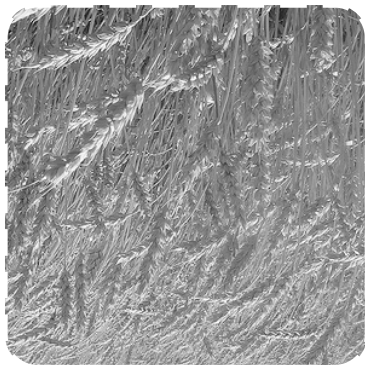


Help Kit

7

# Social Science



# 1

## Components of Environment

### A. Answer the following questions in brief :

- Ans.**
1. Environment literally means the surroundings of an organism, an object or a community. Whatever we see around us, is our environment. Environment varies from place to place.
  2. Environment can be classified into four major spheres-lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere.
  3. Oceans are very useful for us :
    1. Oceans provide abundant water vapour to the atmosphere which results in rains on the Earth, which is essential for all types of living. It is said, water is life.
    2. Oceans provide us food in the form of fish and other product.
    3. Oceans provide us mineral and gases.
    4. Water has a moderating influence on the climate of coastal areas.
  5. In oceans, various types of things are brought from one place to another by the ships, from which international trading can be possible.
  4. Lithosphere is very important for us because it gives us land to settle and soil for plants to grow. It gives us various minerals.
  5. Most of human activities damage the environment. With the misuse of the resources as cutting of forests, grazing lands and farms, people damage the environment. We should save our environment because if we do not do so, we cannot rectify this damage. Its results will be horrible.
  6. Humans are one of the important parts of the biosphere. Being a product of their environment, humans are capable of influencing and changing their environment through their activities.

### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Lithosphere is a layer of the Earth, which consists of **rock materials**.
  2. The average thickness of lithosphere is about **100 km**.
  3. We get various minerals from **litho** sphere mainly.
  4. More than **70%** of the Earth's surface is covered with water.
  5. **Atmosphere** is extremely dynamic in nature.

### C. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (iii) Blue planet | 2. (ii) Biosphere |
|----------------------|-------------------|

### PROJECT WORK

- Ans.**
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Do it yourself. | 2. Do it yourself. |
|--------------------|--------------------|

### FOR FUN

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 2

## Changing Face of the Earth : Activities

### A. Answer the following questions in brief :

- Ans.**
1. Weathering, erosion and deposition, earthquake, volcano etc. are the processes which modify the Earth's surface.

2. Various factors contribute to the rate of weathering and erosion. These activities are effected by the following factors :
  1. Climate (temperature and rainfall)
  2. Vegetation cover
  3. Change in land use
  4. Types of soil
  5. Slope of the land.
3. Running water is one of the most effective agents of denudation. Rocks wear away and move at a high speed due to running water. Originating in mountains on hilly areas the rivers flow over the plains and then reach the sea. Due to steep slopes in the mountains or hilly areas the rivers flow down rapidly with enormous force and the process of denudation takes place fast.
4. When a glacier moves it works like a bulldozer and it erodes the landscape and exposes the solid rocks below.
5. Wind is a significant agent of denudation. It moves small particles of rocks. In desert regions, where vegetation is less, wind becomes a major agent of denudation. The wind deposits the material carried by it in mounds on ridges of sand. This is called sand-dunes. You can see these sand-dunes in desert regions.
6. The waves flank the coastal areas and reduce them into small pieces. As a result, the small pieces of rocks get deposited along the coast or get carried down to the sea-floor.
7. Besides the agents of denudation, human activities play a role in changing the land surfaces. Sometimes humans alter land forms unknowingly. As a result, events that follow are undesirable. For instance, creating large dams or conducting nuclear tests are such activities of humans which have created great havocs. Humans cut down forests for houses and cultivation and destroy grazing lands. Roads for transport, railway lines, making valleys are some of the activities from which humans are changing the surface of the Earth.
8. The surface of the Earth is covered by a layer of loose material called soil. The formation of soil is a very slow process. When the rock is exposed to air and water, the process of soil-formation starts. Large pieces of rocks are weathered. The weathered materials, which are removed by wind or water from their place of origin, are deposited in some other places. These soils are called transported soils. Conversely, the materials which are transformed into soil in their place of origin are called residual soils. The rocks from which soils develop are called the parent rocks. In course of time, soil forming process starts and weathering continues. Slowly, layers of soil, called horizons, begin to develop.

**B. Match the following columns :**

	Column A		Column B
Ans.	1. Running water	→	(a) Humus
	2. Wind	→	(b) Dam
	3. Soil	→	(c) Delta
	4. Human process	→	(d) Sand dunes
	5. Particles of living beings	→	(e) Parent rock

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.
1. **Black** soil is very fertile for the cultivation of cotton.
  2. **Alluvial** soil found in the valleys of the rivers.
  3. The continental glaciers are found in the **continents** areas.
  4. Iron particles are present more in **Red** soil.
  5. **Alluvial** soil is very fertile for agriculture.
  6. Ganga Brahmaputra Delta is known as **Sundar Van Delta**.
  7. When glacier moves, it works like a **bulldozer**.
  8. By constructing dam over the rivers, we can control the **flood**.

**D. Tick (3) the correct answer :**

- Ans.
1. Erosion takes place **more**/less in rainfall areas.
  2. Changes which take place over the surface of the Earth are due to **external**/internal processes.
  3. Alluvial/**black** soil is known as region soil.
  4. The process of erosion takes place more in plains/**mountain** areas by the river.
  5. Laterite soil is found in less/**more** rainfall areas.

6. We can control soil erosion by cutting the forests/**planting** the trees.
7. The main cause of soil erosion is scientific/**unscientific** farming.
8. Alluvial soil/**black** soil is found in the Deccan lava region.

#### PROJECT WORK

Ans. 1. Do it yourself.

2. Do it yourself.

#### FOR FUN

Ans. Do it yourself.

# 3

## Surface of the Earth and Internal Structure

### A. Answer the following questions in brief :

- Ans. 1. The height and depth of the Earth's surface is known as relief. It is measured from a sea level. Climate changes due to these reliefs. As we go upwards temperature becomes less and density of air also becomes less. If other features like latitude and distance from the sea are same, temperature becomes less than  $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the height of every 100 m.
2. Most of our knowledge about the interior of the Earth is based on indirect sources. One of the most important sources is the behaviour of seismic or earthquake waves. These waves originate from the focus of the earthquakes. They travel towards the surface of the Earth in different directions. These waves travel at different speeds. These speeds depend on the nature of material they pass through. Seismic waves are of two types : the primary or 'P' waves and the secondary or 'S' waves.
3. The innermost part of the Earth is called 'core'. It has a radius of 3,470 km. It can be classified into two parts : the outer core and the inner core. It is made up of metals such as nickel and iron.
4. Igneous rocks from when molten material named magma cools and solidifies in a form of lava. Igneous means : to come out from the fire. Process of the cooling may be beneath the surface and over the surface.
5. When the igneous rocks are formed, they get exposed to the processes of weathering and erosion by the agents of denudation like that of running water, glaciers, wind, and waves. Among these the chief agent of erosion is the running water. Flowing rivers carry numerous pieces of rocks. Minerals also dissolve in water. Such rock pieces and dissolved minerals are known as river load. The river deposits the river load in its bed along its valleys. These are known as sediments. These sediments get deposited in layers. They cement together because of their own pressure and as a result, they become rocks. These layers of rocks are known as sedimentary rocks.
6. Igneous and sedimentary rocks change their appearance and minerals composition due to the extreme heat and pressure. The process of their change is known as metamorphism. The rocks formed by this process are called metamorphic rocks. Examples of metamorphic rocks are Gneiss, pure marble. Granite is an igneous rock and marble is a sedimentary rock.
7. Here, it is important to know that like the igneous and sedimentary rocks, metamorphic rocks are subject to change due to weathering and erosion and they produce sedimentary rocks. This is called rock cycle.
8. Sedimentary rocks may contain animals and plants and their remains which get trapped in the layers. These are called fossils. Some of them are of organic origin such as coal, oil and natural gases are known as fossil fuel. These are found beneath the surface.
- The fuels have profound impact on our environment, which is a subject of world-wide tension.

### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. With the extra use of fossil fuels our **environment** is effected.
2. Total area of Pacific ocean is about **16** crore square km.

3. A good example of volcanic mountain is the **Eujiyama** in Japan.
4. Generally, **igneous** rocks are known as primary rocks.
5. In the continents, the crust part is on an average **35 km** thick.
6. Mantle extends up to **3,900 km.** in depth.
7. The uppermost layer of the Earth is known as **crust**.
8. Crust of the Earth is made up of **seven** very big plates and many small plates.

**C. Match the columns :**

**Ans.**

**Column A**

1. Granite and Grabo
2. Basalt and Rayolite
3. Sandstone, shell, gravel, conglomerate
4. Kneiss and marble

**Column B**

- (a) Metamorphic rocks
- (b) Sedimentary rocks
- (c) Extrusive igneous rocks
- (d) Intrusive igneous rocks

**PROJECT WORK**

**Ans.** 1. Do it yourself.

2. Do it yourself.

3. Do it yourself.

**FOR FUN**

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 4

## Atmosphere

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

- Ans.**
1. Air, in which we breathe, is a mixture of many gases. The proportion of these gases in the atmosphere varies from place to place, but the main three gases of the air are nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide. Besides these, dust particles and water vapour are also present in the air.
  2. Troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere and it is very near to the Earth. It is that layer, where we live. All the weather phenomena take place in this layer of the atmosphere because of the presence of dust particles and water-vapour. Its extended average is 11 km, but its height is thick at the equator than the poles.
  3. Above the mesosphere is exosphere, where air is very less. A layer from the upper part of mesosphere to a very large part of thermosphere is called ionosphere. Here particles of dust are electrically charged and called ions. Ions help in the reflection of radio waves. This layer enables us to send radio waves to different places.
  4. Above the stratosphere is mesosphere. Ozone is a special form of oxygen, which is found in troposphere and atmosphere. Presence of this ozone gas is very important in atmosphere, because it absorbs ultraviolet rays of the Sun and impedes it to reach the Earth. It would be dangerous for our life if the ultraviolet rays were to reach in full length to Earth.
  5. Owing to the difference in air pressure, air moves. Movement of the air is called wind. Where temperature is high, air gets heated up and rises up in areas. Because of low-pressure in these areas, it becomes an area of without air. But in the atmosphere where there is less air, air in from the surroundings gets cooled and the air high pressure areas blows towards low pressure areas. As a result monsoon winds move from sea to land in rainy season in India and most of the areas of India get rain which is very useful for agriculture.
  6. When the warm and moist air rises up and reaches the upper part of the atmosphere where temperature is low, the water vapour of atmosphere gets converted into drops of water due to condensation. So tiny droplets of water and ice crystals are formed and they float in the air. They join together to form clouds. As they become too heavy to float they come down as rainfall or snowfall. The presence of water vapour in the air is known as humidity.



7. Weather is the day to day condition of the atmosphere.  
Its elements are : Temperature, humidity and clouds. Climate is defined as the average weather over a long period of time. We can know about the weather conditions through newspapers, radio and television broadcasting. Weather scientists do broadcasting about the weather. Weather report is very important for us. Weather report tells us about the time of sun-rise and sun-set.
8. Today you hear, the people who talk about air pollution. Millions of tones of substances add to the atmosphere every year which are not natural components of the air. These are called air-pollutant. These are of two types :
  1. Gaseous pollutants
  2. Solid pollutants
1. **Gaseous Pollutants** : Exhaust of the automobiles is a gaseous pollutant. In areas of heavy traffic, carbon-mono-oxide is added into the air, which is very poisonous. Smog is a combination of natural fog and smoke. It causes serious health problems. Another effect of air pollution is the low level of ozone, which is caused by the heavy traffic and industries. They are major pollutants in summer. Especially in big cities and industrial areas where a very large number of people live and work.
2. **Solid Pollutants** : Dust and bacteria are solid pollutants. Volcanoes are the most important sources of dust pollution in the cities. Human activities add a large amount of particles of carbon and other solid pollutants by the smoke of burning fuels. Through various operations, industries release solid pollutants into the air on a large scale. One of the dangerous forms of solid pollutants is asbestos.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. By volume, nitrogen occupies **78** per cent of the air.
  2. Plants give us **oxygen**.
  3. Presence of water in air is called **humidity**.
  4. Troposphere extends up to average **11** km.
  5. India gets mostly rain by **monsoon** winds.
  6. The areas, which separate the stratosphere from troposphere is known as **tropopause**.
  7. Present water, in the form of water vapour, changes into tiny droplets of water and ice-crystals due to the process of **condensation**.
  8. Dust and bacterias are the **solid** pollutants.

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

- Ans.**
- |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. 3 | 2. 7 | 3. 3 | 4. 3 | 5. 7 | 6. 7 | 7. 3 | 8. 3 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

**PROJECT WORK**

- Ans.**
- |                    |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Do it yourself. | 2. Do it yourself. | 3. Do it yourself. |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

**FOR FUN**

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 5

## Hydrosphere

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

- Ans.**
1. Ocean water moves into the air in terms of water vapour. Then it may rain on the land and over the seas. Through rivers, the rain water again goes back to the seas. This is called water cycle.
  2. There is a water balance on our Earth. As Sun rays fall on the oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds water, the process of evaporation takes place. Plants take water from soil by roots and release water vapour into the air through leaves. This release of water vapour from the leaves of the plants is known as transpiration. In some areas ice melts during spring season and in rainy season due to heavy rainfall may add extra water. This extra water disturbs the balance of water. However, evaporation often increases in summer, this makes the weather dry.
  3. We can control the ways we use the water to save water. Big cities and industries use huge quantity of water, however, this returns to rivers and oceans as a waste water. It contains harmful substances. We cannot increase the amount of water because this is limited and cannot fulfil the need of the increasing

We can conserve water by decreasing the water pollution and by judiciously using water. To control the flood is a remedy of water conservation. Now the technique of collecting the rain water has been developed. We can again use the polluted water through filtration process. As a result, we should not throw garbage and waste of industries into the water sources.

