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Class **7**

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ANSWERS

UNIT - I : OUR PASTS-II

1. Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years

Objective Questions :

1. **(b)** Hind, 2. **(b)** Minhaj-i Siraj, 3. **(d)** 700 to 1750, 4. **(d)** Local, 5. **(c)** Historical remains, 6. **(b)** More easy

1. Al-Idrisi was an Arab cartographer.

2. Cartographer is a person who makes maps.

3. Manuscripts were collected by monasteries, temple, rulers, wealthy people etc.

4. Prominent groups of the people in this age were Rajputs, Marathas, Sikha, Jats, Ahoms and Kayasthas.

5. The various sources of history are coins, enscriptions, architecture and textual records.

6. 'Rajputs' word has been derived from 'Rajaputra', the son of a ruler. Between the eighth and fourteenth centuries, the term was applied to a body of warriors, who claimed Kshatriya caste status.

This term not only included rulers and chieftains but also commanders and soldiers. They served in the armies of different monarchs all over the subcontinent.

7. (i) There is a serious problem because we hardly find any original manuscripts and are totally dependent upon the copies made by scribes.

(ii) The historian read a different manuscript version of the same text because the several revision of the chronicles took place at different times.

8. (i) Map 1 was prepared by the Arab geographer Al-Idrisi and map 2 was made by French Cartographer.

(ii) In Al-Idrisi's map, names of places are marked in Arabic, The section reproduced is a detail of the Indian subcontinent from large map. In map 2, coastal areas are surprisingly detailed and other island areas are distorted.

9. (i) Paper was used by people to write holy text, letters and teachings of saints, ruler's chronicles, petitions and judicial records and for maintaining accounts and taxes.

(ii) Manuscripts were collected by wealthy people, rulers, temples and monasteries. These manuscripts were placed in libraries and archives and provided a lot of details to historians.

10. (i) The term 'Hindustan' was first used in 13th century, by Minhaj-i-Siraj. He used this term in political sense for lands that were the part of dominion of Delhi Sultanate.

(ii) In early 18th century this term was used by Babur to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinents.

(iii) Fourteenth century poet Amir Khusrau also used the word 'Hind'. The idea of a geographical and cultural entity like 'India' existed but the term 'Hindustan' did not carry the political and national meanings which we associate with it today.

11. The major religious development during this (medieval period) were :

(i) It was this period when major changes occurred in Hinduism, which include the worship of new deities, the construction of new temples etc.

(ii) The bhakti movement also emerged during this period.

(iii) Many ruler patronized Islam. Muslims regard the 'Quran' as their holy book.

12. (i) In this period there was a gradual clearing of forests and the extension of agriculture. Due to the changes in habitat many forest dwellers were forced to migrate. Others started tilling the land and became peasants.

(ii) These peasants began to influence with regional markets, chieftains, priests, monasteries and temples and became part of large complex societies. As a result of these social and economic differences emerged among these peasants, so society became more uneven and were grouped into jatis or sub-castes on the basis of their background and occupation.

(iii) Ranks of these jatis varied according to the power, influence and resources controlled by members of the jati and the status of the same jati varied from area to area.

2. New Kings and Kingdoms

Objective Questions :

1. **(b)** Seventh century, 2. **(b)** Samantas, 3. **(c)** Chalukyas, 4. **(a)** Traders, 5. **(d)** Copper plates, 6. **(a)** Sanskrit, 7. **(c)** Rajaraja, 8. **(b)** Delhi and Ajmer.

1. Dantidurga was a Rastrakuta chief who yearned to be a Kshatriya after performing a ritual known as hiranya-garbha.

2. The parties involved in the 'tripartite struggle' were Gurjaras, Palas and Rashtrakutas.

3. A great Arab poet Al-Baruni wrote Kitab-al-Hind.

4. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, a ruler of Afghanistan, destroyed the temple of Somnath.

5. Prithviraj defeated Mohammad Ghori in 1191 (in first battle of Tarain but later on in 1192, he was defeated in second battle of Tarain) by Ghori.

6. Samantas were big landlords or warrior-chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent. Existing kings considered them as their subordinates.

Services provided by the samantas :

(i) Samantas brought gifts for their kings.

(ii) They remained present at their courts or functions organized by them.

(iii) They provided them with military support.

7. The qualifications necessary to become a member of the committee of the Sabha in the Chola Empire were as follows :

(i) Owner of land from which land revenues were collected.

(ii) Should have had own homes.

(iii) Should have been of age between 35 and 70 years.

(iv) Must have knowledge of Vedas.

(v) Must be honest and well versed in administrative matters.

8. (i) Prashastis were the certificates which contained details that may be literally true.

(ii) They tell us how rulers wanted to depict themselves-as valiant, victorious warriors.

(iii) These were composed by learned Brahmanas, who occasionally helped in the administration.

9. During fifth or sixth century the area of Tamil Nadu was opened up for the large scale cultivation. The irrigation works developed in the Tamil region were — wells, tanks to collect rainwater and river channels.

10. (i) All the ruling dynasties were based in a specific region. At the same time they tried to control the other areas. One particularly prized area was the city of Kanauj in the Ganga valley.

(ii) For centuries, rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties fought for control over Kanauj.

(iii) As there were three 'parties' in this long drawn conflict. Historians often describe it as the "tripartite struggle".

(iv) Rulers also tried to demonstrate their power and resources by building large temples.

(v) When they attacked one another's kingdom; they often choose to target temples, which were sometimes extremely rich.

11. Chola temples often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them. These were centers of craft production. Temples were also endowed with land rulers as well as by others. The produce of this land went for maintaining all the specialists who worked at the temples and very often, lived near it like - priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers etc. in other words, temples were not only places of worship; they were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.

12. In mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rastrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called Hiranya-garbha. When this ritual was performed with the help of Brahmins, it was thought to lead to the rebirth of the sacrifice as Kshatriya even if he was not Kshatriya by birth. In this way the Rastrakutas became powerful.

3. The Delhi Sultanate

Objective Questions :

1. **(b)** Garrison town, 2. **(a)** Batur, 3. **(c)** Genghiz Khan, 4. **(d)** Qibla, 5. **(a)** Tomar Rajput ruler, 6. **(c)** Morocco.

1. The Tomar Rajputs the first rulers established their capital at Delhi.

2. Angpal (Tomar) and Prithviraj Chauhan are the famous king of Tomar Dynasty and Chauhan Dynasty

3. Tomar Rajputs and later Chauhan dynasty ruled over Delhi when it became an important commercial centre.

4. Persian Language was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans.

5. Qutub-ud-din Aibak who was the first ruler of slave dynasty was the founder of Turkish dominion in India.. The Qutub minar was built by three Sultans– Qutubuddin Aybak, Iltutmish and Firuz Shah Tuqluq.

