhata** mathematicians invented a new special symbol of zero.

PROJECT WORK

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UNIT-3 : Social and Political Life

1

Unity in Diversity

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) The mountains, plateaus and plains originated by the nature and various weather of summer, winter and rain are natural of diversities in India.
(b) In India, there are social diversities such as diversities in tradition, customs, religious and different languages.
(c) The people of various areas came to contact with the people of India, and our culture became a mix culture.
(d) When British ruled all over India, Women and men from different cultural, religious and regional backgrounds came together to oppose them.
(e) A song was sung after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar by the Indian people in drama academy (IPTA), in which there is a very painful description of Jallianwala Bagh massacre. A British general opened fire on a large group of unarmed peaceful people who were doing assembly. Many people were killed and wounded. This song was sung to honour the memory of those brave people.
(f) Ladakh is in Jammu Kashmir and Kerala situated on sea coast in South-West of India, They are very different in clothing and eating habits and there is difference in the business of the people of both areas.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) India is recognised as unit in **diversity**.
(b) **Hindi** is announced as national language in our country.
(c) It is necessary to **accept** the study of Hindi in all areas.
(d) The writer of 'The Discovery of India' was **Pt Jawaharlal Nehru**.
(e) Spices are more produced in **Kerala**.

3. Tick (3) for the correct answer and (7) for the wrong answer :

- Ans.** (a) 3 (b) 3 (c) 3 (d) 7 (e) 3 (f) 3

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2

Social Diversity and Discrimination

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) Sometimes we avoid the people of other traditions which differ from us. We believe that the language we speak, the food we eat, the religion we practise and the cloth we wear, are good and better than others. Because of this a social discrimination develops.
- (b) When we see a special behaviour in some people lived in the society then we make a separate feeling for his society, his nation and his religion, which is stereotype.
- (c) In our society, **Dalits** are putting down because of caste discrimination and denies them with equal rights in society.
- (d) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, one of the great leaders of India, shared his first experience of caste based discrimination, which took place in 1901, He was then only nine years old. He described very lively how the people of lower caste suffered because of unsociability. He was told that he was born into Mahar caste which was considered untouchable.
- (e) Girls are burdened for their parents. This stereotype effect the life of a daughter in a way that she can not get proper education. She can not do job. She can not do the same work which the boys can do etc.

2. In the following lines, which line shows equality and which shows inequality.

- Ans.** (a) All people should have gained entry into temples **equality**.
- (b) To give importance to high class in jobs **equality**.
- (c) Teased to any disabled child in the class **inequality**.
- (d) Keeping women away from education **inequality**.
- (e) Granting the women permission for only household work **inequality**.
- (f) Removal of Zamindari system **equality**.
- (g) To give admission to the children of all religion and caste in any school **equality**.
- (h) Ladies can take part in politics **equality**.
- (i) Say criminal to the people of any society **inequality**.
- (j) To raise the status of dalits the special profits are provided by the government **equality**.

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3

Government and Its Functions

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) India has been divided into 28 states and 7 union territories according to the administrative point.
- (b) Main features of the government are as follows :
1. The government makes laws and this is the only way the country or state government can function. Everyone has to follow these laws. The court punishes the people who work against the law and the police take care of the law.
 2. Government collects tax from the people and spends this money to build roads, open schools, to build hospitals and to work for welfare of the people. The government also takes action on running

postal, railway services and air services. The government earns from these. The government is responsible for electricity, pure water arrangements and irrigation arrangements and also earns from these.

3. The government is responsible of protecting the boundaries of the country and for this the government spends money to keep the army.
 4. When there are natural disasters it is the government that mainly organises aid for the affected people.
 5. The government manages the basic rights for the people. If any government officer or people do not follow these rights then you can complain against them in the court.
- (c) Taxes applied on running postal, railway services, air services, house, income etc. are the sources of income of the government.
- (d) In democracy lie people elect their leaders to run the government. Once elected these people form the government. In democracy, the leaders elected by the people have to remember that they do not make their policy against the people. In democracy the government has to explain their policies and actions.
- (e) On monarchy, lie king or queen has the power to make decisions and run the government. The king many have a small group of people to discuss matters. Unlike in democracy, kinds and queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take.

2. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. (a) (ii) (b) (iv) (c) (iii)

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4

Main Features of Democratic Government

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) The black people were ill treated earlier in South Africa.
- (b) The African National Congress and its known leader Nelson Mandela fought the apartheid system for several years. Finally, they succeeded and in 1994 South Africa became a democratic county in which people of all races were considered equal.
- (c) Newspapers, magazines and TV play a role in discussing government issues and responsibilities.
- (d) Success of democracy depends on this that people should be alert and interested.
- (e) Democratic government tries to resolve various conflicts very peacefully.
- (f) The government makes laws for equality and justice in democracy.
- (g) People participate by taking an interest in the working of the government and by criticising it when required, when a particular government increases the money in petrol, diesel, kerosin, electricity, water and food items. People express their disapproval very sharply. They take out rallies and also organise a signature campaign.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) It should be allowed to vote for every **adult** in democracy.
- (b) Democratic government was established by the struggle of **Nelson Mandela** in South Africa.
- (c) Water of **cauveri** river leads conflict between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- (d) Krishnasagar dam is in **Karnataka** state.
- (e) Mattur dam is in **Tamil Nadu** state.
- (f) Krishnasagar dam is useful for **irration** country.