- B. Fill in the blanks :**

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

## PROJECT WORK

## FOR FUN

6 Biosphere

## 6 Biosphere

**Ans.**

1. The life bearing layer around our Earth is called biosphere. The biosphere includes parts of the atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere. Although our Earth is very large and there are many landforms on its surface, on this planet life is found in a very thin layer around the Earth. It is a part of the surface of the Earth where animals and plants are found. Living beings are found on the surface and near the bottom of the water and lower part of the atmosphere. Biosphere is a very thin layer around our earth.
2. Biodiversity : Man is a very important part of the biosphere. Besides man, animals, worms and other vegetation are also found in biosphere. We can simply divide biosphere in : the plant kingdom and the animal kingdom. It is very different to tell the total number of these species because there may be more species perhaps not found or named. The relatively large species such as animals, birds and plants are easier to count. But there may be many more in the soil, in the seas, in the forests or in swamps.
3. Green plants make their own food. They prepare their own food by photosynthesis utilising energy from the Sun but animals can't make their own food. They depend on plants and other animals for their food. Some animals eat plants are called herbivores. Others eat these herbivores. They are called carnivores. This constitutes a food chain in the biosphere. It is like a pyramid. At the base of the pyramid is the vegetation and at the peak is man. Herbivores get their food from plants and carnivores get their food from herbivores. Man and some animals get their food from the vegetation and the animals.
4. 1. Evergreen Forests : These forests are found in tropical areas where heavy rainfall occurs. They are called evergreen forests because, there is no particular season in which these trees shed their leaves

altogether. This is the reason that they are always green. These forests occur in equatorial region. These are very thick. There are high forests, medium height forests and low height forests which are so dense that they do not allow sunlight to penetrate inside the forest. Wood of these forests is generally very hard which is very useful for construction; e.g. rosewood, ebony, mahogany, etc. These are found in Amazon Basin (South America) and Zaire Basin (Africa).

2. Deciduous Forests. These forests are found in normal rainfall areas. They are called deciduous forests because they shed their leaves in dry season. These forests are found in the large part of India. So, they are called monsoon forests. The hardwood trees found in these forests. are sal, teak and shisham.
5. Uses of forests : There are many uses of forests :
  1. We get wood for construction and raw material for industries from forests.
  2. Forests prevent air from pollution.
  3. Forests are helpful to bring rain.
  4. Forests prevent flood and control the soil erosion.
  5. Soil gets humus from forests, which increases its fertility.
  6. We should conserve the forests and prevent the cutting of the forests.
6. Tundra Vegetation : In the cold, tundra type of vegetation occurs in the polar regions of Europe, Asia and North America. It disappears in long winter season. The land is covered with snow during the long winter.

In the cold polar regions, animals are very different. They have thick skin or fur to protect themselves from cold. During winter, animals and birds migrate to warmer regions in search of food.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. **Mangrove** forests are found in the delta regions near seacoast.
  2. Thorny forests are found in **desert** areas.
  3. Rosewood trees are found in **everygreen** forests.
  4. **Biodiversity** is a vegetation which is found in various conditions of climate.
  5. Sheesham, Sal and Teak are the main trees of **Deciduous** forests.

**PROJECT WORK**

- Ans.**
1. Do it yourself.
  2. Do it yourself.
  3. Do it yourself.

**FOR FUN**

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 7

## Human Environment

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

- Ans.**
1. When man did not reach the technique of food growing from the Earth, he did not know the permanent settlement, because human group of hunting and food gathering moved from one place to another in search of food. So the beginning of permanent settlement, however is marked by the introduction of farming. Humans learnt how to grow food from land and were able to settle down permanently. But availability of water was important for growing food. Because of the importance of the water, the ancient civilisation grew along river valleys. Such settlements which grow around water are called wet point settlements. In river valleys, land is also fertile and there are proper situations for farming.
  2. Nature of land also plays an important role in the growth of settlements. In the plains, a large number of towns and cities have developed. In the North Indian plains, a large number of towns and cities have developed due to favourable nature of land. In such plains, it is easy to develop roads and railway lines. But, if the topography is rugged then settlement is low because it restricts the easy movement of people from one place to another.



- When any big factory is established in any place, the working people of the factory start to live in nearby areas and those places develop into big cities. Industrialisation in India is because of high population in cities.
- It is a very important means of transport. It gives us door-to-door service. Construction of roads is cheap and easy in comparison with railway. In hilly areas, it is very difficult to construct railways, while roads can be made. For travel at some distance, roadways is very comfortable and you can see many vehicles on the roads.
- Railways carry passengers and goods in bulk from one place to another. Earlier, trains were used to ply with coal engines while in recent years they ply with electric engines. In addition to surface rail network, there are underground railway services in the big cities of the world. It is a very good means across the globe.
- Besides the means of transport, communication also became very important for interchanging knowledge and thoughts. Communication can be personal and social. Means of communication including the telegraph, telephone, e-mail, fax, radio, television and newspaper, etc., are the important means of mass communication, by which people get various types of information. Nowadays we can get the knowledge of all over the world from any corner of the world. Computer and artificial satellite have made communication even faster.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
- Human environment is also known as **cultural environment**.
  - Before agriculture, human groups were survived by **hunting** and collecting **food**.
  - Many a time, agriculture damages the **natural** diversities of a region.
  - Settlements which grow around the water are known as **wetpoint** settlements.
  - In recent years **tourism** has become an industry.
  - In the northern Indian plains, the development of cities became due to favourable **nature of land**.
  - Radio and the television are the important means of **communication**.
  - Pipelines are used for distribution of oil **gas** and **electricity**.

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

- Ans.** 1. 3      2. 3      3. 3      4. 3      5. 7      6. 7      7. 3      8. 3

**PROJECT WORK**

- Ans.** 1. Do it yourself.      2. Do it yourself.

**FOR FUN**

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 8

## Life in Some Regions of the World

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

- Ans.**
- The indigenous people of this region have been living here for thousands of years. Main occupations are hunting, fishing and growing of crops. They practised these activities for their survival and not for trade. They practised shifting agriculture. The important food crop is manioc.
  - In recent years, life in the Amazon River Basin has changed dramatically. After the discovery of India by Columbus, many Europeans migrated to South America. Farmers grow crops to sell in big farms. Some of the important crops grown here are coffee, maize and cocoa. If depletion of trees is continued, the carbon-dioxide level may increase which in turn may cause global warming. However, people are destroying these unique forests for the settlement and grazing of animals. A considerable portion of this wonderful forest had been destroyed in last hundred years.

3. However, for most part of the year this desert has very high temperature. But June, July and August are the hottest months. In certain areas, water is near the surface of the ground. Besides dates and palms, some cacti and shrubs grow in such areas.  
Palm is eaten both by animals and humans. Leaves are used either as fodder or as fuel. To cover roofs of their houses, leaves are sometimes used by the people. The sap of this trees is used to make wine. In addition, many other fruits, such as figs, olives and apricots are also grown.
4. Ladakh is very extended sand desert where grand slopes and rocky mountains are found. Vegetation cannot survive because of severe cold. People cannot settle here because of the harsh climate.
5. The landscape of the prairie got modified by human activities when for the first time people from Eastern Canada and the British icelands came to settle here. People started clearing grassland for agriculture. With the development of Canadian Pacific Railways in 1885, settlements began to increase in the prairies. Construction of other railways attracted people to settle here. They started to come in hundreds to settle here. There is a deep relation between the settlements and the development of railways. Most of the people started to live on either side of the main railway line within 25 km. The railway lines in the prairies were laid first and then the towns grew up.
6. The veld is a grassland region located in the Southern parts of Africa, It occupies the eastern part of the plateau of South Africa. The veld includes the three provinces of South AfricaCape of Good hope, Orange-free state and Transvaal. If one goes towards east then the amount of rainfall is less and grasslands disappear in deserts.  
The area, with height ranging from 1,120 m to 1,670 m, is known as High veld and the area, height ranges from 610 m to 1,120 m, is known as Middle veld. Below the middle veld is known as Low veld. There is a mountain range in the middle of High veld, which works as a water division between two regions. The Zambezi, the Limpopo and the Sabi are the rivers, which flow down the slopes and they have created falls and rapids.
7. Himachal is one of the most extensive riverain plains that lies to the South of the Himalayas in India. It extends more than 2500 km. This plain has been formed by three rivers : the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. Fertile soil, the availability of water, ease of transportation and congenial climate had attracted people as a region to settle down. Because of this many towns and cities have grown.
8. The plains of Ganga includes the states of India such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. However the major plain of Brahmputra is confined in Assam. There is not much variety of topography in this plain. Through their erosion and deposition, the rivers have created some prominent relief features as natural embankments, meanders, ox-bow, lakes and deltas. You have read that Ganga-Brahmaputra is the biggest delta of the world. These rivers have been depositing alluvium for thousands of years, making the plains very fertile. The capital of India, New Delhi, is located on this plain.  
The most important animal is camel, which is very well adapted to the harsh climate of deserts. The camel has long legs with soft padded feet which help it from sinking in loose sand and long eyelashes which protect its eyes from sand. The camel has hump in which it stores water fat for a long time. For these reasons the came can survive in long journeys in the deserts. So it is also known as the ship of the deserts.

**B. Write down the names of these :**

- Ans.**
1. Minerals, which are found in Amazon valley **Bauxite, oil, nickel, copper, tin.**
  2. River flows in Ladakh **Mubra, Shyok, Suru, Zangskar, Indus.**
  3. Trees, which are found in the lower part of the mountains in Ladakh region **Pencil, cider, elm, yew, cypress, willow.**
  4. Minerals, found in veld region **Gold, coal, diamond.**
  5. Rivers flow in veld region. **Zambezi, Limpopo, Sabi.**

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. The second largest river in the world is the Amzon after the **Neil** river.
  2. **Francisco-de-orellana** was first European tourist, who travelled the lenght of the Amazon river.
  3. The important food crop is **manioc** of the indigenous people lived in the Amazon valley.
  4. Most important topography of Sahara desert is **sand dunes.**
  5. There are main passess **karakaram** and **zajila** to reach Ladakh.

6. **Tourism** is the most important occupation of Ladakh.
7. Most important food crop is **wheat** of prairies region.

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

**Ans.** 1. 3      2. 3      3. 7      4. 7      5. 3      6. 3      7. 7      8. 3

### PROJECT WORK

**Ans.** 1. Do it yourself.      2. Do it yourself.

### FOR FUN

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

## UNIT-2 : Medieval India

# 1

## Main Events of the Middle Age

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Generally history has been divided into three parts : Ancient age, Medieval age and Modern age. So the time between Ancient age and Modern age is known as Middle age. Historians do not use any certain year or decade about the starting or end of middle age. It was marked by some special social and political changes taking place. The medieval period, generally, begins from eighth century A.D. and ends on eighteenth century A.D. as many social changes took place in India in the eighteenth century A.D. These social changes affected the political and economical aspects of life. So a period in Indian history was started.
  2. We get information from the following sources to know about the middle age :
    1. Inscriptions : For Medieval period, i.e., from the eighth century A.D. to thirteenth century A.D. we get many information from inscriptions. These scripts were written on palm leaves or on rocks and these are found in a very large number in village and temples of India.
    2. Literary Sources : There are many literary sources to know the history of medieval period. The literatures were written on palm leaves and Bhoj-patras, in the beginning. They were written on paper from thirteenth century. Many books are available today. There is a vivid description of autobiographies or works done by the kings, in these books. Some have ancient memories and some have description of ruler's life as an autobiography, as memories of Babar and Jahangir. Some have religious descriptions.
    3. Descriptions of Foreign Travellers : There are descriptions of foreign travellers, who came to India during this period.
  3. 1. Before Medieval Period : The period, from eighth century to thirteenth century, is known as before or pre-medieval period. It includes the rule of Pratihara, Pal and Rashtrakuta kings and includes the history of Rajputa states of Northern India and Chola dynasty.
  2. Post medieval Period : The period after the thirteenth century is known as post medieval period. It includes the history of the Delhi Sultanate, Behmani, Vijaynagar and Mughal dynasty.
  4. Arabians extended their territories over other countries, mainly regions of north Africa (know the names of Arabian country of North-Africa). Earlier they reached in Spain and went towards France. But they were stopped in south of France. The main purpose of Arabs was to increase their occupation, not to get victory. Arabians started business with various parts of India, China, Europe and East-West Africa. Arabians became rich due to this business and they used their money to develop a new civilisation. They started to learn Yunan, Fharas, Chinese and Indian and they developed these studies in their study centre. Arab civilisation was very much developed civilisation of the world in this period.
  5. There was no political safety in Europe due to the continuation of wars. There were no arrangements for law or rules. Sometimes, farmer's grains were robbed. Very big cities of Europe declined due to downfall of business. The importance of knowledge became less because there was no facility for

simple people to get education. Only religious centres, and Christian churches could impart knowledge. Christianity flourished. Few kings of Germany showed their interests in the spread of Christianity and in 10th century A.D. an empire was established on joining of Germany, Italy and some other regions. During this time, second important change took place that was Feudalism. The term 'Feudalism' has been taken from the Latin word 'Feudal', which means a piece of Land which is granted in return of services. Kings granted large pieces of land to their officers in exchange for their loyalty. Land was given to those persons, whom the king wanted to award. These persons were called vassals. The farmers had to work on the land of the vassals. The responsibility of these vassals was to collect army for the king. Vassals behaved very badly with the farmers. Farmers had to work hard on the land. But in return they got a little share. The landlords took the maximum share of the produce. Kings and vassals spent a luxuries life and farmers became more poor.