6. Internal frontiers refer to the hinterlands i.e. lands adjacent to a city that supply it with goods and services. Here it refers to Ganga-Yamuna doab.

An external frontier refers to unconquered territories i.e. southern parts of the subcontinent, Bengal and Gujarat.

7. There were three types of taxes :

(i) on cultivation called kharaj and amounting to about 50 per cent of the peasant's produce,

(ii) on cattle and

(iii) on houses.

8. Mongol attacks on the Delhi Sultanate increased during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq's rule. This forced the two rulers to mobilise a large standing army in Delhi. It also posed a huge administrative challenge to both rulers.

9. (i) According to Fakhr-i-Mudabbir, "Circle of justice" is an appropriate term to describe the relationship between king and his subjects.

(ii) A king cannot survive without soldiers- soldiers cannot live without slaves-salaries-salaries come from revenues from peasants.

(iii) But the peasants can pay revenue only when they are prosperous and this will happen when king promotes justice and honest governance. This is the "circle of justice".

10. (i) Delhi Sultanate was under constant threat from Mongols. Genghis Khan invaded Delhi in 1219 and Sultanate faced their onslaught (destructive attack) soon after.

(ii) The Sultans had to mobilize a large standing army in Delhi which posed a huge administrative challenge.

(iii) They had to take various administrative measures to check prices and efficient supplies of goods to feed their armies. Alauddin Khalji was successful in controlling these challenges while Muhammad Tughluq's measures were utter failure.

11. (i) Delhi Sultanate failed to penetrate forested areas of Gangetic plain and local Chieftains ruled that area. Ibn Batuta mentioned the following factors in his travelogues :

(ii) Chieftains fortified themselves in mountains, in rocky, uneven and rugged places as well as in bamboo groves.

(iii) In India, the bamboo groves are big but not hollow. They do not catch fire easily.

(iv) Chieftains lived in these bamboo forests which serves them as ramparts along with their cattle, crops and collected rain water.

(v) These tick forests could not be easily penetrated unless attacked by powerful army with special equipments to cut down the bamboos.

12. (i) Muhammad bin Tughlaq was a learned man, a philosopher, student of science and maths. His ideas about "token currency" and "central capital" were good but failed miserably as administrative measures.

(ii) After he defeated Mongol Army, he planned to raise large army to attack on Transoxiana. But his campaign into Kashmir was a disaster. He had to disband his large army as well as his plans to conquer Mongols.

(iii) He asked residents of Dehli-i Kuhna to vacate the city for his soldiers and move to new capital Daulatabad in the south. It resulted in another failure and resentment among the citizens.

(iv) To feed his army, he levied additional taxes which coincided with famine in the area. It led to widespread rebellion in Ganga-Yamuna belt.

(v) To control prices, he introduced a token currency. People did not trust these new coins but they outsmarted the king and paid the taxes in new currency. This cheap currency could also be counterfeited easily. Finally, the "token" currency had to be recalled.

4. The Mughal Empire

Objective Questions :

1. (b) Babur, 2. (c) Ibrahim Lodi, 3. (d) 1555, 4. (d) Shivaji, 5. (b) Jahangir, 6. (c) Third part of Akbar Nama.

1. The central provinces under the control of the Mughals were—Lahore, Panipat, Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Amber, Ajmer, Fatehpur Sikri, Chittor, Ranthambhor and Allahabad.

2. He was the ruler of the Mongol tribes, China and Central Asia.

3. Afghans posed the immediate threat to the newly established Mughals Empire as Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi and Afghan ruler of Delhi.

4. (i) Mansabdars had to maintain a specified number of Sawar or cavalrymen.

(ii) He had to get horses registered and branded.

5. It was the revenue collected on the basis of schedule of revenue rates for individual crops.

6. Abul Fazl was Akbar's friend and counselor. He wrote the books Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbari.

7. Akbar held discussion on religion with the Ulama, Brahmanas, Jesuit preists who were Roman Catholics and Zoroastrians.

8. (i) After being insulted by Aurangzeb, Shivaji escaped from Agra, declared himself an independent king and resumed his campaigns against the Mughals.

(ii) Prince Akbar rebelled against Aurangzeb and received support from the Marathas and Deccan Sultanate. He finally fled to Safarid Iran.

(iii) After Akbar's rebellion Aurangzeb sent armies against the Deccan Sultanates and personally managed campaigns in the Deccan against the Marathas who started guerrilla warfare, which was difficult to suppress.

9. The Mughals emphasized their Timurid and not their Mongol descent because Ghengiz Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people. They prided themselves on the fact that Timur had captured Delhi in 1398.

10. (i) The term mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab, meaning a position or rank.

(ii) It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix (1) rank, (2) salary and (3) military responsibilities.

(iii) Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called zat. The higher the zat, the more prestigious was the noble's position in court and the larger his salary.

11. (i) Abul Fazal explained that the empire was divided into provinces called subas, governed by a subadar who carried out both political and military functions.

(ii) Each province also had a financial officer or diwan. For the maintenance of peace and order in his province, the subadar was supported by other officers.

(iii) The other officers are the military paymaster (bakhshi), the minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage (sadr), military commanders (faujdars) and the town police commander (kotwal).

12. It was important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis because the empire had expanded to encompass different regions and provinces.

5. Rulers and Buildings

Objective Questions :

1. (c) 1199, **2. (d)** Qutbuddin Aybak, **3. (a)** Baolies, **4. (c)** For rain water harvesting, **5. (b)** Chihil Sultan, **6. (b)** Akbar.

1. Large step wells are called Baolies. They were constructed as reservoir of water and to store rain water.

2. King Dangadeva built the Kendariya Mahadeva temple in 999. It was dedicated to Lord Shiva.

3. (a) It has a central towering dome.

(b) It has a tall gateway. (pishtaq)

4. Rajarajeshvara temple was constructed by Rajaraja I at Thanjavur in early 11th century.

5. Shikhara is a superstructure above the main shrine (garbhagriha) in which main deity is placed in the temples. The construction of shikhara was the most tedious and long lasting task in the temple construction.

6. Coloured hard stones placed in depressions carved into marble or sandstone structures. This style of decoration is called Pietra Dura.

7. Agiaries are the temple of Parsi. They are also known as Fire temples.

8. They won their praise of their subjects by building structures meant for public activity such as temples, mosques, tanks, wells, caravanserais and bazaars.

9. In the new Mughal city of Shahjahanabad, the king's palace commanded the front view of the Yamuna river. Only special nobles like the emperor's eldest son were given access to the river.

10. Kings usually constructed temples to demonstrate their devotion to God and their power and wealth. Here we can mention the Rajarajeshvara temple which was built by king Rajasajadeva for the worship of his God, Rajarajeshvaram. It is noticeable that the names of the ruler and the God are very similar. The king took the God's name because it was auspicious and he wanted to appear like a God.