- (g) Mattur dam is used for irrigation in the delta region of **Tamil** state.
 (h) For the success of democracy people should be **alert**.

3. **Tick (3) the correct answer and (7) the wrong answer :**

Ans. (a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 3 (d) 7 (e) 3 (f) 7

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5

Panchayati Raj and Village Administration

1. **Answer the following questions briefly :**

Ans. (a) The works of Gram Panchayat are following :

1. The construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainage, school buildings and other common property resources.
2. Levying and collecting local tax.
3. Executing government schemes related to generating employment in the village.
4. To keep the details of death and birth.
5. Preservation of graveyards and burning ghats.
6. Preservation of grazing land of animals.

(b) Panchayat Samiti is formed by combining many Gram Panchayats. Main functions of the Panchayat Samiti are following

1. To help of farmers for increasing agricultural production as provide chemicals, manures and improved seeds.
2. Citizens' facilities as supply of water and electricity, construction of roads, and other work.
3. To start various government programmes for the development of Block.
4. To obtain grants from the government for various programmes to develop the Gram Panchayat.

(c) Zila Parishad is formed by combining all the district panchayats.

Functions of Zila Parishad : Main functions of Zila Parishad are following :

1. Supervises over the description of Budget of Block Samiti.
2. Helps in the work of Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti.
3. Prepares plans for the development and supervise them.
4. Informs the work of Samities and Panchayats to the State Government.
5. Prepares plans for the development in rural areas of district.

(d) The Patwari usually has several ways of measuring agricultural fields. He is also responsible for organising the collecting of land revenue from the farmers and providing information to the government about the crops grown in this area. This is done from the records that are kept.

(e) Main sources of income of Gram Panchayats are:

1. Collection of taxes on houses and market places, etc.
2. Grants by the Government scheme received through various departments of the government through the Janpad and Zila Panchayat.
3. Donations for community works, etc.

2. **Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. (a) All **billage** persons of Gram, who have the right to **vote**, are the members of Gram Sabha.
 (b) The President of Gram Panchayat is know as **Panch**.

- (c) **Patwari** keep agricultural land records of the village.
 (d) In the new laws can get an equal share in the land. sons, daughters and their mother.

3. **Tick (3) the corrects answer and tick (7) the wrong answer :**

Ans. (a) 3 (b) 3 (c) 7 (d) 3 (e) 3

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6

Town Administration

1. **Answer the following questions briefly :**

- Ans. (a) There are municipality corporations in the cities of high population. These members are called councillors. These councillors are elected by the people of city whose names are mentioned in the voter list.
- (b) Main function of municipality is to construct and maintain good and wide roads and streets to repair the roads time to time, to construction public urinals and latrine at busy centres, to look after parks. Steps are also taken for proper education for children.
- (c) Sources of Income of Municipality :
1. A very large amount of this money comes from the taxes paid by the people. A tax is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government provides.
 2. People who own homes have to pay property tax as well as taxes for water and other services.
 3. If you own a hotel or shop then you have to pay tax for this as well.
 4. There is a toll tax on the turn when we enter a city or go out from the city.
 5. Properties of municipality are also source of income.
 6. Entertainment tax is also a source of income.
- (d) Water supply, garbage collection street lighting, wrong use of parks, and electricity facility are the main problems of the cities.
- (e) The state government keeps some sort of control over the working of the municipality. The permission of the state government is quite essential for levying any new tax. While they are given grants by the Government, their accounts are regularly checked by the state officials.

2. **Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans. (a) The members of a municipal corporation are called **councillors**.
- (b) The president of a municipality is called **major**.
- (c) City is divided into various **wards** for councillor election.
- (d) Some hard decisions have been taken by the groups of **councillors** to influence the whole citizens.
- (e) Some councillors make **committees** together, which take decision on various topic after discussions.

3. **Tick (3) the corrects answer and tick (7) the wrong answer :**

Ans. (a) 7 (b) 3 (c) 7 (d) 7 (e) 7

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7

Livelihood of Village and Town People

1. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Ans.** (a) Agricultural Labourers work as temporary labourers on the land of field owners in the villages.
- (b) In village regions people do many kinds of work for their livelihood. Some people have to do farming, some have to collect woods and other products from the forests. Some people earn a living from tamed sheep & goats.
- (c) In a casual job there is not a fixed working place.
- (d) Sometimes farmers need to borrow money from money lenders to purchase basic things like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. If the crops get ruined then he is unable to pay back his loans. And, to survive they may even have to borrow more money. This is when they are caught in debt.
- (e) In the morning most fishermen catch fishes. These people keep some fishes for their food and the rest are sold.
- Sometimes storm comes in the sea and fishermen are unable to catch fishes. Last year because of Tsunami many fishermen were in loss.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Main occupation of the people is fishing who live close to the **sea**.
- (d) **Rice** is a main crop in Tamil Nadu.
- (c) **Wheat** is the main food crop of Uttar Pradesh.
- (d) In hilly areas they do farming by making **stairs fields**.
- (e) While government workers retire they will get **pension**.

3. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** (a) Agricultural labourers are permanent/³**temporary**.
- (b) ³**Tamil Nadu**/Uttar Pradesh is close to the sea coast.
- (c) Many labourers are busy in construction in villages/³**cities**.
- (d) People of the ³**villages**/cities are mostly related to agricultural business.
- (e) Small farmers/³**big farmers** sell a large part of their crops in the market.

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NOTES

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