6. Europeans took interests in Arab countries due to the business and religion. Some Arabians became rich due to the business. So, Europeans started thinking to become rich with trade and took interests in business. Newly made Christians of Europe became Muslims with spread of Islam religion.

Many religious fights took place due to this. These religious fights are known as Crusade.

In these fights, European kings and brave sardars went to the eastern mediterranean regions to fight with Arabs and Turks, with their armies. They were not successful to get land in these fights, but there they came in contact with Arabians and they started business with Arabs. In the fifteenth and sixteenth century, the knowledge of Arabians contributed greatly for development in education in Europe.

7. In thirteenth century, Chenghiz Khan won control of Bijantine. In this only Automan Turks could escape which were settled in Anatolia and who were successful to win Kustuntunia in 1453 A.D. They controlled west Asia for a long time.

In this period, Mongols controlled all the regions from western Asia and South Russia to the other side of China in central Asia. From the middle of thirteenth century A.D to the middle of fourteenth century A.D., Mongols ruled in China. Mongols increased their power by this and they became rich, because from seventh century to thirteenth century, during Tung and Sung dynasty, China was a very prosperous and powerful country.

8. In ninth century, the power of Abbasi Caliphs cut short. All states became free which were under control of them. State of Gazni and Gaur also came with them. Saljuk turks were powerful in central Asia, moved towards west and established their empires after defeating some states. In eleventh century, Suljuk Turks were becoming very powerful in central Asia and were establishing their empires. They invaded the Fharas, Iraq, Cyria and Bijantine and settled in this region soon.

The capital of Bijantine was Kustuntunia, modern Istambola. Bijantine empire was a rival of Roman empire in extent and prosperity. Its civilisation was based on ancient Yunani civilization. Its control was on the business of eastern mediterranean sea. Russia and Scandinavia and this empire took part in the business of traders who come from China to Fharas and passes through the central Asia.

9. Silk Route was an important trade route. China and Western Asia traded on this route. Because of this, Central Asia became important. Trading groups went through this route. It was called silk route because Chinese silk was a very important thing for trade. Beside this, new discoveries of China also came in West Asia along with other things. Making of gunpowder, paper and compass and art of printing reached to Europe from China.

10. Chinese traders traded on sea route also. These trading ships went to India and Eastern Africa from the ports of China, as : Canton, Amoy and other ports of South China. Some stayed on port of South-East Asia. Chinese and Indian traders were competitor in the country of South-East Asia, as : Anam, Laos, Combodia, Java-Sumatra and Malaya etc. The culture and civilization of these countries were exchanged due to these traders. In fourteenth century A.D. Arabian traders settled in South-East Asia. Indian traders settled in central Asia, China in South-East Asia due to these trading connection of India. Their relations become stronger with west Asia and eastern mediterranean sea due to the Yahudi traders who settled in India from West Asia and North Africa.

After some time, Turks and Mughals of central Asia came to India. They visited India like Europeans who came as businessman and later they became ruler.

So, we see that cultural relationship formed between various countries due to their trading contacts and they exchanged education.



**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. After Prophet Muhammad's death **caliphs** were ruled on Arabians.  
2. **Harun-ul-Rashid** court was famous in all over the world.  
3. About **500 A.D.** Roman Empire declined.  
4. In **Ninth** century, the power of Abbasids Caliphs became less.  
5. In thirteenth century, the power of Mongol's of central Asia increased, under control of **Chenghiz Khan**.  
6. The trade between China and West Asia was traded on the famous **silk** route.  
7. **Cholas** rulers built many beautiful temples.  
8. In North India, the army of Chola kings reached up to the **Ganga river**.

**C. Tick (3) the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. (iii) in eighteenth century A.D. 2. (iii) Kustuntunia  
3. (iii) on China 4. (i) Silk

**PROJECT WORK**

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

**FOR FUN**

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

## 2

## Kingdoms of South India (800 A.D. to 1200 A.D.)

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. In medieval period, the kingdoms of North India and the kingdoms of South India were having very close relationship. The kingdoms of this vast country in ancient period were separate from each others. The reasons by which they came closer were as follows :
1. Northern kingdoms of South India tried to extend their kingdom rights to the valley of the Ganga river.
  2. Religious movements of South India became famous also in North India.
  3. Most of the Brahmins of North India were invited to settle down in south India and lands were granted to them.
  2. In the kingdoms of south subcontinent, Rastrakuta kingdom of the North-west region was most important which tried to taste victory on a part of the valley of the Ganga. Rastrakutas used to fight with two powerful vanshas Partiharas and Palas in order to get control over Kanauj and its nearby plain regions of west Ganga. But Rastrakutas fought many battles against Chola rulers of South.
  3. Rajendra, the son of Rajaraja was more ambitious than his father. He ruled for a very long time till 1044 A.D. He continued his father's policy of victory. He fought many wars. In a very important battle, his army reached the Ganga river after crossing the Orissa from east India coastal region. He terrorised the Palas who was the king of Bengal. He fought his second important war in South-East Asia. The Indian ships had to pass through the water route of Molacca. From many centuries, Indian traders came in various parts of South-East Asia for trade. This trade extended to the South China. At that time, there was control of Sri Lanka on this water route. Rajendra conquered Sumatra island and Malaya peninsula also. Merchants of Shrivijaya created obstacles in the route of Indian ships. Because they wanted their control over this trade. Indian traders prayed to Rajendra Chola for their safety and he sent a huge water army. Merchants of Shrivijaya were defeated in this war. Rajendra Chola gave permission to Indian traders to travel with safety on water route. Rajendra Chola helped these traders because they were people of Chola kingdom and the income of Chola kingdom increased by this trade practice.
  4. The king was the supreme head of the kingdom, but it was expected that the king would be assisted by the council of ministers and his Purohitas. There were special officers of various departments of



administration. The kingdom was divided into provinces called mandalams. Each mandalam was further divided into a number of districts known as Valanadus. Further, each valanadu was consisted of a certain number of villages. In most of the villages, administration was ruled by the villagers. Each village had a Gram-Parished which was called Ur or Sabha. Long inccriptions were found on the temple walls of the villages, in which there were detailed descriptions of Ur or Sabha. The people who had their own land and who belonged to high caste were elected by lottery for Sabha. Sometimes these Sabhas were divided into small units. Every unit had a look at the activities of village's administration.

5. The king, royal court and courtiers, Brahmanas and the merchants were honoured in the society. Brahmanas, who were very learned, got land and villages as gift from the king. These were called Brahmins gifts. So, some Brahmanas became rich. Their children inherited this land and villages.

Labourers of cities and farmers of villages were very poor. They had to work hard. Shudras, generally, suffered with great problem. Some Shudras were not allowed to enter the temples.

6. Chola kings constructed many temples. The king and the wealthy people donated money for the construction of temples. Almost in every village and every city there was a temple. Temples, which were constructed by the Chola kings, were very huge and prosperous. Example : the Brihadesvara temple at Tanjore.
7. Merchants of Chola kingdom became very prosperous. Some merchants formed a business group that was the committee of the people who were in the same profession. So that one type of bank was formed by collecting the money of all merchants. Every business group had owned a caravan for bringing things from one place to another place. Some of them had soldiers with weapons who saved caravans from the attack of robbers.

In cities, the trade group of the cities collected things and sold them. Business committees bought things from one city and sold them at another place.

8. In this period, many philosophers and Mahatmas were born. The best known of these learned men were Adi Shankaracharya and Ramanuja. Shankar was born in the eighth century A.D. in Kerala. His philosophy is known as the system of Advaita which means God is unique in the world. He preached that it was only by knowledge that one should worship God.

Ramanuja was born in eleventh century A.D. He preached that one should devote oneself to the worship of God through Bhakti. He said that worship of God should be with love and bhakti rather than knowledge. He emphasised the equality of mankind.

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. In modern Madurai region there was a **Pandaya** kingdom in South of Chola empire.  
 2. There was the kingdom of **Cheras** in modern Kerala state.  
 3. Yadava rulers ruled from **Dev giri**.  
 4. In Varangal, began **Kakatyas** dynasty.  
 5. **Hoysala** established their kingdom in Dwar sea near the modern Mysore.  
 6. Among all earlier rulers, **Vijayalaya** established Chola empire.  
 7. Chola ruler **Rajarajat** conquered the Pandyas.  
 8. Rajendra Chola ruled for a long time till **1044** A.D.  
 9. Trade group was called **business committee**.  
 10. **Briladesvara** temple at Tanjore is a famous temple.

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

- Ans. 1. 7                      2. 3                      3. 7                      4. 3                      5. 3                      6. 3                      7. 3                      8. 3

#### PROJECT WORK

Ans. Do it yourself.

#### FOR FUN

Ans. Do it yourself.

# 3

## Kingdoms of North India (800 A.D. to 1200 A.D.)

### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. In North India, many wars were fought for Kanauj. This city was the capital of Harsha and famous city of North India. He also took over the plains of the Ganges. Three main kingdoms were trying to take over this city and one by one they took over Kanauj.

These three kingdoms were Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas and Palas.

In the north-west part of south, Rashtrakutas ruled on the regions near Nasik : Malakhed was their capital. Rashtrakuta ruler, Amoghvarsh was very ambitious, so he took over Kanauj and tried to rule over North India.

2. Gazni was a small kingdom in Afghanistan. Mahmud wanted to make Gazni a big powerful empire. So he wanted to win some parts of central Asia. He wanted to decorate his armies by collecting money. So he planned to invade India for the purpose of collecting money.
3. Between 1000 and 1025 A.D. Mahmud Ghaznavi attacked North India for seventeen times. He devastated the temples here and robbed money. Devastation and attack on Sarnath temple was most important in his all attacks.

At the end of twelfth century A.D., Muhammad Ghori attacked India. His most important attack in India was on Prithviraj Chauhana.

4. **Economic System :** The greatest change in the medieval period was to recover the land revenue system. The system that was running from the ancient period was abolished. Now the right of the king on land revenue was not direct.

In medieval period, the rights to collect the tax were given to those persons, to whom land was given as donation. Most of them were government officers and some were local sardars, who were defeated in the battles but got the rights on land as a donation. Among such people, the second big group was of Brahmins and scholars. Those Brahmins who got this donation, were not bounded, in any case by the king. These people collected the tax from the farmers, a large part of which was for his own use. But he had to keep small soldiers for the king's service. The king could demand the soldiers when he needed.

Slowly, the number of the people who owned land through donation increased and they took over more land. So king's share became less. Sometimes, a whole district, in which there were many villages, was given in donation to any senior officer of the kingdom, say : minister. He gave his villages to the workers under his control so many middle class people came in between the king and the farmers.

As a result, the persons who had very large part of donated land, generally, behaved like a ruler. Now, farmers gave importance to these feudal lords. So tax was divided between the kings and the feudal lords. Feudal lords became more powerful. The king's control became less over them. Feudal lords began fights. Some feudal lords established their free kingdoms. So that, Rashtrakutas, who were feudal lords of Chalukyas, earlier, became free and at last they took over the Chalukyas' kingdom.

In this situation, farmers felt very trouble. Beside the taxes farmers had to work for the feudal lords. Sometimes, feudal lords collected extra taxes from the farmers. Farmers did not complain it to the king as there was no more bound from the side of the king on the feudal lords. Farmers did work hard but always had a poor life.

### **Society**

Kings and feudal lords led a prosperous life. Although the political and the economic power of the king became less as compared to that in the ancient period, yet they lived with luxuries. A very large part of the king's income was spent in construction of palaces and temples. In the king's court feudal lords, and wealthy Brahmins were given presents. Brahmins led a very happy life. They did not pay any tax to the king and did not work on the field themselves. Farmers had to work on this land. In exchange of this land, some Brahmins prayed and did religious works for the king and some of them wrote poetry in praise of him and biography of the king and the history of his dynasty. Many Brahmins were state officers and state employees.

Now people lived in the cities and were employed mainly in trade and industries. Saffron, silk, wool, woollen clothes, precious stones, fragrant sandalwood and spices were exported from India. Horses were imported to India from abroad. Horses were imported from central Asia and Arab. Dates and wine were imported in a very large quantity from west Asia.

In society, the position of Shudras was poor. Most of them were farmers. Indian farmers were of lower caste. They were treated badly with no respect. Besides the Shudras, there were also untouchable people who did lower works.

5. Publicity of Bhakti-Bhavna under the Hindu mythology had given a great support in the development of these languages. The devotees and preachers used the regional languages.

In North India, the followers of Vaishnav and Shaiva were in a huge number. Lord Krishna was a greater avtar of Lord Vishnu. The stories of childhood of Lord Krishna were very popular. These stories were sung in the form of poetry and showed by the statues on the temple walls. The Lord Rama, Prince of Ayodhya was a popular avtar of Lord Vishnu. During this period, Buddhism declined upto some extent. In the medieval period, Buddhism was popular in the eastern part of India only.

6. In this period, every famous king and powerful feudal lord built the temples. Some famous temples of this period are : Puri in Orissa and temples at Bhuvaneshwar and Sun Temple at Konark. In central India, Chandellas built many famous temples at Khazuraho. Many beautiful temples were also made in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Many Jain temples in Rajasthan were made of white marble on Mount Abu. There are images of Vishnu and Shiva in about all temples of Hindus.

Besides the architecture and sculpture, art was also developed in this period. The art of decorating the walls of temples and palaces were known as Miniatures. In this period, art of making the miniatures was also developed. Artists made these pictures in the books. They made there miniatures on the pages made on palm leaves of the book.