11. The construction of the royal court in Red Fort emphasized the connection between the imperial court and royal justice. Behind the emperor's throne were a series of inlays which pictured Orpheus playing the lute. It was believed that Orpheus' music calmed ferocious beasts and made them co-exist in harmony. All this gave the impression that the king's justice would treat the high and the low as equals, creating a world in which all could live in harmony.

12. (i) Mehmud Ghazni a Sultan of Ghazni, Afghanistan, was a contemporary of Rajendra I.

(ii) During his campaigns in the subcontinent he attacked temples and plundered them.

(iii) He looted their wealth and idols to win credit as a hero of Islam and show his power and strength.

(iv) The Wealth thus looted was used to strengthen his empire and for construction work in Ghazni.

13. (i) **Kendariya Mahadeva Temple** : The Kendariya Mahadeva Temple dedicated to Shiva was constructed in 999 by King Dhangadeva, the ruler of the Chandela dynasty.

(ii) It has an ornamented gateway led to an entrance, and the main hall of mahamandapa.

(iii) Here dances were performed. The image of the chief deity was kept in the main shrine called garbhagriha.

(iv) This was the place for ritual worship where only the king, his immediate family and priests gathered.

(v) The Khajuraho complex contained royal temples where commoners were not allowed entry. The temples were decorated with elaborately carved sculptures.

6. Towns, Traders and Craftpersons

Objective Questions :

1. **(b)** Thanjavur, 2. **(d)** Black town, 3. **(c)** Guilds, 4. **(b)** Vijayanagara, 5. **(c)** Pushkar.

1. They do so in order to carry out elaborate rituals, feed pilgrims and priests and celebrate festivals.

2. Bell metal contains a greater proportion of tin than other kinds of bronze. This produces a bell like sound.

3. Three important centres of Trade are :

Surat—Northern India

Masulipatnam and Hampi—Southern India

4. Surat was famous because it was a part city and is situated on the left bank of river Tapti. It was also an administrative headquarters of Surat district.

5. Sugar and jaggery, dyes, thread and cotton, coconut, salt, areca nuts, butter, sesame oil and cloth.

6. (i) Thanjavur is an example of a temple town. Temple towns represent a very important pattern of urbanisation. Urbanisation is the process by which cities develop.

(ii) Temples were often central to the economy and society. Rulers built temples to demonstrate their devotion to various deities.

(iii) They also endowed temples with grants of land and money to carry out elaborate rituals, feed pilgrims and priests and celebrate festivals. Pilgrims who flocked to the temples also made donations.

7. Ahom society was divided into clans called khels. A khel controlled several villages. All adult males served in the army during war. People from heavily populated areas were shifted to less populated places. Peasants were assigned land by the village community.

8. Surat began to decline in the end of the seventeenth century.

This was because of many factors :

(i) The loss of markets and productivity was because of the decline of the Mughal Empire and control of the sea routes by the Portuguese.

(ii) Another reason was the competition from Bombay (present-day Mumbai) where the English East India Company shifted its headquarters in 1668.

9. The following changes took place in *varna* society :

(i) Smaller castes, or jatis, emerged within *varnas*.

(ii) On the other hand, many tribes and social groups were taken into caste-based society and given the status of jatis.

(iii) Specialised artisans—smiths, carpenters and masons were also recognised as separate.

(iv) Jatis by the Brahmanas.

(v) Jatis, rather than *varna*, became the basis for organising society.

- (vi) Many tribes became part of the caste system.
(vii) Among the Kshatriyas, new Rajput clans became powerful.
(viii) Many dominant tribes of Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier had adopted Islam quite early.

10. The emergence of states is closely related to social change amongst tribal people.

11. The wealth of the temples was used to finance trade and banking.

(i) A large number of priests, workers, artisans, traders, etc. settled near the temple to cater to its needs and those of the pilgrims. Thus grew temple towns.

(ii) Towns emerged around temples such as those of Bhillasvamin (Bhilsa or Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh), and Somnath in Gujarat. Other important temple towns included Kanchipuram and Madurai in Tamil Nadu, and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Pilgrimage centres also slowly developed into townships. Vrindavan (Uttar Pradesh) and Tiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu) are examples of two such towns.

(iv) Ajmer (Rajasthan) was the capital of the Chauhan kings in the twelfth century and later became the suba headquarters under the Mughals.

(v) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, the celebrated Sufi saint attracted devotees from all creeds. Near Ajmer is a lake, Pushkar, which has attracted pilgrims from ancient times.

12. The Banjaras were very important for the economy. They were trader-nomads and controlled trade and commerce. They played an important role in transporting grain to the city markets. They usually bought grain where it was cheaply available and carried it to places where it was dearer. From there, they again reloaded their oxen with anything that could be profitably sold in other places.

13. The histories of Ahoms and Gonds were different in that while the Gonds were completely annexed by the Mughals, the Ahoms managed to reclaim their independence soon after their annexation. They were similar in the fact that both had risen from being small tribal communities to becoming powerful tribal states that modeled themselves on other centralized kingdoms.

7. Tribes, Nomads and Settle Communities

Objective Questions :

1. (c) Amar Singh, 2. (c) Myanmar, 3. (b) Barhots, 4. (a) Polygamous, 5. (c) Khels, 6. (d) Forced labour, 7. (b) Mughals, 8. (d) Garha Katanga.

1. Society was divided according to the rules of Varna, prescribed by the Brahmanas.

2. The Ahoms were the important tribal group which established a powerful kingdom in Assam they were defeated by the Mughals.

3. The Gond raja began to grant land to Brahmanas. This made them influential.

4. Paiks were the labours who were forced to work in Ahom state. Bhuiyans were the landlords.

5. They use oral traditions and rich customs of the tribal people to write their histories.

6. (i) The rise of Rajput clans to the position of rulers set an example for the tribal people to follow.

(ii) Many tribes became part of the caste system with the support of the Brahmanas. But only the leading tribal families could join the ruling class. A large majority joined the lower jatis of caste society.

(iii) Many dominant tribes of Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier had adopted Islam quite early. They rejected the caste system. The unequal social order, given by orthodox Hinduism, was not widely accepted in these areas.

7. (i) The Banjaras were the most important trader nomads. They usually moved in caravan known as *tanda*. They carried their wives and children along with them and a *tanda* contained as many as 6 or 7 hundred persons.

(ii) Banjaras used to transport grain to the city markets. They carried grain on their bullocks from different areas and sold it in towns. From there they again reloaded their bullock with anything that could be profitably sold in other places. After unloading their bullocks, they freed them to graze.

(iii) They transported food grain for the Mughal army during military campaigns. With a large army there were 100,000 bullocks carrying grain.

8. (i) The administrative system of the Gonds kingdom was centralized.