**B. Tick (3) the correct answer :**

- |                               |                          |               |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Ans.</b> 1. (ii) Kanauj    | 2. (iii) Seventeen times |               |
| 3. (ii) to rob Somnath Temple | 4. (ii) Chandarbardai    | 5. (i) Spices |

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

- |                  |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>Ans.</b> 1. 7 | 2. 3 | 3. 7 | 4. 3 | 5. 7 | 6. 3 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|

**PROJECT WORK**

- |                                |                    |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Ans.</b> 1. Do it yourself. | 2. Do it yourself. | 3. Do it yourself. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

**FOR FUN**

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 4

## Delhi Sultanate

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. In 1236 A.D. Razia became Sultan. She was the only lady Muslim ruler of medieval India. The leaders of Iltutmish did not like to accept her as a lady ruler. She was replaced from crown. Then the leaders of this Chalisa made Nasiruddin their leader.
  2. The heir to Kutubuddin was Iltutmish. He made a group of a powerful Turk leaders against his enemies and it was named chalisa. He divided his empire into many parts and named every part Ikta. He divided these Iktas among his leaders on the basis of salary. He issued Taka (Silver coin) and Geetal (copper coin) coins.
  3. After many unimportant Sultans, Giyasuddin Balban became a famous ruler. In 1266 A.D. after Nasiruddin's death, Giyasuddin Balban became the ruler of Delhi. He knew all the problems of India

because he was the advisor in the court of Iltutmish, Razia and Nasiruddin. As he sat on the throne, he gave attention towards the extension of his empire. He organised his army again. He executed hard rules in his court. His courtiers had to do sizdah in his presence.

4. He wanted to win the world and to be a second Alexander. So, as he became the Sultan, he tried to establish his empire in all over India. A huge army was needed for this. When he became Sultan he gave gift of gold and silver to the people. For getting more money, he increased the land revenue on the wealthy people of Doawb, a fertile region between the Ganga-Yamuna. Besides this, he also kept control on the tax which was collected by the Sardars. He controlled the value of things as anyone could not get more profit in trade and all people could give the value of all things easily. He measured the agricultural land and decided again the land revenue based on this measurement.

He attacked on the kingdoms of Gujarat and Malwa. He wanted to establish his control on Rajasthan and on the famous forts of Ranthambhor and Chittore.

Alauddin Khilji sent a big army towards the south India whose general was Malik Kafur. Malik Kafur plundered all directions and collected gold in a huge quantity. Malik Kafur also attacked Madurai city. He made conditions to the rulers of the kingdoms of south that they would give revenue to Sultan. No army of North India reached in the South. But he had not direct control on south India.

5. Muhammad-bin-Tughlak was a ruler of high principles. He tried to run the administration on principles based on logic. A mathematician and logician was one of his advisors. His thoughts were very wise.

But he did not proceed properly. So he did not get success.

He increased revenue on the farmers of Doawb to collect more money. People refused to give this increased tax. So people raised their voice against the Sultan. At last Sultan had to cancel the order to get this increased tax.

Muhammad transferred his capital Delhi to Devgiri and he kept its new name Daulatabad. Daulatabad is near Aurangabad. From there he could control the administration of South India. Muhammad did not get success in this because North India was very far from that place and they could not give security of northern boundaries. So, he made his capital Delhi again. Another experiment was made by him. This was also done for getting more money. He issued currency of brass and copper which was given in royal treasury and in exchange anyone could get the coins of silver and gold. This policy of Muhammad also became unsuccessful, because besides his own people, many people began to make these coins, as economy was not under the control of Sultan. At last, the Sultan decided to withdraw the copper coins.

Unfortunately, Muhammad was unsuccessful in all his plans and policies and not only the people of his country but Ulema and Sardar also became unsatisfied.

6. Sikandar Lodi (1489 A.D.-1517 A.D.) conquered West Bengal and Ganga Valley. He shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra. Sikandar tried to make his people faithful to king and made his kingdom powerful by doing many works of welfare for the people. He tried to improve the economic conditions of his kingdom by controlling the prices of commodities.

7. The administrative system of sultans was mainly related to collect the land revenue and to keep its finance. Sultan also managed the law system. There was some reserved land and that was under control of the Sultan. Sultan spent this land revenue for his personal needs. This type of land revenue was certain. One third part of the produce was taken in the form of revenue. This was a part of kingdom. Local officers of villages and districts collected this revenue.

Any type of change did not take place in the administrative system of villages. Many officers did this work, as : Mukaddam was the hereditary leader of the village, Patwari kept the local papers, Musharif helped at the time of collecting revenue and observed its finance.

There were many officers in the court who kept the finance of revenue. Among these officers, Vazir and Bakshi (army officer) were most important. Vazir and his officers collected revenue and kept the detail of donation. Main Kazi was the main judge and gave his advice also in religious maths. Vazir observed the works of these officers. Sultan was mainly depended on the works of Vazir and his advice, but Sultan took the final decision.

8. Hassan Gangu, an officer of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq established the Behmani kingdom. In 1347 A.D. Hassan revolted against the Sultan and announced the Behmani kingdom as a free kingdom. He was honoured by the Behmanshah. Behmani kingdom included the North Decaan to the Krishna river.



In the South of this kingdom, was Vijaynagar kingdom. Two brothers named Harihar and Bukka established this kingdom. They won the region of Hoysal kingdom and in 1336, announced themselves as an independent ruler of Vijaynagar kingdom. They made their capital to the Hastinavati (Modern Humpy). Behmani and Vijaynagar fought with each other. Both kingdoms fought for Dowab. This was a fertile land between the Krishna and the Tungbhadra rivers. Besides this, there were diamond mines in Golkunda region and ruler of Vijaynagar wanted to take over Golkunda in 1370 A.D. The ruler of Vijaynagar also conquered Madurai. Rewati Island (Modern Gova) which was the main trading centre, was also taken over.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. **Kutubuddin Aibek** began the construction of Qutubminar and its construction was completed in **1210 A.D.** period.
2. Granted land to the leaders in place of salary was called **Ikta**.
3. In the Balban's court, courtiers must do **sizdah** in front of Sultan.
4. Alauddin Khilzi sent a big army towards South India under control of **Malik Kafur**.
5. In the period of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, an Arabian traveller **Iban Batuta** of North Africa come to India.
6. Muhammad issued the **currency** coins of brass and copper.
7. After Muhammad his cousin brother **firozshah** sat on the throne.
8. Yamuna cannal was constructed by **Firozshah Tughlaq**.

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

- Ans.** 1. 3                      2. 7                      3. 7                      4. 3                      5. 7                      6. 7                      7. 3

**PROJECT WORK**

- Ans.** Do it yourself.  
Do it yourself.

**FOR FUN**

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 5

## Life of the People in the Sultanate Period

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Aristocrats consisted of the Sultan, the Sardars, the Hindu princes and jamindars. This was a ruler class. In the court of Delhi, Sultan lived a very luxurious life. Whenever new Sultan used to sit on the throne coins were issued from taksals.
- In Friday's namaz Khutaba was read in the name of the Sultan. This showed that the king ascended the throne. There were many officers and workers for the arrangement of palace. There were many Gulams to do his work. Sultan and sardars led a very luxurious life.
- Lot of money of royal treasure was spent on Sultans and Sardars. Hindu princes also led a luxurious life. They kept themselves busy in games, entertainment and battles and Gulams did their work. They adopted many Muslim customs.
- Purohits : Like Brahmins and Ulemas Purohits and religious teachers were also important parts of the society. They were mainly the advisors of rulers and had great influence on them. Sultan gave respect to the Brahmins and gave land to them as donation. Thus they became very rich. There were some Brahmins and Ulemas who settled in towns. Like this Hindu and Islamic cultures developed together.
- There were some people in the society, who thought that these Brahmins and Ulemas were interested in social work except religion.



2. Generally, various artisans lived in various parts of the city. For example, weavers lived in one slums. Sunars lived in the other slums. These artisans fulfilled the demand of luxirous things of Sardars and officers. Costly silk and zari clothes, etc., things of daily use as vessels, etc., were supplied by them. Artisans also made things which were exported in foreign countries. Sultan kept millions of Gulams as servants in his factory for the production of various types of things. There was a market in every city where merchants collected things. Baniyas and Multani people took great interest in trade. Banjaras had very large carvanas and they carried the things from one place to another.

In Batutah wrote about Delhi that from all parts of the country goods came to Delhi. Rice came from east, sugar from Kanauj, wheat from Doawb and precious stones, jewellery and things of elephant teeth, etc., came from South India. Lot of things came from other countries as Arab, Eastern Africa, Shri-Vijay and China.

For the progress of trade money silver coin, Taka were used. Later, on the bases of this coin silver rupee was issued. In this period, weight was used for measurement.

3. In the eleventh century, there were some Saints of sufi group among Muslims, who came from Persia and other countries. They preached that love and Bhakti is a form of nearness to God. They said that one could be close to God by way of loving him. They did not give importance to prayer, fast and worships. They had good feeling towards other religions because they gave importance to love. Conservative Ulemas were not agreeable with the perspective of Sufies. Many Hindus respected the thoughts of Sufi saints. Sufis believed that people should follow the preaching of peers. Their peer was like a Hindu Guru. All people came to hear their preachings. They did not try to convert Hindus into Muslims but they preached them to be a true Hindu by loving God.

Muinuddin Chisti was a great Sufi Mahatma of his time. He lived in Ajmer for a long time. In 1236 A.D., he died there. He believed that Bhakti music was also a path to reach God, if it was sung with sincerity. Ulemas did not believe in mingling the religion with music. In this music Kawali and Hindi songs were very famous.

Second famous Sufi Mahatma was Baba Farid. He belonged to Ajodhan or Pakpatan which is now in Pakistan. Other Sufi Mahatmas lived in other parts of India. Sayyed Muhmad in Gulberg, ShahAlam in Bukhari in Gujarat, Bhauddin Jakria in Multan and Shekh Shihabuddin Suharavardi lived in Silhet. Nizamudding Oliea lived near Delhi who was respected by Sutlan and people.

4. Bhakti Saints' thoughts were matched to the thoughts of some Sufi Saints. They did not also believe in prayers and useless activities. They believed that one could reach God through Bhakti. Most saints, Mahatma and some Brahmins were the followers of this movement. They gave more attention on the feeling of universal brotherhood. The idea of Bhakti was first of all preached by the Alvars-Nayannars in south by the stories and songs. Chaitanya was a famous religious preacher of Bengal. He became the devotee of Shri Krishna and he composed many padas of Krishna lila.
5. Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikh religion.

#### **B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. In many parts of the country **Parsi** was the court language in Sultanate period.
  2. **Khutaba** was read of the name of the Sultan on Friday prayers.
  3. **Muinuddin Chisti** was a very famous Sufi-Mahatma of his time, who lived in Ajmer for a long period.
  4. **Chaitanya** was a famous religous preacher of Bengal.

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

- Ans.** 1. 7                      2. 3                      3. 7                      4. 3                      5.7

#### **PROJECT WORK**

- Ans.**
1. Do it yourself.
  2. Do it yourself.
  3. Do it yourself.

#### **FOR FUN**

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 6

## Arrival of the Mughals and Europeans in India

### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Sardars had raised a revolt against the last ruler, Ibrahim Lodi. At last they made a plan to get rid of the rule of Lodi Sultans by joining Babar, ruler of Kabul and asked him for help. Babar was the heir to Taimur. In the end of fourteenth century A.D. Taimur plundered Delhi, converted the city into a graveyard and took away a large quantity of wealth. Babar knew that India was a very wealthy and fertile country. When the nobles of India demanded his help, he took it as an opportunity and reached to Delhi with his armies. Rana Sanga, a Rajput ruler of Mewar, was ready to help Babar against the Lodi rulers.
  2. Sher Shah's real name was Farid Khan but after killing a tiger, he received the title of 'Sher Khan'. He was a son of a sardar, who had a small Jagir near Jaunpur. Sher Shah captured a very large area of the land. He organised a powerful army and announced himself an independent ruler. After defeating Humayun, he became the Baadshah of India.  
Sher Shah had done many work for public welfare and introduced various reforms in his administration. He was greatly influenced by the policies of Alauddin. As he became the Sultan, he organised his army. He pressurised to give salary regularly to his officers. So he became famous in his people because any person could face him with any complaint. He had to go himself on a tour to observe the work of his officers.  
He was very careful to collect the revenue. To decide the proper revenue he arranged the total land with a new style. He paid much attention that his peasants were not giving illegal revenue.  
Sher Shah paid much attention to the construction of roads. These roads were lined with shady trees. In places wells were dug and Sarais were built for the travellers. One of the roads built by him was from Kolkata to Peshawar. (Pakistan). Now this road is known as Grand Trunk Road. Nowadays this road goes to Amritsar. Delhi was connected with Burhanpur and Jaunpur by roads.  
These roads helped in trade and administration. But Sher Shah ruled only for five years and died in 1545 A.D. due to an accident.
  3. In fifteenth century, Bahmani kingdom progressed. In 1453 A.D., a merchant of Persia, Mahmud Khan came to India and got a job to the Sultan of Bahmani kingdom. Slowly, he became the chief minister of Bahmani kingdom. He gave an intelligent advice to the Bahmani sultans to run a justified administration. He made good arrangement to collect the revenue but he did not torture people. He conquered Goa from Vijaynagar so that more money could be collected by the trade there. But in 1481 A.D., his local Muslim enemies murdered him. After his death the ruler became weak. As a result, the Bahmani kingdom split into kingdoms : Bijapur, Golkunda, Ahmadnagar, Bidar and Berar. Later Ahmadnagar conquered Berar and Bijapur conquered Bidar. At last, there were only three kingdoms left.
  4. Krishnadev Rai was the ruler of Vijaynagar. He ruled from 1509 A.D. to 1530 A.D.  
Krishnadev Rai did not only get victory on Raichur Doab, but also entered the Bahmani kingdom with his armies. He attacked Orissa and defeated the king. He established cordial relations with the all local kingdoms situated on western coast because they were the centres of trade. He wanted that merchants should trade also with vijaynagar, by which Vijaynagar's income should increase.  
He had done many work for the welfare of the people. He travelled across the kingdom to know the conditions of the people. He made many irrigation facilities for the development of agriculture. Hence, dams were constructed to store water as collected water could be reached to the fields when it was needed. He paid attention to the construction of the temples and their repairing. Krishnadev Rai was a great scholar of Sanskrit and Telugu. He wrote a book, "Amuktamalyada" in Telugu, in which he wrote how a king should rule.
  5. In fifteenth century A.D., in Europe, the period of Dark Age was almost over and a new movement started. It is called Renaissance. In this movement, there was a revival of interest in the people's heart for the ancient civilisation and culture of Europe. People paid attention to the culture and civilisation of

Greece and Rome before starting the Christian religion. The feature of Renaissance was the growing interest in history, philosophy, literature and artistic creativity of these civilisations. Not only the rulers of small kingdoms of Italy, but wealthy persons also took interest in learning. Church's influence became less gradually. Now people were not ready to listen whatever was told by the church about the universe, God and human life. Now, the base of the people's thought was their experiments and questions. Thus, the modern science originated.