(ii) The kingdom was divided into *garhs*. Each *garh* was controlled by a particular Gond clan.

(iii) This was again divided into units of 84 villages called *chaurasi*. The *chaurasi* was subdivided into *barhots* which were made up of 12 villages each.

9. The following changes took place in *varna* society:

(i) Smaller castes, or jatis, emerged within *varnas*.

(ii) On the other hand, many tribes and social groups were taken into caste-based society and given the status of jatis.

(iii) Specialised artisans — smiths, carpenters and masons were also recognised as separate.

(iv) Jatis by the Brahmanas.

(v) Jatis, rather than *varna*, became the basis for organising society.

(vi) Many tribes became part of the caste system.

(vii) Among the Kshatriyas, new Rajput clans became powerful.

(viii) Many dominant tribes of Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier had adopted Islam quite early.

10. (i) Members of the tribal people obtained their livelihood from agriculture. Others were hunter-gatherers or herders. Most often they combined these activities to make full use of the natural resources of the area in which they lived.

- (ii) Some tribes were nomadic and moved from one place to another.
- (iii) A tribal group controlled land and pastures jointly, and divided these amongst households according to its own rules.
- (iv) Many large tribes thrived in different parts of the subcontinent. They usually lived in forests, hills, deserts and places difficult to reach.
- (v) In various ways, the tribes retained their freedom and preserved their separate culture.

11. The administration of the Ahom state was organised in the following manner :

- (i) The Ahoms state depended upon forced labour or paiks.
- (ii) The census of the population was taken.
- (iii) Each village had to send a number of paiks by rotation.
- (iv) People from heavily populated areas were shifted to less populated places.
- (v) Ahom clans were thus broken up.

12. The histories of Ahoms and Gonds were different in that while the Gonds were completely annexed by the Mughals, the Ahoms managed to reclaim their independence soon after their annexation. They were similar in the fact that both had risen from being small tribal communities to becoming powerful tribal states that modeled themselves on other centralized kingdoms.

8. Devotional Paths to the Divine

Objective Questions :

1. **(d)** Hagiography, 2. **(b)** Gujarati saint, 3. **(b)** Muslim, 4. **(b)** Stories, 5. **(b)** Krishna, 6. **(d)** Treasure, 7. **(d)** Mira Bai, 8. **(b)** Vishnu.

1. Intense devotion came into worship in 8th century and later on due to the legacy of different kinds of Bhakti and Sufi movements.

2. Their songs were compiled in the Divya Prabandham.

3. Buddha taught that it was possible to overcome social differences and break the cycle of rebirth through personal effort.

4. Janeshwar, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram as well as women like Sakkuba.

5. It is a Marathi devotional hymn.

6. 'Zikr' means chanting of a name or sacred formula.

7. They are houses of recitation and prayer, a practice that continues even today.

8. (i) Nayanars and Alvars led new religious movements in seventh to ninth centuries. Nayanars were devoted to Shiva and Alvars were devoted to Vishnu.

(ii) They came from all castes including those considered "untouchable" like the Pulaiyar and the Panars.

(iii) They preached ardent love of Shiva or Vishnu as the path to salvation. They drew upon the ideals of love and heroism as found in the Sangam literature and blended them with the values of bhakti.

9. (i) Ramanuja, born in Tamil Nadu was deeply influenced by the Alvars. He believed that the best means of attaining salvation was through intense devotion to Vishnu.

(ii) He propounded the doctrine of Vishishtadvaita or qualified oneness in that the soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct.

(iii) Ramanuja's doctrine greatly inspired the new strand of bhakti which developed in north India afterwards.

10. The beliefs and practices of the Nathpanthis, Siddhas and yogis were as under :

(i) They criticised the ritual and other aspects of conventional regional and the social order.

(ii) They used simple and logical arguments to present their thoughts.

(iii) They advocate renunciation of the world.

(iv) According to them salvation could be attained by meditation on the formless ultimate reality and realisation of oneness with it.

(v) To achieve salvation, they advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like yogasanas, breathing exercise and meditation.

11. The major ideas expressed by Kabir include :

(i) Rejection of major religious traditions.

(ii) Criticism of all forms of external worship of both Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam.

(iii) Criticism of priestly classes and caste system.

(iv) Belief in a formless Supreme court.

(v) Emphasis on Bhakti or devotion to achieve salvation Kabir expressed his ideas in a best collection of verses known as shukhs and pads. These are said to have been composed by him and sung by wandering bhajan singers.

9. The Making of Regional Cultures

Objective Questions :

1. (b) Orissa, 2. (c) Bhangra, 3. (b) Language, 4. (b) Sanskrit, 5. (c) Sanskrit, 6. (d) All of these.

1. Manipravalam was a language consisting of Sanskrit and the regional language (Malayalam). Lilatilakam is a text in Manipravalam.

2. Manipravalam means "diamond and corals" referring to the two languages-Sanskrit and the regional language.

3. Anantavarman, the most important ruler of the Ganga dynasty of Orissa decided to build the Jagannatha temple at Puri.

4. The Mughals emperors and their nobles, courtiers of Rajasthan and Nawab of Awadh-Wajid Ali Shah were the major patrons of Kathak.

5. The temple builders of Bengal wanted to demonstrate their power and proclaim their piety. Therefore, they built temples.

6. (i) Miniatures are small-sized paintings, generally done in water colour on cloth or paper. Earlier miniatures were on palm leaves or wood.

(ii) Theses miniature illustrates Jaina texts.

(iii) The Mughal emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronised highly skilled painters who portrayed court scenes, scenes of battle or hunting, and other aspects of social life.

7. Minstrels used to recite poems and songs which depicted the stories of the Rajputs heroic deeds. By reciting such poems and songs these minstrels inspired other to follow the example of Rajputs. Ordinary people were also attracted by these stories.

8. (i) Early Bengali literature may be divided into two categories—one indebted to Sanskrit and the other independent of it.

(ii) The texts belonging to the first category are easier to date, as several manuscripts have been found indicating the period of composition.

(iii) Those belonging to the second category circulated orally and cannot be accurately dated. They were mainly popular in eastern Bengal, where the influence of Brahmanas was relatively weak.

9. Pirs were spiritual leaders having supernatural powers. They also functioned as assurance in the unstable conditions of the new settlements pirs favoured them and gave them full moral support. People viewed them as respectful figures. the cult of pirs become very popular and their shrines can be found everywhere in Bengal.

10. (i) Rajputs are closely associated with the culture of Rajasthan.

(ii) These cultural traditions were closely linked with the ideals and aspirations of rulers. Rajasthan was ruled by various Rajput families. The name of the Prithviraj is worth mentioned, because he was one of the ablest Rajput ruler.

(iii) These rulers cherished the ideal of the hero who fought valiantly, often choosing death on the battlefield rather than face defeat.