6. In fifteenth century A.D., an astronomer of Poland, Nicholas Copernicus, tried to prove that the Sun is the centre of the universe and the Earth and its other planets revolved around the Earth. This view was revolutionary because till then, the church said that the Earth was the centre of the universe because the God made the Earth.

In the beginning of seventeenth century A.D., Galileo, an Italian astronomer and scientist also proved this theory. With the help of telescope, he saw the sun and other planets and then confirmed his result. He challenged the church. Because of this, he had a struggle with the church.

These movements began from the cities of Italy and slowly spread in the other countries mainly France, Holand, Belgium and England. This thought became very popular among the merchants because merchants did not want the church to become very powerful. This thought attacked Feudalism.

7. In Renaissance movement, a famous artist of Italy, Leonardo-da-Vinchi, took an important participation in it. He was not only a painter but also an artist and a scientist. We could see micro study of colour and structure in his paintings. He tried to make a machine, with the help of this man could fly in the sky. The pictures of this machine made by him and the description is really incredible.
8. In 1453 A.D., Automan Turks attacked Kustuntunia and took it over. A very large part of west Asia was under the control of Turks. Due to this, the trading contact of Asia and Europe came to an end because a lot of trade with Asia was done by this region. Now, it was necessary for the European merchants that they discovered a new route for Asia and India.

There were two reasons for which it was necessary for Europe to make its trading contacts with Asia. One, Europe needed the spices of Asia. To preserve the meat for a long time, these spices were used. The trade of Asian spices was under the control of Arabians. They bought spices from the market of west Asia and sold them to the merchants of Italy. Then, merchants of Italy sold them in the other regions of Europe at bigger profit. The second reason was that many European cities were dependant on this trade of Asia and if this trade stopped, then these cities would decline.

Now, the land route, from Europe towards the eastern Asia passing through the west Asia, became closed. It motivated them to discover a sea route, by which Europeans could trade.

9. From Dark Age to Renaissance Age, Christianity was the dominant religion in Europe. During this time, Christianity was divided into two groups : One was Roman Catholic and other was Protestant. Head of the Church was called Pope. In the middle age, the Pope was powerful in religious and political matters. It was the time, when new thoughts of Renaissance age affected the thoughts of the people. The people did not adopt the thoughts of Catholic church. The people now questioned the rights of church and Pope. The people opposed to the interference of the church in politics. Still now, the church had the right to take various taxes from the people, but now people protested against these taxes. The clergies began to lead a luxurious life. This was against the preaches of Jesus Christ. Christian clergies; as Martin Luthar, Erasmus, John Kelwin, gave up the church. In the starting of sixteenth century A.D., due to the disconnected relation with the church, a new Christian group 'Protestant' launched.
10. Portuguese in India : Portuguese came to India for trade. Their first purpose was to control the spices trade of Arab merchants. They also took help of sea robbers for this. They established their centres on the west Asia, India and later south east Asia for their trade. They did not want to settle in India permanently. They used to live only at their centres temporarily and they went back to Portugal. Their second purpose was converting many Indians to Christians of Roman Catholic Church. They did not hesitate in converting the people to Christianity.

Mughals in India : The purpose of Mughal to come in India was different with Portuguese. Mughals did not come to India for trade. Their purpose was to establish their empire in India. Portuguese did not make India their permanent abode, while Mughals made India their permanent abode. Mughals wanted to rule India but they did not convert the Hindus to Muslims. Except Aurangzeb, other Mughal rulers were very kind with their religious policy. Religious policy of Akbar is remembered still now.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. After being defeated by SherShah, Humayun wandered in **Sind** and **Rajasthan**.  
2. To run the Bahmani kingdom, **Mohmud Khan** gave intelligent advice to the Bahmani Sultans to run a justified rule.  
3. Krishnadev Rai was a famous ruler of **Vijaynagar**.  
4. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese sailor sailed down the west coast of India in **1498 A.D.**  
5. **Leonnardo da-vinchi** was a famous painter and scientist of Italy.  
6. Spain people discovered in **Aiztek** and **Inka** two great civilisations in India.  
7. Columbus reached west India in **1492 A.D.** by the west sea route.  
8. In the starting of sixteenth century, a new Christian group **Protestant** formed in Europe.

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

- Ans.** 1. 7                      2. 3                      3. 3                      4. 3                      5. 3                      6. 3                      7. 7                      8. 7

**PROJECT WORK**

- Ans.** 1. Do it yourself.                      2. Do it yourself.                      3. Do it yourself.                      4. Do it yourself.

**FOR FUN**

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 7

## The Reign of Akbar

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. When Akbar took charge of the government himself he decided to extend Mughal empire. Akbar began to conquer the forts and cities, as Gwalior, Ajmer and Jaunpur. He captured Malwa also. So, Akbar's kingdom became the neighbour of Rajput kings.  
Akbar adopted the policy of friendship and treaty with Rajputs. He established marriage relations with various Rajput royal families. He himself married many princesses. He appointed Rajputs for higher administrative posts in his reign. His some important and faithful officers were Rajputs; as Raja Man Singh, but he had to fight with Rana Pratap, a Rajput king, who did not accept his suzerainty. Two powerful forts of Rajasthan as : Ranthambor and Chittor came under the Mughals. He conquered Gujarat also. Later, he conquered Bengal that came under his empire.  
By 1595 A.D. Akbar conquered Kashmir, Sindh, Orissa, Central India, Kandahar and Afghanistan. Only Assam and the kingdom of South Continent of India were independent. Mughals took over the North India regions.  
He wanted control on whole continent by conquering the South. So, a drive began against the Ahmadnagar. After a long struggle, Mughal empire included Khandesh, Berar and part of Ahmadnagar. Now the Mughal empire extended to the Godavari river in the South.
2. Mansabdari was the major feature of the administration of Mughals. Every Sardar officer and other worker had given a rank, who was called Mansabdar. Mansab could be small or large according to the number of soldiers. An officer could be posted only in his life time. The post of Mansabdar was not hereditary. He could be posted on this post according to his capability. Thus, Samrat controlled over his officers and the power of Sardars. Samrat could use the army of his Mansabdar. A selected army was under the control of Akbar and he had also his artery. So there was not fear of this thing that Mansabdar used his army against the Samrat.
3. Akbar had a council of ministers to assist him. The most important officials were the Wazirs and Bhakshis. Wazir headed the revenue department and Bhakshi was incharge of military department. Khansama was the incharge of domestic department. The chief Quazi looked after the judicial department. There was another officer who kept accounts of donation which was given by the Badshah and his family members.



4. There were two sources of income of Mughal empire :

1. Land revenue

2. Trade revenue

A very large amount of money was spent in the salary of the officers. Big officers were paid high salaries, as they lived luxurious life. Many officers were paid in the form of donation of land revenue in place of salary which was called Jagir. Officers collected the revenue from their Jagirs which was equal to their salary. One-third of the average production had to be paid to the state. Todar Mal, one of the mine gems was asked to make an account of land revenue.

Revenue from trade was not much, as compared to revenue from land. But, in Gujarat and Bengal, where trade was progressing, Sube became very rich from this trade revenue. Some merchants carried their goods to the central Asia, Persia and Russia by passing the boundaries of the country. There were very big ports on the sea coast of India. The Indian merchants exported the items; as : clothes, indigo, saltpeter and spices. Many Europeans came to the court of Akbar for sea trade, because the Portuguese earlier established their trade centres.

5. Akbar decided to make his capital Fatehpur Sikri near Agra. Great Sufi saint Shekh Salim Chisti lived on that place. Akbar respected him very much. Due to this reason, it was decided to make his capital on that place.

He built here great palace and mandap by red stones. The architecture of Fatehpur Sikri is a mixture of Persia, central Asia and various styles of India. Akbar built a tomb in Delhi of his father, Humayun. It was built in the centre of a garden which was made in a large area. There is a gate and a garden in all tombs of Mughal style.

Mughal architecture of this period adopted many features of earlier Indian style; for example : a square bracket on the entrance gate. With this, Mughal architecture influenced the construction of palaces and temples of Hindu kings. Govind dev Temple of Vrindavan, made by red stone, is a fine example of mixed architecture.

6. Ibadat Khana is the name of a building in Fatehpur Sikri. On that place Akbar discussed about the principles of various religions. Akbar believed that each religion points to God. He wanted that people of all religions should live in unity. So he invited the saints of all religions to discuss on religion with him. Monks from all famous religions : Islam, Hindu, Persian, Jain and Christians also were invited for discussion with the Samrat. At last, after discussion with the Acharyas of all religions, he suggested a new religion path. It was based on normal principles of all religions. Later, this religion path was called Din-I-Ilahi. It means "religion of God". Akbar encouraged the peace and universal toleration. He was opposed to the feeling of violence towards living beings. He abolished the system of hard punishment. as : cut the body parts. He abolished Sati system. Some Muslim Sardars were worried about this religious policy of Akbar, because they thought that Akbar was destroying the Islamic religion, but Akbar did not want to destroy any religion in the name of a new religion. He was very curious to establish unity in the country. Some Sardars as Beerbal became true follower of him.

7. Akbar is considered as a great *Samrat* of India. It was not only because he established a vast empire, but he tried to build his empire for the welfare of people. His thoughts were same with those of 'Ashoka'. Akbar saw the dream to organise India as a nation. He wanted that Indian people should keep feeling of nationalism among them by giving up their regions and religious differences.

The most important feature of Akbar was his fearlessness. He made pet by riding on the angry elephants. He crossed the rivers which were filled with water. At that time, he gave an example of his bravery by opposing those people who were using their powers to prevent the changes to spread new thoughts.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans. 1. The guardian of Akbar defeated the **Hemu** in the second battle of Panipat.  
2. Some general officers of Akbar were Rajput; as - **Raja Man Singh**.  
3. Mughals took over the two powerful forts of Rajputana as **Chittor** and **Ranthambhar**.  
4. **Mansabdari** system was the main feature of the administration system of Mughals.  
5. Akbar's empire was divided into **many** provinces.  
6. **Tansen** was a famous musician in the court of Akbar.  
7. **Abul Fazal** wrote the *Akbarnama* (Ain-I-Akbari).  
8. Akbar decided to make his capital at **Fatehpur Sikri** near Agra.



9. Akbar started a new religious faith called **Din-I-Ilahi**.

10. Akbar ruled from **1556 A.D.** to **1605 A.D.**

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

Ans.	1. 3	2. 7	3. 7	4. 7	5. 3
	6. 7	7. 3	8. 7	9. 3	10. 7

### PROJECT WORK

Ans. 1. Do it yourself. 2. Do it yourself. 3. Do it yourself.

### FOR FUN

Ans. Do it yourself.

## 8

## Mughal Empire After Akbar

**A. Answer the following questions :**

Ans. 1. In the period of Jahangir, the policy of expansion and victory of Mughal empire was continued. Mewar, which was against the Mughal empire was ready to struggle. The first drive of Jahangir against the kingdom and all drives after this were unsuccessful. At last, in 1613 A.D., Samrat came to Ajmer for inspection the work which was given to his son, prince Khurram. Now, Rana Amar singh accepted the overlordship of Mughals. With this, the protest of Mughal empire came to an end.

Jahangir had maintained the policy of his father to establish the marriage relations with Rajputs. He himself married Rajput princess. He sent an army on the hills of Punjab and conquered Kangra. But the struggle with Ahmadnagar was the cause of troubles. It was the result of these attacks on various parts of India, that many Afghani Sardars was compelled to do so, who refused to accept the Mughal's suzerainty. So he made his empire powerful.

2. A big problem before Jahangir was that the Persian ruler conquered the Kandahar state in Afganistan. It was a great loss to the empire.

Second big problem of Jahangir was originated by his son Shahjahan. He protested against Jahangir. Jahangir had faced very difficulty to control his son.

The Portuguese also originated difficulties for Jahangir. They were not satisfied with the large profit from trade. They started sea robbery and began attack on Indian ships. Later, Jahangir banned the Portuguese to trade with the merchants of the Mughal state, until the Portuguese made amends.

3. Jahangir is known for his justice. Jahangir is memorised still now for his justice chain. He built a long golden chain in which bells were attached. Any person could appeal by snatching this chain against any officer. This chain was hung with the wall of Palace.