(iv) Stories about Rajput heroes were recorded in poems and songs, which were recited by specially trained minstrels. These preserved the memories of heroes and were expected to inspire others to follow their example.

(v) Ordinary people were also attracted by these stories – which often depicted dramatic situations, and a range of strong emotions– loyalty, friendship, love, valour, and anger.

11. (i) The term Kathak is derived from 'katha', a word used in Sanskrit and other languages for story. The Kathak were originally a caste of story-tellers in temples of north India, who beautified their performances with gestures and songs.

(ii) Kathak began evolving into a distinct mode of dance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with the spread of the bhakti movement.

(iii) Kathak was performed in the Mughal court. Here it acquired its present features and developed into a form of dance with a distinctive style. Afterwards, it developed in two traditions or gharanas : one in the courts of Rajasthan (Jaipur) and the other in Lucknow.

(iv) Kathak grew into a major art form, under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Awadh. By the third quarter of the nineteenth century it was firmly entrenched as a dance form not only in these two regions, but also in adjoining areas of present-day Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

(v) British administrators disfavoured Kathak. However, it survived and continued to be performed by courtesans, and was recognised as one of six "classical" forms of dance in the country after independence.

12. The main architectural features of the temples of Bengal are as under :

(i) The brick and terracotta temples of Bengal were built with the support of several "low" social groups.

(ii) Initially, local deities were worshipped in thatched huts in villages. But, as soon as Brahmanas gave recognition to these local deities, temples were built for them.

(iii) Temples copied the double-roofed or four-roofed structure of the thatched huts. This led to the evolution of typical Bengali style in temple architecture. For example, "Bengla Dome".

(iv) In the complex of four-roofed structure, for triangular roofs placed on the four walls move up to converge on a curved line and a point.

(v) Temples were usually built on a square platform. The interior was relatively plain, but the outer walls of many temples were decorated with paintings, ornamental tiles or terracotta tablets.

10. Eighteenth Century Political Formations

Objective Questions :

1. (a) Iran, 2. (d) 1707, 3. (b) Nizam-ul-Mulk, 4. (a) Bengal, 5. (b) Agriculturist, 6. (b) Peshwa.

1. Mughal Empire faced crisis towards the closing years of the seventeenth century.

2. Nobles appointed as governors (subadars) often controlled the offices of revenue and military administration (diwani and faujdari) to control their provinces.

3. Awadh was a prosperous region, controlling the rich alluvial Ganga plain and the main trade route between north India and Bengal.

4. The ambitions of the Nizam were to control the rich textile-producing areas of the Coromandel Coast in the east.

5. They borrowed money to pay the revenue in cash.

6. To reduce Mughal influence in Bengal he transferred all Mughal jagirdars to Orissa and ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal.

7. (i) The efficiency of the imperial administration broke down under the later Mughal emperors. It became increasingly difficult for them to keep a check on their powerful mansabdars.

(ii) Nobles appointed as governors often controlled the offices of revenues military administration to control their provinces. This gave them extra ordinary political, economical and military powers over vast regions of the Mughal Empire.

(iii) As the governor consolidate their control over the provinces, the periodic remission of revenue to the capital declined.

8. Burhan-ul-Mulk reduced Mughal supremacy by taking following steps :

(i) He first of all reduced the number of office holders (jagirdars) appointed by the Mughals.

(ii) He also reduced the size of jagirs and appointed his own loyal servants to vacant positions.

(iii) The accounts of jagirdars were checked to prevent cheating and the revenues of the entire district were re-assessed by officials appointed by the Nawab's court.

9. Through the 18th century Mughal Empire was gradually fragmented into number of regional states.

(i) States that were old Mughal provinces like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad became independent under their governors though did not completely broke ties with the Empire.

(ii) States that enjoyed independence under Mughal, as Water jagirs.

(iii) The states under the control of Sikhs, Marathas and Jats who had seized their independence from Mughal rule after long drawn struggle.

10. (i) The Jats were prosperous agriculturists and consolidated their power in the late 17th and 18th century.

(ii) Under Churaman they acquired control over territories to the west Delhi and dominated Delhi and Agra by the 1680's.

(iii) Towns like Panipat and Ballabgharh became important trading centres. Under Suraj Mal, Bharatpur emerged as a strong state.

(iv) Their architectural achievement can be seen at the fort of Bharatpur and palace at Dig. *(Any three)*

11. (i) Maratha kingdom developed after a struggle with the Mughal Empire.

(ii) Shivaji carved out a stable kingdom with the support of powerful warrior families of Deshmukhs and highly mobile peasant pastoralists Kunbis.

(iii) He used them to challenge Mughal power in Deccan.

12. The three states Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad had certain common features :

(i) They were all established by the Mughal nobles who were given the jagirs or the governorship of the territory.

(ii) Their methods of tax collection differed and they appointed their own officials for this.

(iii) They contracted with "revenue farmers" for collection of revenue and for the practice of "ijardari" though disapproved by the Mughals spread all over India.

(iv) All these regional states had relationship with the bankers and the moneylenders.

(v) They received land as security and collected tax from there through agents.

UNIT - II : OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. Environment

Objective Questions :

1. (c) Environment, 2. (b) Aquarium, 3. (c) 5th June, 4. (c) Road, 5. (b) Lithosphere.

1. The surroundings in which one lives form the environment. It is our basic life support system.

2. Abiotic environment means physical or natural environment, comprising of land, water and air.

3. The major component of the environment are natural (land, air, water, living things), human made (buildings, parks, bridges, roads, industries, monuments, etc.) and human (individual, family, community, religion, education, economic etc.).

4. Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. It is made up a rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various land forms such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys etc.

5. Plants and animals are the two major components of the biotic environment.

6. Biotic environment refers to the world of living organism, such as plants and animals, whereas abiotic refers to the world of non-living elements, such as land.

7. Environment is considered as basic life support system as it is the provider of basic necessities of life such as air, water, food and land.

8. All the objects created by nature constitute environment. Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere are the domains of natural environment.

Hydrosphere : It is the domain of water and comprises various sources of water such as rivers, oceans, lakes, seas etc. It is essential for all living organisms.

Atmosphere : It is the thin layer of air that surrounds the earth. It protects us from the harmful rays and scorching heat of the sun. It consist of the numerous gases, dust and water vapours.

9. Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals. It is covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various landforms such as mountains, plateaus, desert, plains, valleys etc.

Lithosphere provides us forests, land for agriculture and human settlements and grassland for grazing. It is also a rich source of minerals.

10. The needs of human beings are increasing day by day. Hence they modify natural environment to fulfil these needs. Sometimes they often destroy their environment.

Human beings have made cars for their convenience. These cars release fumes which pollute the air. Humans have established factories on land. These factories manufacture various items. This is how they modify natural environment.

11. Plants and animals depend on each other for their own sake. Plants release oxygen that animals breath and absorb carbon-di-oxide that animal release.

12. Various domains of the environment are :

1. Lithosphere, 2. Atmosphere, 3. Hydrosphere, 4. Biosphere

1. Lithosphere : It is the solid crust or hard top layer of the earth, which is made up of rock and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. It provides us forests, grasslands and lands. It is a source of mineral wealth.

2. Atmosphere : It is the thin layer of air that surrounds the earth. It protects us from the harmful rays and scorching heat of the sun. It consists of the numerous gases, dust and water vapours. The gravitational force of the earth holds the atmosphere around it.

3. Hydrosphere : It is the domain of water and comprises various sources of water such as rivers, oceans, lakes, seas etc. It is essential for all living organisms.

4. Biosphere : Biosphere or the living world is comprised of plant and animal kingdom. It is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.

13. (i) From the early times human beings have been interacting with the environment and they modify it according to their need.

(ii) Early humans adapted themselves to the natural surroundings. They led a simple life and fulfilled their needs from the nature around them.

(iii) For fulfilling their needs human learnt new way to change the environment. They learnt to grow crops, domesticate animals and led a settled life. The wheel was invented. Barter system emerged. Transportation became faster, communication became easier.

(iv) In the present environment, mind boggling variety of clothes, games, food items re-purchased.

(v) In this way human beings adapted to the environment in order to fulfil their needs.



2. Inside Our Earth

Objective Questions :

1. **(b)** South Africa, 2. **(b)** crust, 3. **(a)** Igneous rocks, 4. **(a)** Igneous, 5. **(b)** Minerals, 6. **(d)** Sand.

1. Three layers of the earth are- crust, mantle and core.

2. Silica and Alumina are main minerals of the continental mass.

3. Radius of the core is 3500 km.

4. A rock is a natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust.

5. There are three types of rocks :

(i) Igneous rock.

(ii) Sedimentary rock.

(iii) Metamorphic rock.

6. Rocks are constantly being formed, worn down and then formed again. It takes thousands and millions of years for rocks to change. This process of transformation of the rock from one form to another is called rock cycles.

(i) When the molten magma cools down, it solidifies to become igneous rocks.

- (ii) These igneous rocks are broken down into small particles, known as sediments.
- (iii) These sediments are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks.
- (iv) When these igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change into metamorphic rocks.
- (v) The metamorphic rocks which are still under heat and pressure, melt down to form molten magma, which again cools and solidifies into igneous rocks.

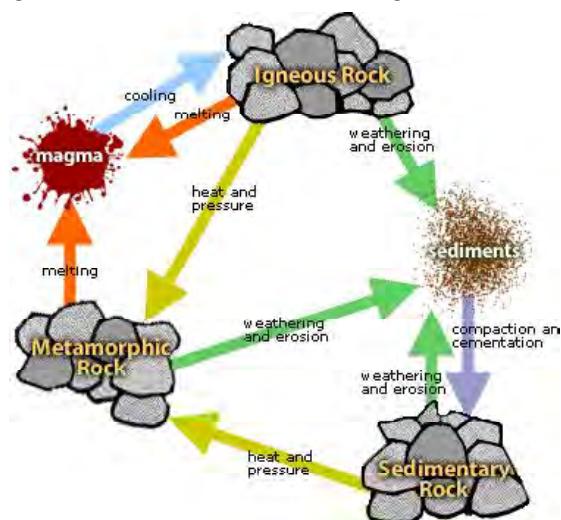


Fig. 2.1 : Rock cycle.

7. (i) Intrusive rocks : These rocks are formed from magma that cools and solidifies within the crust earth. Surrounded by pre-existing rock, the magma cools slowly, and as a result these rocks are coarse grained. The mineral grains in such rocks can generally be identified with the naked eye. For example, granite.

(ii) Extrusive rocks : These rocks made from lava released by volcanoes formed at the crust's surface, as a result of the partial melting of rocks within the mantle and crust. Extrusive Igneous rocks cool and solidify quicker than intrusive igneous rocks. Since the rocks cool very quickly, they are fine grained. For example, basalt.

8. The types of rocks formed when igneous and sedimentary rocks undergo heat and pressure are called metamorphic rocks.

9. The radius of the earth is more than 6000 km. to reach the centre of the earth, we have to dig a hole to this depth, which is impossible.

10. Minerals are defined as solid, inorganic, naturally occurring substances with a definite chemical formula and certain physical properties. Almost all chemical elements in the Earth's crust are associated with at least one mineral.

Minerals are used in a vast array of products, and by a vast number of industries. We use rocks for roads, metals, jewellery, building materials and cosmetics. Most of the famous sculptures of the world are made from blocks of stones such as granite and marble. Coal, natural gas, petroleum are used in industries as energy and raw material.

11. Compressed and hardened layers of the sediments are called sedimentary rocks. Most of the rocks found on the Earth's surface is sedimentary even though sedimentary rocks only make up less than 5% of all the rocks that make up Earth.

Rocks break down into small fragments known as sediments. These sediments are transported and deposited by wind and water, etc. When the water slows down enough, these sediments settle to the bottom of the lake or oceans they run into. Over time the layers of sediments at the bottom of lakes and oceans turned into sedimentary rocks.

12. The three main layers of the earth based on chemical composition are the core, the mantle and the crust. The core is the inner part of the earth, the crust is the outer part and between them is the mantle.

(i) **Crust** : It is the uppermost layer over the earth surface and thinnest among all layer. The continental mass of the crust consisting of silica and alumina, thus it is called sial. (si- silica and al-alumina and oceanic crust consist of silica and magnesium, thus called sima (si-silica, ma-magnesium). It is about 35 km thick on the continental masses and only 5 km thick on the oceans floors.

(ii) **Mantle** : It is just beneath the crust, with a depth of 2900 kms. It is composed of minerals rich in iron, silica, magnesium and oxygen.

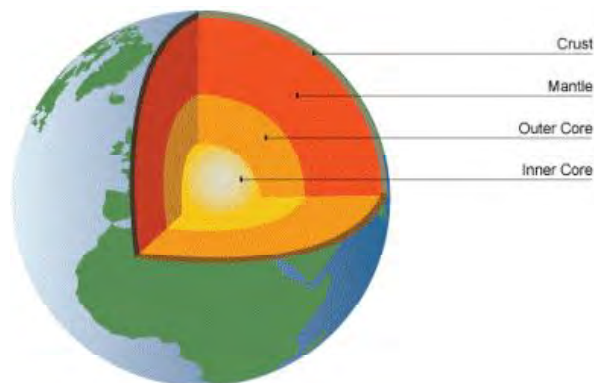


Fig. 2.2 : Interior of the earth.