4. Established by Babar, supported by Akbar, unified by Jahangir, empire was reached on extreme in Shahjahan's period. In Shahjahan's period, the regions of Mugal empire were executed hardly, where it was adopted officially.

In 1628 A.D., after the death of his father, Shahjahan ascended the throne. First of all, he had to face the revolt of Bundel Khand and South. He checked the revolt of Bundel Khand easily, but it was very difficult to check the revolt of South. South became a problem for Mughals. At last, Mughals conquered the Ahmadnagar and Golkunda. Bizapur accepted the suzerainty of Mughals and he signed a treaty of peace.

Shahjahan made his son, Aurangzeb the governor of South. Aurangzeb conquered Golkunda and Bizapur and tried to recover it, but failed.

After controlling the rebels of South, Shanjahan was attracted towards North-West. For security of North-West boundaries, Shahjahan sent his armies to the Bulkh and Badkhshan of central Asia. Shahjahan conquered again Kandahar from the ruler of Iran but he had lost it again.

Hugli was the centre of Portuguese. Shahjahan had to face a struggle with the Portuguese of there. The Portuguese plundered sea by making base to this place. They took out Hugli from the Mughal rulers. Then, these armies marched towards North-east and they conquered Kam Roop in Assam. Meanwhile, Shahjahan built a city which came to know as Shahjahanabad and made it his capital. Now this is a part of Delhi.

5. From 1659 A.D. to 1670 A.D., *Samrat* issued many orders, by which Islamic policy became strong. Pilgrimage revenue executed again which was not taken by the pilgrims in the period of Akbar. State rulers and land revenue officers were ordered that they would appoint the Muslims in place of Hindu officers.
6. In his personal life, *Samrat's* interest was increasing towards religion. He spent his life by meditating according to the Ayats of the Quran. He offered Namaz five times regularly and took fast in the month of Ramjan. He did not waste the money of treasury. It is said that he collected his income by preparing duplicate of the Quran and by making caps.
7. Marathas were small Sardars, lived under control of South Kingdoms. Most of them were the officers of Mughal empire and South kingdoms. When they saw that Mughals began to attack on these kingdoms they left these kingdoms. They protested against the South kingdoms by collecting some soldiers. The regions nearby Pune and Konkar is a hilly area. If any army were sent against them they would hide behind the hills. They disturbed the Mughal armies also by adopting the Guerilla war policy. Shivaji was the most powerful Maratha Sardar. His father was under the ruler of Bizapur and was the officer of his army, but Shivaji was ambitious. When he saw that Bijapur was becoming powerless he tried to become independent. The ruler of Bijapur sent his general Afzal Khan for a battle against him. But Shivaji killed him. Then Aurangzeb sent his officer Jai Singh to him. Jai Singh wanted that there should be treaty between Shivaji and Aurangzeb. He wanted Shivaji to go in the court of Aurangzeb with him, but Shivaji was not ready to stoop. Aurangzeb imprisoned Shivaji. Shivaji came out from the prison with cleverness. He announced himself an independent ruler of Maratha and in 1674 A.D., ascended the throne. He established a very powerful Maratha Kingdom.
8. Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism. Earlier Shikh Gurus; attention was only on religious aspects but slowly these Gurus became soldier-leader. For preventing the army power of Sikhs, in 1675 A.D. Mughal administration ordered to hang Guru Teg Bahadur. Thus, the Sikh became annoyed. Tenth Guru, Govind Singh collected the Sikhs in a form of soldiers and prepared them for a battle against the Mughal armies. In the army of Guru Govind Singh, the soldiers of Afghanistan were admitted. Sikhs also attacked various places like Marathas. But in the period of Aurangzeb, Sikhs could not establish an independent Kingdom. In eighteenth century, Sikhs got success in this work. In eighteenth century, Mughal became more weak. Sikh Sardars got the benefit of this change and established small Kingdoms.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Jahangir was appointed the Subedar of **Bengal** and **Avadh** in his young age.
  2. In **1611** A.D., Jahangir was married to Noorjhan.
  3. In the period of Jahangir, the Badshah of England sent **Sir Thomas Roe** in the court of Agra to make his ambassador.
  4. Shahjahan is memorised mainly for **Taj Mahal** and **Thakti-Taus** built by him.
  5. Shahjahan made the subedar of **South** to his son, Aurangzeb.
  6. **Shivaji** was the most powerful Maratha Sardar.
  7. Hugli was the centre of **Partuguese**.

**C. Tick (3) the Correct answer and cross (7) the wrong answer :**

- Ans.** 1. 7                      2. 3                      3. 7                      4. 3                      5. 7                      6. 3                      7. 7

**PROJECT WORK**

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

**FOR FUN**

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 9

## Fall of Mughal Empire

### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. After Aurangzeb, as usual a war for heirship began. His three sons struggled for the throne. In this Bahadurshah got victory and in 1707 A.D., he ascended the throne. His small reigning period of four years was full of difficulties. Rajput and Sikhs began to revolt.
  2. In 1712 A.D., after the death of Bahadurshah, again war began for heirship and many powerless rulers arose who ruled for a short time. After this Muhammadshah tried again to organise the empire. But he also had to face many revolts. The empire was declined already. Sikh revolt arose under the control of Banda. Therefore, Brahmin minister Peshwas tried to increase their rights towards North India. Afghans, settled in Ruhelkhand, were revolting against the Mughal reign.  
On the other side, the subedars of important states of Hyderabad, Bengal and Avadh established their independent kingdoms. The attacks were continuing from North-West on Mughal emperors.
  3. In 1739 A.D. first attack was by Nadirshah, Badshah of Iran. He conquered Kabul earlier. He devastated the Delhi city. The army of Nadirshah plundered the city very badly and the city was converted into ruins. Nadirshah carried the Takhte-taus and Kohinoor diamond of Shahjahan to Iran.
  4. A brave Afghan Ahmadshah Abdali conquered the Punjab and join it into the kingdom of his Afghanistan. Ahmadshah Abdali also struggled with Marathas. In 1761 A.D., third battle of Panipat was fought between Marathas and Afghans. In this battle, Marathas were defeated and they left North India. Now, Mughal empire was limited only nearby Delhi.
  5. At that time, European merchants were trying to establish their control on India. It was very easy to control Marathas and other states due to the decline of Mughal empire. Besides this, they were very trained in sea wars because they came from the sea-route. Mughal emperors did not have powerful fleet. So, when Europeans began to control the sea coast routes of India neither Mughals prevented them nor any other king.  
Europeans came here because of following reasons :  
One of them, that, Indian things, mainly clothes and spices had great demand in Europe. Second main reason was that merchant group became very prosperous due to the industrial revolution, because trading material was increased; for this, they were searching new markets. Besides this, they were searching those regions, from where they could get cheap raw material. The ships, which came to the west coast of India, when they returned, they carried cotton from India and black pepper and spices from the Malabar at South. From the centres around the then Madras, cotton and sugar were sent. Silk and shora was traded from Bengal mainly.
  6. Denmark send Danish East India Company to India. They made a factory in Trankyabar at south of the then Madras on the eastern sea coast. United East India company of the Netherlands was the name of a trading company of Holand. Holand merchants had control over the business of spices of South-East Asia (Jawa and Sumatra).  
Then British merchants began trade of Indian clothes mainly. They had control on a very large part of European trade with India very soon. In 1600 A.D., the British established their trade company. They made these factories at Machlipattlam, Surat, Fortsaint George and Fort William. Later, last two places became famous in Madras (Chennai) and Kolkata respectively. Portuguese princess married with Charles II, ruler of England and Britishers got Bombay (Mumbai) as a dowry from the Portuguese.  
Thus, Britishers got success to take out the Holand and Portuguese merchants from the Indian trade. Then, they took over the Indian trade.  
Britisher's sea power increased more than Portuguese and Holand. In 1703 A.D., two British companies, traded with India, joined each other and named The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to East Indies.
  7. Main reasons of decline of Mughal empire were following :  
1. The heirs to Aurangzeb were weak rules. They could not prevent the decline of the empire. After the

2. The reason of decline of the Mughal empire also lay in the economic condition. During this time, neither sufficient money was left nor the Jagirs, which could be given to the various officers. Zamindars were not satisfied, because they understood that Sardars took a very large part of income of the kingdom; So, they began struggle against the Sardars.
3. The peasants had very less money after paying the revenue; So, they became more poor. Sometimes, peasants also joined hands with the unsatisfied Zamindars to revolt.
4. Marathas and Sikhs threatened Mughals regularly. So, a very large army of Mughals was busy to control these both regions.
5. The number of Mansab was increased one-third from Akbar's period and Mansabdars were not so honest. They did not keep the right accounts of the revenue, which they collected. They did not keep cavalry also in a certain number for the Badshah.
6. In eighteenth century, officers were not transferred, generally many officers began to behave like local rulers.
7. Mughal's army power became weak. Now, Mughal artillery became very backward in technical form than the other armies. They were satisfied by appointing the foreigners to give training for their artillery in place of Indian soldiers. Mughals did not give attention on the development of naval force.
8. New science was developing in Europe. New researches were taking place there. Mughal periodic India was indifferent towards these new researches.
9. The life of rulers and Sardars was very luxurious, because of this, country declined. The peasants and the artisans had to lead a very difficult life, but the merchants of cities and aristocratic people led a very better life. The aristocrats spent their time in drinking wine. But the people of provincial courts were not lazy and unable. They tried to keep their officers in discipline.

**Ans.**

1. In 1707 A.D., after the death of Aurangzeb **Bahadurshah** ascended the throne.
2. Sikh revolt took place under control of **banda**.
3. By conquering the Punjab **Ahmad shah Abdali** joined it in his kingdom of Afghanistan.
4. In **1761 A.D.**, third battle of Panipat was fought.
5. Black pepper and spices were exported from **Malabar** at South.
6. **Denmark** made a factory in Trankyabar in South of the then Madras.
7. **Holand** merchants took over the spices trade of South East Asia.
8. In **1664 A.D.**, the French made a company for trade in India.
9. The French settled in South of Madras, named **Pondicherri**.
10. In **1703 A.D.**, two British companies traded in India joined together and formed as a one.

**Ans.** 1. 7      2. 3      3. 3      4. 3      5. 3      6. 7      7. 3      8. 7

**Ans.** 1. Do it yourself. 2. Do it yourself.

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

## 1

**Ans.** 1. After independence, India had to face many problems. Biggest problem was the problem of



rehabilitation of lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs, came from Pakistan. Government made many refugee camps for their rehabilitation. Every possible help was given for their rehabilitation. After division of the country, riots, murders and plunders began in India and Pakistan. India got in heirship : destroyed country, refugees millions in number, broken economy, and political uncertainty.

Second problem was : merger of local states. Before independence these local states were 562 in number. There were small and big states in it. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel tried to include these states in Indian union and he prepared the various local kings to meet, in the period upto 5th August. Only Hyderabad, Joonagarh and Kashmir did not decide their decisions.

2. The ruler of Joonagarh was a Muslim and there population was mostly Hindu. In February 1948, people expressed their desire to merge with India by self decision. Nawab of Joonagarh ran to Pakishtan. On 26th October 1947, Maharaja of Kashmir, Harisingh sent his prime minister Meharchand Mahazan to Delhi by signing on the papers of merger which were granted. But, meanwhile on 21-22 October 1947, Pakistan attacked Kashmir and these attackers reached Sri Nagar. On 26th October, when Maharaja Kashmir said to Indian armies to prevent these attackers of Pakistan. At Last, on 13th August 1948, army took action in Hyderabad. After this army action, Nizam also signed on the merger-papers. Like this, Nizam of Hyderabad was also dreaming of independent country. On 13th September 1948, an army action was taken in Hyderabad. After this army action, which was for five days, Nizam also signed on the merger-papers.
3. In 1947, after the freedom of India, there were also two ruins of foreign rule. These were Pondicherri and Goa. Pondicherri was the centre of France and Goa was of Portugal. Pondicherri was a part of the areas, which were under control of French in India. Other parts were : Karikal, Mahi, Yanam and Chandannagar. Chandannagar was included in India by people organisation. But French rule continued on Pondicherri. After Independence of India, the anger of Pondicherri's people increased. In 1954, as a result of the struggle of the people, freedom was declared in some areas under control of France.
4. In 1965 A.D., Pakistan attacked India again with the problem of Kashmir in which Pakistan defeated. With the interference of the united nations on 23th September 1965, there was an announcement of ceasefire. As soon as, on 4th January 1966, with the help of Soviet Union, a deal was signed in Tashkand by India and Pakistan by which both the countries could solve the Kashmir Problem.
5. The division of India-Pakistan was on the basis of religion. So there were two parts of it : Western Pakistan and Eastern Pakistan. Eastern Pakistan is surrounded by Indian states. The people of Eastern Pakistan generally felt that Pakistan government does not give proper attention to their welfare. In the election of 1970, after getting majority to Awami League, its leader Shekh Muziburrehman was not invited for making the government because Awami League was demanding more freedom for Eastern Pakistan. Shekh Muziburrehman was inprisoned in Western Pakistan, by which, in Eastern Pakistan, a movement began against the government. Pakistani army tried to crush this movement. People made an army named "Mukti Vahini". Because of this, civil war arose. Millions of people came to India. As a result, a war arose between India and Pakistan. Because India was in favour of Eastern Pakistan. With the help of Indian army, Pakistan army was defeated in Eastern Pakistan. Eastern Pakistan announced to make an independent country "Bangladesh" and Muziburrehman was made the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh.
6. The Second World war began in 1939 and it was continued till 1945. This war not only changed the history of the world but also affected India. Indians demanded complete independence from the British Government before they could extend support in British war efforts. By the time Second World War ended, the freedom struggle reached a crucial stage, and had grown very strong. The Quit India Movement stared by Gandhiji, shook the foundation of British empire. Britain was now unable to retain hold in India because of its internal weakness and strong mass upsurge in India. So, the British withdrew and India got independence.
7. After the Second World War, rivalry arose between communist democratic countries and the post war scenario got polarised between two blocs. One of the blocs was led by the former Union of Soveit Socialist Republic and the other by the United States of America. The rivalry between those blocs caused tension in the world. This state of tension is known as the Cold war. India, however maintained friendly relations with both the blocs. India adopted the policy of non-alignment which was a unique policy of protecting our national interest and taking independent decisions on international issues strictly on the basis of merit.



8. Several significant events took place in the last decade of the twentieth century. After the second world war, Germany was divided into two parts, in 1990 Germany was unified. The disintegration of Soviet Union took place in 1991 and many other countries arose with Russia. The important consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union was the virtual end of cold war because the USA remained the only super power in the world.

In 1991, European Union arose. The European Union (EU) aimed to unite the European countries as one unit in economic sphere, and to introduce a common currency, Euro.

In the present world scenario, the sense of mutual cooperation and interdependence among the nations is growing. As a result, the era of globalisation has emerged and our country is heading to be a developed nation.

Now, most of the countries are trying to solve their rivalry by conversation.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
- Goa was the centre of **Portugal** before forming a part of Indian union.
  - In **1966**, Tashkand deal had taken place between India and Pakistan.
  - The unification of Germany was in **1990**.
  - Pondicherri was the centre of **France** before.
  - China attacked India in **1962**.
  - In 1972, **Shimla** deal had taken place between India and Pakistan.
  - Now, the period of **globalisation** has started.
  - Maharaja of Kashmir, **Harisingh** signed on the merge papers of Kashmir in India on October 1947.

**C. Match the following columns :**

<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1.	First World War	(a) 1945
2.	Second World War	(b) February, 1948
3.	United Nations	(c) September, 1948
4.	Merger of Joonagarh in Indian Union	(d) 1939-45
5.	Merger of Hyderabad in Indian Union	(e) 1914-18

**PROJECT WORK**

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

**FOR FUN**

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 2

## Framing of the Indian Constitution

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
- A Constitution is a body of rules that determines the structure and functions of the government, by which our country is governed. Each government has to do work according to the laws written in the Constitution. Constitution is the highest law, which defines and bounds the structure of the government and fundamental rights of the citizens.
  - Indian Constitution was framed after a long discussion by the representatives of the Indian people. Assembly which framed the Constitution, called Constitution Assembly, was held its first session on 9th December, 1946. Its members were representatives of various political parties. Except the representatives of all groups of society there were great freedom fighters, lawyers and scholars. Some prominent members of the constitution assembly were : Pt Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr Shyama Prasad Mukherji and Sardar Baldev Singh. They were great politicians. Some constitution specialists were : Shri Aladi Krishna Swami

Ayyer, Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Shri K.M. Munshi, Smt Sarojani Naidu and Smt Vijaya Laxmi Pandit. Dr Rajendra Prasad was the president of Constitution Assembly.

3. Constitution's main aim and purposes are described in this preamble by which we want to run our society.

This oath has been taken to make India as a sovereign state, socialist state, secular state, democratic state and republic in Indian constitution. It is very important to know about these basic elements of the constitutions.

4. Everyone has equal political rights in a democratic state. A democratic government is run by the representative of the people. Every adult citizen in India, who has completed his age of 18 years, has a right to vote and take part to elect their representative. Universal adult-right of vote exists in our country according to which 'a person', 'a vote', 'a value' principle is adopted. Without discrimination of caste, sex and religion, every person has a right to vote and contest the election.
5. We know that most of the people in our country are poor, only some are rich. Our constitution's purpose is that economic inequality should be less. All groups of the society should get equal opportunities for economic development. Economic inequality is a cause of social inequality. Thought of the society, based on economic and social equality, is called sociality.
6. The followers of various religions live in India. A secular state gives freedom of the religion to the people. It means that all religions are treated with equal respect. All people in our country have a right to follow and propagate his own religion whether they are Hindu, Muslim, Shikh, Christian or Persian. The state cannot discriminate anyone on the basis of religion. All religious communities enjoy equal respect.
7. Freedom : It implies the freedom of thought, expression, belief and faith to the Indian people. It gives freedom to the Indian people for complete development of their personality.  
Equality : Equality means to give equal opportunities for complete development of the people. It implies restrictions at the discrimination of any type based on feeling of equality, caste, colour, sex and religion. Every person of India is equal to law and it has been decided to give equal security. Freedom is impossible without equality.
8. It is also an oath in our constitution that, we should keep a relation of brotherhood with our friends. Fraternity brings unity and integrity. People of various languages, customs, religious beliefs and cultures live in our country. It is very important for unity and integrity of a country that we should live together. Our national purpose is to bring the people of various regions together and to establish unity among them so that they can do work together for the development of the country. So, preamble gives stress to establish the feeling of brotherhood to make our India strong and organised.

**B. Explain the following in short :**

- Ans.**
1. India as a Sovereign State : It means that we are free to take decisions related to ourselves. We are free to run our government and make our foreign policy. We are free to take decision ourselves for all internal and external aspects. So, our country is described as a sovereign state in the preamble.
2. Justice : Our constitution claims to offer social, economic and political justice to its people. Social justice means to remove discrimination based on religion, caste and sex.  
Economic justice decides the equal division of property. Political justice means the equal opportunities for taking part in the government. These are the basic principles of democracy.
3. Fraternity : It is also an oath in our constitution that, we should keep a relation of brotherhood with our friends. Fraternity brings unity and integrity. People of various languages, customs, religious beliefs and cultures live in our country. It is very important for unity and integrity of a country that we should live together. Our national purpose is to bring the people of various regions together and to establish unity among them so that they can do work together for the development of the country. So, preamble gives stress to establish the feeling of brotherhood to make our India strong and organised.

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Constitution Assembly held its first session on **9th December, 1946**.
2. **Dr Rajendra Prasad** was the president of the Constitution Assembly.
3. Constitution Assembly formed a Drafting Committee whose president was **Dr BR Ambedkar**.
4. It took **3** years to frame our constitution.

5. New constitution was adopted on **26th, November, 1949** by the Constitution Assembly.
6. Indian constitution was executed on **26th January, 1950**.
7. Aladi Krishna Swami, Dr BR Ambedkar and KM Munshi were **some** specialist in our Constitution Assembly.
8. **Vijay Laxmi Pandit** and **Sarojini Naidu** were female members of Constitution Assembly.

### PROJECT WORK

**Ans.** 1. Do it yourself.

2. Do it yourself.

### FOR FUN

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 3

## Fundamental Rights, Duties and Directive Principles

### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Fundamental rights are : right to equality, right to freedom, right to freedom of religion, right against the exploitation, right to culture and education, right to constitutional remedies.
  2. (i) Any person is free to express his thoughts through speech or written words.  
(ii) People can assemble peacefully without arms and hold public meetings.  
(iii) People can organise peacefully meeting and express their view.  
(iv) People have a right to live in any part of India.  
(v) People are free to practise any profession or occupation anywhere.
  3. Right Against Exploitation : This right makes up a purpose for protection of children, women and the poor from exploitation. Our Constitution has banned the illicit trade of human beings i.e., slavery system. It has also banned begging and forced labour.  
Constitution also says that children below the age of 14 should not be employed in factories or mines on in any other hazardous employment. There are many laws against the child labour, because children are the future of our country and they should have the right to get education and to live in a good atmosphere. The government also made some special laws for the protection of women from exploitation.
  4. It is not only sufficient to give rights to the citizens but also very important to look that the government should preserve our rights and give respect. For this, in our Constitution, it is included that if a person is deprived of any fundamental rights, he can file a petition in the High Court or Supreme Court. This right is called the right to constitutional remedies. If the government does not give fundamental right to any citizen or due to any cause the government uses unjust power against him, then in this situation, the citizen can go to the court.
  5. Among all of these rights, the first right for all is right to equality. There is a provision of equal punishment for equal crime for all citizens. Law does not discriminate people on the basis of religion, sex, caste, colour and opinion. All people have equal protection by laws. Although the state can make some special law for the rise of women, children, schedule castes, schedule tribes, minorities and backwards.
  6. Right to Freedom of Religion : India is a secular state means every person has a right to adopt his religion. Every person has a right to pray, devote and propagate religions.  
All religions are equal for the government and all religions enjoy equal respect and freedom. Any religion is not superior to the other. It is included in the Constitution as the people of all religions can live together with respect to each other's religion.
  7. It is very necessary to know that fundamental rights were included in the Constitution as a code of conduct and it is hoped that every citizen obeys this code of conduct. Its main purpose is to increase the feeling of patriotism in citizens. Among these purposes, to protect the sovereignty and unity, to help

running the various welfare activities and to promote the principles of brotherhood, are included. Personally, citizens should obey the self-discipline and respect other's rights.

8. There are following fundamental duties described in our Constitution :
1. To respect Constitution, National flag and National Anthem.
  2. To follow the ideals of freedom struggle.
  3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
  4. To defend the country and to render national services.
  5. To promote harmony and brotherhood.
9. The list of Directive Principles of State Policy is very long, but some main directive principles of state policy are as follows :
1. To eliminate the difference between the poor and the rich means it is a duty of the government that the operation of economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth in few hands. These directive principles were made to establish a society where all people could get necessary facilities and situations for the resources of livelihood.
  2. The government should try to improve the health of the people by banning intoxicating drinks and drugs.
  3. To provide free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14.
  4. There should be equal pay for equal work both for men and women.
  5. To protect the welfare of the weaker sections of society, mainly : Schedule castes and schedule tribes.

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

Ans. 1. 7      2. 7      3. 3      4. 3      5. 3      6. 3      7. 7      8. 3

#### PROJECT WORK

Ans. 1. Do it yourself.      2. Do it yourself.      3. Do it yourself.

#### FOR FUN

Ans. Do it yourself.

## 4 Central Government

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

- Ans. 1. There can be maximum 550 elected members in Lok Sabha. A member for being eligible for Lok Sabha must have completed 25 years of age. These members are elected by the people on the basis of adult voter rights. In these, maximum 20 members represent Union Territories. The President can nominate two members of Anglo-Indian section, if they do not get proper representative in the elections. The members are elected for five years. It is very important for being a member of Lok Sabha that a person should be the citizen of India.
- There is a President and a Vice-President of Lok Sabha, who are elected by the house among its members.
- There are 250 members in Rajya Sabha. 238 of them are the representative of the states and Union Territory. Other 12 are nominated by the President. For being eligible to be a member of Rajya Sabha, one must have completed 30 years of age and should be a citizen of India. State Assemblies of the states elect the members of Rajya Sabha.
- Rajya Sabha is a permanent house, because it cannot be dissolved like Lok Sabha. One third of its members retire after every five years. The term of every member is six years.
- There is a chairperson and a deputy chairperson in Rajya Sabha. The Vice-President of India is its ex-office chairperson. The Deputy Chairperson is chosen by the house among its members.
2. There are 97 subjects in union list. Only the parliament of India can make laws on these subjects. There are 66 subjects in state list, only state government can make laws on it. Except this, there are 47 subjects



in concurrent list, Sansad and State Parliament can make laws on it. If the central and the state both make laws on a subject of concurrent list and both are crashed, central law will get importance on the law of the state. Other subjects which are not included in this list, are called ordinary powers. Only central government can make laws on these subjects.

3. Main work of the Parliament is to make a law. There is a process to make a law. To make a law, a proposal in the form of a bill is introduced in either House of the Parliament, but money-bills are introduced only in the Lok Sabha. A money bill is a proposed resolution involving income and expenditure. Except money bill other bills are ordinary bills which can be introduced in either of the two Houses. The bill after being passed through both Houses, goes to the President for his assent. It is only after the signature of the President, a bill becomes a law.
4. The President has following powers :
  1. The President has the power to appoint or dismiss the higher rank officers of Union government.
  2. President appoints the governors of state, Attorney General (Deputy Speaker), main election officer and other election officers, the chief justice and other judges of the supreme court, the chief justice and other judges of high court, chairman and other members of Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
  3. The administration of Union Territories is under the control of President.
  4. President appoints ambassadors and higher officers.
  5. President accepts the appointment-letters of foreign ambassadors and higher officers.
  6. President is the supreme commander of Indian army.
  7. He can declare war, treaty and deal with other countries.
  8. President has the power to grant pardon to death by the supreme court or to lessen the punishment.
  9. If the meeting of Sansad is not running then the President can execute an order which is equal to the law.
10. The President also has emergency powers. If there is a danger of armed rebellion or war for the security of the country, then the president can declare emergency for the whole country. Besides this if the government of any state is not running according to the constitution then the President can declare emergency in that state. In this situation President's rule is executed in that state. Due to this, state assembly is dissolved. At the time of financial danger, the President can declare financial emergency.
5. The Prime Minister is the real head of the Council of Ministers of central government. The leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister by the President. If there is no majority party then two or more parties together elect the leader. Such a government is called Coalition government. This type of elected leader is appointed as a Prime Minister by the President.
6. The President appoints other ministers on the advice of Prime Minister and also can dismiss them. In fact, being a leader of his team Prime Minister can include anyone in his council of ministers, can extend council of ministers and dismiss any minister. He can do changes in the department of ministers. The Prime Minister himself also keeps some departments. If the Prime Minister resigns, then the whole council is dissolved. In fact, the Prime Minister is responsible for the success and failure of the government because the Prime Minister is the main speaker of the policies of the government.
7. For the description and preservation of the constitution, Supreme Court is last with supreme power. It is a guardian of the basic rights of the people. It can revive the rules executed by the Parliament and State Legislatures and it can declare illegal any law which is against the provisions of the constitution.
8. Do it yourself.