(iii) **Core** : It is the innermost layer of the earth, mainly made up of nickel and ferrous (iron), thus called nife (ni-nickel and fe-ferrous). The central core has very high temperature and pressure.

13. Rocks are very useful for us :

- (i) The land rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings.
- (ii) Rocks are used as stones in many games. For example : Seven stones (pithoo), Hopscotch (stapu/kit-kat)
- (iii) Rocks can look like abstract paintings or can be featured in landscapes.



3. Our Changing Earth

Objective Questions :

1. (a) Cliff, 2. (b) Glacier, 3. (b) South America, 4. (a) Canada and USA, 5. (a) Volcano, 6. (d) Africa.

1. In desert, winds usually erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. Therefore such rocks have narrower base and wider top, which take the shape of a mushroom.

2. A volcano is a vent or a hole in the earth's crust through which the molten magma erupts.

3. The place in the crust where the earthquake starts is called the focus.

4. P waves or longitudinal waves.

S waves or transverse waves.

L waves or surface waves.

5. Flood plains are formed by the deposition of the fine soil and other material called sediments on the river banks. As the soil and sediment are brought by flood water, they are very fertile.

6. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, salt and silt gets deposited. These deposits form glacial moraines.

7. The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called endogenic forces.

(i) They produce sudden movements and at times slow movements.

(ii) Sudden movements like earthquake, volcanoes cause mass destruction.

(iii) Slow movements like diastrophic forces help in building mountains.

8. (i) Land is being worn away by the process of weathering and erosion.

(ii) Weathering is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface.

(iii) Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.

9. As the river enters the plain its speed reduces and this is called the second course of river.

(i) The twist and turns form bends called meanders.

(ii) Continuous erosion and deposition by the side of meanders form closer loops. These get cut from the river and form cut-off lake called ox-bow lake.

(iii) Deposition of fine soil and other sediments by the river bank led to formation of fertile flood plains. The raised banks are called levees.

10. Work of ice :

(i) Glaciers are "rivers" of ice. They too erode the landscape by bulldozing soil and stones to expose the solid rock below.

(ii) Glaciers carve out deep hollows. As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains.

(iii) The material carried by the glacier like rocks big and small, sand, silt gets deposited. These deposits form glacial moraines.

11. Seismograph is a machine by which earthquake is measured.

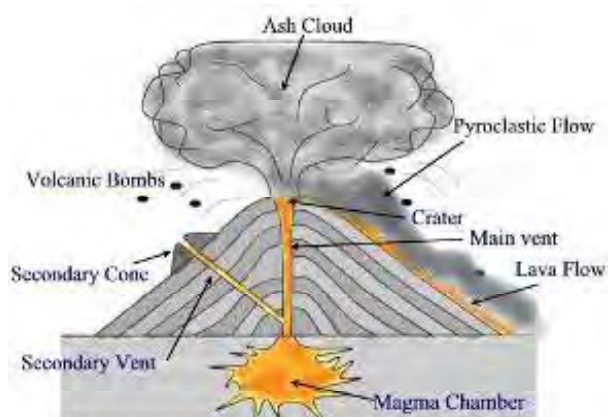
The magnitude of earth is measured by Richter scale.

(i) An earthquake of 2.0 or less is felt only a little.

(ii) An earthquake over 5.0 causes damage from things falling.

(iii) A 6.0 or higher magnitude is considered very strong and 7.0 is classified as a major earthquake.

12.



Main Features of a Volcano

Fig. 3.1 : Labelled diagram of a volcano.

13. (i) Running water in the river erodes the landscape. When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side, it forms a waterfall.

(ii) When the river enters the plain it twists, turns and forms large bends. These bends are known as meanders.

(iii) Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander, loop comes closer and closer. In due course of the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake. It is called an ox-bow lake. At times the river overflows its banks. This leads to the flooding of the neighboring areas. The flood water deposits layers of fine soil and other material. They are called sediments along its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile land called a flood plain.

(iv) The raised banks are called levees.

(v) As the river approaches the sea, the speed of the running water decreases. The river begins to break up in number of streams. They are called distributaries. Now the river becomes so slow that it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouth forms a delta, the triangular shaped land mass.

● ●

4. Air

Objective Questions :

1. (a) Troposphere, 2. (a) Global warming, 3. (c) Ozone, 4. (b) Lighter, 5. (a) Troposphere, 6. (b) Decreases, 7. (a) Permanent winds.

1. The earth is surrounded by a huge blanket of air. It is called atmosphere.

2. Two gases which make the bulk of atmosphere are nitrogen and oxygen.

3. It protects us from the harmful effect of the sunrays.

4. Insolation is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.

5. Loo is the hot and dry wind of northern plains of India.

6. The three types of rainfall are— Conventional rainfall, Orographic rainfall and Cyclonic or Frontal rainfall.

7. Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives highest amount of annual rainfall in the world.

8. Green plants use carbon-di-oxide to make their food and release oxygen. Humans or animals release carbon-di-oxide. The amount of carbon-di-oxide released by humans or animals seems to be equal to the amount used by the plants which make a perfect balance.

But this balance is disturbed by burning of fuels, which add billions of tons of carbon-di-oxide in the atmosphere. As a result, the increased volume of carbon-di-oxide is affecting the earth's weather and climate.

9. Process of Circulation of Air :

(i) When air is heated it expands, becomes light and rises up.

(ii) Cold air is dense so, it sinks down.

(iii) When hot air rises up, cold air from surrounding areas fill in the gap.

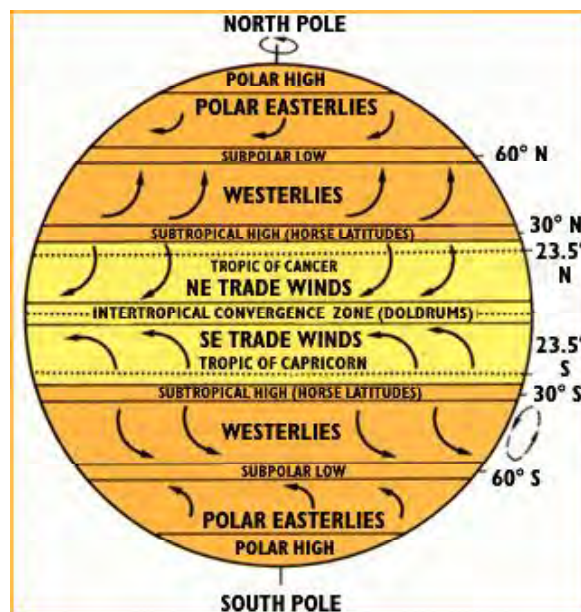
10. (i) The amount of various gases in the air helps maintain the climate and weather.

(ii) The plants maintain the balance of gases. However the balance is upset by burning of fuels such as coal, petroleum, oil etc.