**B. Match the following columns :**

Ans.	Column A	Column B
1.	Lok Sabha members	(a) 97
2.	Subjects in the Union list	(b) 550
3.	Subjects in the concurrent list	(c) 250
4.	Rajya Sabha members	(d) 66
5.	Subjects in the state list	(e) 47

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Money Bills are introduced only in the **Lok Sabha**.
  2. **Vice-President** is the ex-officer chair person of the Rajya Sabha.
  3. **Rajya Sabha** is a permanent house.

4. For being eligible to be a member of Rajya Sabha, one must have completed **30** years of age.
5. For being eligible to be a member of Lok Sabha, one must have completed **25** years of age.
6. To be a justice of high court, one must be below **62** years of age.
7. Cabinet ministers are under the minister **of cabinet**.
8. **High Court** explains the death punishment given by the appellate court.

### PROJECT WORK

- Ans. 1. Do it yourself. 2. Do it yourself.

### FOR FUN

- Ans. Do it yourself.

# 5

## State Government

### A. Answer the following questions in brief :

- Ans. 1. In our country, as you have read in the previous chapter, the powers of state and central are divided. Only central government can make laws on the subjects of national importance; as : security, foreign cases, money, railway, telecom, banking, post and registry, etc. Like this, police, municipalities, agriculture, land-revenue and fishing are included in state list.
2. Formation of the Legislative Assembly : The members of the legislative assembly are directly elected by the people of the state on the basis of Adult Franchise. Like Lok Sabha, to be a member of the legislative assembly a person should be a citizen of India and must be over 25 years of age.
3. Formation of the Legislative Council : It is the upper house of the state. The number of its members cannot be more than one-third of the total number of the legislative assembly. The number cannot be less than 40. The legislative council is a permanent body like Rajya Sabha. Its one-third members retire after every two years. The term of the members is six years. One-third of its members are elected from Municipality, Zila Board and other local bodies of the state. One-third of its members are elected by the members of the legislative assembly. One-twelfth are elected by the graduates and one-twelfth are elected by the teachers, who have an experience of maximum 3 years. One-sixth are elected by the governor, who are renowned personalities of the state.
4. The works and the powers of the Governor are same in a state as President of India in centre. Some of them are as follows :
1. Governor appoints all chief officers of the state. He appoints the chairman of the state public service commission and other members or vice-chancellor. Justices of other courts are appointed by the advice of him.
  2. He invites the leader of the majority party in the state legislative assembly and appoints him as the chief minister. He appoints other ministers on advice of chief minister.
  3. The Governor has a power to address the legislative assembly and to send the messages. After the general elections, first session of legislative assembly starts with the addresses of the Governor. The Governor addresses the first session of the year.
  5. Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers : As the President invites the leader of majority party in the Lok Sabha and appoints him Prime Minister, so also the Governor invites the leader of majority party in the legislative assembly and appoints him as chief minister. After being appointed as a chief minister, he gives advice to the Governor in appointments of other ministers. The council of ministers is formed by the chief minister and other ministers. The Chief Minister can invite anyone in this council of ministers and can remove anyone.
- After passing the no-confidence motion, the council of ministers with chief minister is dismissed. The resignation letter of chief minister is a resignation letter of whole council of ministers. The chief minister holds a key position between the Governor and the council of ministers.

6. Union territory, Delhi has a special status. It is called the national capital. The Lieutenant Governor is its higher administrative officer. Here is also an elected legislative assembly and the council of ministers with chief minister as its head.
7. These territories are generally small in shape and population. So, due to this, they do not get status of a state. These territories are administrated by the central government directly. The President appoints the administrative officers for these union territories. These administrative officers are called chief commissioner or Lieutenant Governor.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Any proposal can be presented in **legislative assembly** of only state as a money bill.
  2. Maximum strength of the members of the legislative assembly can be **500**.
  3. The strength of the members of legislative council cannot be more than **one-third** the strength of the members of the legislative assembly and minimum strength cannot be less than **40**.
  4. Minimum age of the member of legislative assembly should be **25** years.
  5. A bill can become a law only after the **Governor's signature** ascent in the state.
  6. **Legislative council** is called the upper house of the state.
  7. The administrative officer of union territories is called **chief-commissioner** and **lieutenant governor**.

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

- Ans.** 1. 7                      2. 3                      3. 3                      4. 7                      5. 7                      6. 3                      7. 7

**PROJECT WORK**

- Ans.** 1. Do it yourself.    2. Do it yourself.    3. Do it yourself.

**FOR FUN**

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 6

## Administration and Development of India

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

- Ans.**
1. From the point of administration, India is divided into 28 states and 7 union territories. For the administrative convenience, every state is divided into small units, which is called District. There are 500 districts in our country. As the new states are formed, so new districts are formed for administrative convenience.
  2. Work of the Collector :
    1. Collector is named so because he is responsible for land revenue and collect the government treasury.
    2. He is named District Magistrate because he is responsible for maintaining law and order. For maintaining law, District Magistrate takes help of District Police Officer. District Police Officer is a head of District Police Department.
    3. He is called District Administrative Officer because he is responsible to coordinate the various departments. Due to this, he is a main agent of state government in the district.
    4. He works as a District Development Officer because he is responsible to make the policies of development of the district and to execute them.
  3. Zila Parishad or Zila Panchayat are included in village administration on district level. After it on the block level, there is a Panchayat Samiti which is called Block Samiti and there is a Gram Panchayat on the village level. On the three levels of village areas, these units of local self administration form Panchayati Raj. Panchayati Raj gives opportunity to solve problems of the people without depending on others. City organisation includes Municipality, Nagar Parishad and Nagar Panchayat.
  4. Every year literacy ratio is increasing. Number of school going children 6-14 years of age is increasing. State government is pursuing to achieve the end. Lack of education is a main cause of illiteracy and

blind faith. Uneducated people are not conscious of their rights and duties. The government has started many adult education programmes; as : National Adult Education Programme (N.A.E.P.) and National Literacy Motion (N.L.M.). According to the census of 2001, literacy ratio of our country has arrived to 65.38%. In some states, literacy ratio is more and in some states it is less. Literacy ratio and child death ratio are deep related to the social development. Presently, child death ratio has become very less.

5. To eradicate the village poverty in India, there are many policies running with the economic help given by the union. In these policies, lunch is provided for the children of poor families who are studying in primary schools, villages grant life insurance policy for which half part of the insurance, will be borne by the government and construction of living unit, are included.

Some important policies are : Golden Jubilee Village Employment Policy, Indira Awas Policy and Jawahar Prosperity Policy, etc. Main purpose of these polices is to develop the economic situation of the poor.

6. The Government has taken up many steps for the welfare of people. In these, basic needs as : To arrange the drinking water and electricity, construct the roads, and the facility of health and education are called basic needs. There are hospitals, dispensaries, schools and adult education centres, etc. Living level of the people is reformed with these facilities.

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. For the purpose of administration, India is divided into **28** states and **7** union territories.  
 2. The period of First Five-Year Plan was **1951-56**.  
 3. The head of the police department in the district is called **District Police Officer**.  
 4. According to the census of 2001, ratio of literacy in our country was **65.38%**.  
 5. **Television** has become a famous means of communication.

#### C. Tick (3) the correct answer and cross (7) the wrong answer :

- Ans. 1. 7                                      2. 3                                      3. 7                                      4. 3                                      5. 3

#### PROJECT WORK

- Ans. 1. Do it yourself.                                      2. Do it yourself.                                      3. Do it yourself.

#### FOR FUN

- Ans. Do it yourself.

## 7

# Citizenship and the Life of Citizens

#### A. Answer the following questions in brief :

- Ans. 1. There are two types of citizenship in India. One that gained by birth and second, that gained by the law.  
 2. All people, living within the boundary of a state, are not citizens of it. A person is a citizen of our country who lives in India permanently. Many foreigners came to India and live for some time. Either they came for business or for travelling or they work in foreign embassy. They cannot be called the citizens of India because they are not permanent citizens of India.  
 3. In India, citizenship is of two types : One gained by birth and the second one gained by law. The children who are born in India or whose parents are Indian, get citizenship by birth. But a foreigner have to present his statement before the government to get the citizenship. The government gives him citizenship when he fulfils some required conditions of the Constitution.  
 There is single citizenship in our country, i.e., we are the citizens of only Indian union and not of any state.  
 4. To become a good citizen, a person should have the following qualities :  
 1. A good citizen should know his rights and duties, and also fulfil his duties described in the Constitution.  
 2. A good citizen sincerely obeys the laws of the country.



3. He should give respect to the rights of others.
4. A good citizen is well-informed about the problems and incidents of the country.
5. A good citizen should have a feeling of patriotism and he should be faithful to his country.
6. A good citizen gives respect to the Constitution, National Flag, National Symbol and National Anthem.
7. He uses his right to vote wisely.
8. A good citizen obeys the traffic rules and regulations.
5. By not wasting electricity when not required, not wasting drip, not throw garbage at every place, stand in a queue on the places of public facilities, preserving public property and historical monuments, parking the vehicles on proper place to save others from inconvenience, donating blood to save the life of ill and informing the police and fire brigade when there is fire and crime, helping the children, adults and physically challenged and looking after them, helping our neighbours at the time of trouble and need, etc. These are the examples of good behaviour. In our daily life this type of social thinking is known as citizen feeling. In fact, if every citizen follows his basic duties, we can establish an ideal society.
6. Presently, there is rush of vehicles on the roads and everyday many accidents take place. Many people are killed in accidents and some get wounded. Main cause of these accidents is that while walking and driving people do not follow the traffic rules. As a result, tension is increasing for road safety and much attention is paid on the knowledge of traffic rules in the civic life. All citizens should know the traffic rules and should follow them as they can save their as well as other's life and prevent the loss of wealth due to these accidents.
7. Some ordinary rules of road traffic :
  1. Walk on left side.
  2. Give passage to the right side people.
  3. Give signal while turning to left or right.
  4. Do not cross the yellow line which divides the road.
  5. Don't cross the line of stop.
  6. There should be only one person behind you while driving two wheelers.
  7. Precautions are specially needed while overtaking any vehicle.
8. Follow the signals of Red, Yellow and Green lights or follow the signals of the hands of Traffic Police.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. We should **protect** public property.
  2. **Accidents** take place, if we do not follow the traffic rules.
  3. Yellow light points out us for waiting of **green** light.
  4. We should walk on the **left side** of the road.
  5. When we have to turn on left we should move our hand **anti-clock wise**.

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

- Ans.** 1. 3      2. 3      3. 7      4. 7      5. 3      6. 3      7. 3      8. 7

**PROJECT WORK**

- Ans.** 1. Do it yourself.      2. Do it yourself.

**FOR FUN**

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

# 8

## Our National Symbols and Emblem

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

- Ans.** 1. Our national symbols create a feeling of unity in the people. Their respect shows our patriotism and national love.

2. Our National Flag is horizontally divided into three equal stripes and three parts of different colours. It has saffron at the top. This colour has its history and custom. The saffron colour symbolises courage, sacrifice and renunciation. This colour reminds the people who sacrificed their life for freedom. The middle strip is of white colour. The white colour is symbol of truth and peace. All religions emphasise these qualities. It teaches us to be pure, pious and simple. The bottom strip is of green colour. It symbolises life, production and prosperity.
3. There is a chakra of dark blue colour in the middle of white stripe. This chakra has historical importance. There is a pillar built by Samrat Ashoka at Sarnath which is built on that place in the memory of first sermon delivered by Lord Buddha. The chakra in our National Flag has been adopted from here. It symbolises speed, development and energy. It encourages us to follow the path of religion and truth that leads the country to the progress and prosperity.
4. When National Anthem is being sung or its music is playing, we should follow some rules. These rules are the symbols of our respect for National Anthem :
  1. We must stand in attention. It is very insulted to move and talk while it is being sung.
  2. We should sing it in group with full vigour, solemnity and enthusiasm.
  3. We should not obstacle in assembly while it is being sung.
  4. We should take the minimum required time of 52 seconds while singing our National Anthem.
5. Beautiful, attractive, the Peacock is the National Bird of India. Perhaps, most beautiful peacock is praised for its long shiny neck and fan-shaped crest of feathers. This bird has an important place in Indian stories and literature. In rainy season, the peacock dance is very attractive.
6. The National Flower of India is Lotus. It is found on the level of water of ponds and lakes. Its roots and stem are under the water. It symbolises the rise of a person above all social evils.
7. Our National Emblem has two parts : The top and the bottom. The top shows three lions, standing back to back. In fact, there are four lions, but, in the picture the fourth one is hidden. The bottom shows a horse on the left side and a bull on the right side and in middle there is a wheel. There is also an inscription in Dev Nagari script : "Satyameva Jayate", which means "Truth Always Triumphs." The Chakra is a symbol of religion. Lion stands for courage, power and prosperity. The horse stands for energy & peace and the bull stands for labour and stability. These are those qualities, which every citizen of the country should adopt in his behaviour. The National Emblem is an adoption from the Lion pillar of Ashoka built at Sarnath. The Indian Government has adopted it on the 26th of January, 1950. The National Emblem symbolises us that we should follow our constitution and pay respect to its ideals and our sovereignty, unity and integrity.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. The ratio of National Flag's length to its breadth is **3 : 2**.
  2. There are **24** spokes in the wheel of National Flag.
  3. Our National Animals is **Tiger**.
  4. Our National Bird is **Peacock**.
  5. **Lotus** is our National Flower.
  6. The time period of singing our National Anthem is **52 Seconds**.

**PROJECT WORK**

- Ans.**
1. Do it yourself.
  2. Do it yourself.

**FOR FUN**

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

[illegible]

[illegible]