(iii) They add billions of tons of carbon-di-oxide into atmosphere. Due to the large scale of deforestation the amount of carbon-di-oxide used by them has also reduced. As a result the increased volume of carbon-di-oxide is affecting the weather and climate.

11. Winds can be broadly divided into three types :

(i) **Permanent winds** : Permanent winds blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction. Example easterlies and westerlies.



4.1 : Major pressure belts and wind system.

(ii) **Seasonal winds** : Seasonal winds change direction in different seasons. For example monsoon winds.

(iii) **Local winds** : Blow only for a particular period during the day or year in a small area. For example land or sea breeze or loo.



5. Water

Objective Questions :

1. (c) Sea water, 2. (d) 22 March, 3. (c) Poles, 4. (a) Tsunami, 5. (a) Waves.

1. Salinity is the amount of salt in grams present in 1000 grams of water.

2. Precipitation is the deposition of moisture from the atmosphere on to the earth's surface. This may be in form of rainfall, hail frost, sleet or snow.

3. Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in the definite directions. They may be warm or cold currents.

4. Swimmers float in Dead Sea because the increased salt content makes it dense.

5. During high tide waves rise high and water covers much of the shore.

6. (a) High speed of wind,

(b) Earthquake,

(c) Volcanic Eruption,

(d) Underwater Landslides.

7. **Warm current**—The Gulf Stream.

Cold current—The Labrador Ocean current.

8. The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice a day is called a tide. Tides are caused due to the gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface.

9. (i) During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same line and the tides are highest. These tides are called spring tides.

(ii) When the moon is in its first and last quarter, the ocean water get drawn in diagonally opposite by the gravitational pull of sun and earth, resulting in low tide. These tides are called neap tides.

10. (i) When the water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternately, they are called waves.

(ii) When we are playing throw ball on the beach and the ball falls into the water, it begins to go up and down according to sea waves.

(iii) It is fun that ball gets washed back to the shore by the waves.

11. Because it contains large amounts of dissolved salts.

12. Tsunami is a Japanese word meaning 'harbour waves' as the harbours get destroyed whenever there is tsunami. An earthquake, volcanic eruption or underwater landslide might trigger huge ocean waves called tsunami.

Effects :

(i) These waves travel at a speed of 700 km per hour and causes damage to the coastal areas.

(i) The areas near the coast get submerged and it leads to earthquake also.

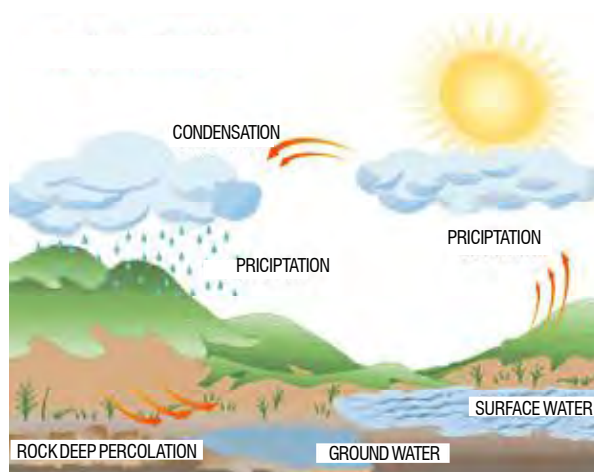
13. (i) The sun's heat causes evaporation of water from various water bodies.

(ii) When the water vapour cools down it condenses and forms clouds.

(iii) Once the clouds reach saturation point the water comes down in form of precipitation- rain, snow, dew, sleet etc.

(iv) Rate of evaporation depends upon the sun's heat and absorption capacity of the air.

(v) This process by which water continuously changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land is known as the water cycle.



Water cycle

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6. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Objective Questions :

1. **(a)** Tropical evergreen, 2. **(c)** Tundra vegetation, 3. **(a)** Temperature and moisture, 4. **(b)** Hot and dry desertic climate, 5. **(a)** Taiga, 6. **(a)** Anaconda.

1. Two factors on which the growth of vegetation depends are :

(i) temperature and

(ii) moisture.

2. It is because there is no particular dry season.

3. (i) Rosewood and

(ii) Ebony.

4. Rhododendron is the brightest flower on tall trees at high altitudes.

5. Mediterranean region is known as the 'orchards of the world' because of their fruit cultivation.

6. The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place, because of the variation in temperature, moisture, slope and thickness of soil water.

7. Climatic conditions for cultivation of citrus fruits are :

(i) Hot dry summers

(ii) Rainy mild winters.

8. (i) Tropical evergreen forests are also called tropical rain forests. They occur in the hot region near the equator and close to the tropics and they receive heavy rainfall during the year.

(ii) As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This keeps the forest evergreen.

(iii) The thick canopies of the closely spaced trees do not allow the sunlight to penetrate the forest even in the day time. Hardwood trees like Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany are common trees.

9. The animal in polar region have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions.

10. (i) Thorny bushes are found in dry desert. Tropical deserts are located in the western margins of the continents. Here vegetation is scarce because of scanty rain and scorching heat.

(ii) Major deserts are Sahara, Kalahari, Atacama, Saudi Arabian Desert, Mongolia, Tarim Basin, Takla Makan, Thar, California and Great Australian desert.

(iii) Camel, fox, wolf, goat, sheep, ox are some common animals found in desert.

11. The world of coniferous forest are tall and soft, chir, pine and cedar are the important variety of trees in these forests. The woods of these trees are very useful for making pulp which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint. Match boxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood.

(i) Wood is used to make pulp, which is useful for making paper, newsprint and cardboard.

(ii) To make matchbox, decorative pieces, to make packing box.

(iii) To make particular board and plywood.

12. Types of forest :

(i) Tropical Evergreen Forests

(ii) Tropical Deciduous Forests

(iii) Temperate Evergreen Forests

(iv) Temperate Deciduous Forests

(v) Mediterranean Vegetation

(vi) Coniferous Forests

(i) Tropical Evergreen Forests : These forests are very dense and occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These regions receive heavy rainfall throughout

the year. The trees of these forests do not shed their leaves altogether and therefore they remain evergreen. The thick canopies of the closely spaced trees do not allow the sunlight to penetrate inside the forest even in the day time. Hardwood trees like rosewood, ebony, mahogany are common here.

(ii) Tropical Deciduous Forests : Tropical deciduous are the monsoon forests and are found in regions which experience seasonal changes. Trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water. The hardwood trees found in these forests are sal, teak, neem and shisham. Tigers, lions, elephants, langurs and monkeys are the common animals of these regions.

(iii) Temperate Evergreen Forests : The temperate evergreen forests are found in the eastern margin of the continents. They comprise both hard and soft wood trees like oak, pine, eucalyptus, etc

(iv) Temperate Deciduous Forests : These trees are found in the north eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand and Chile and also found in the coastal regions of Western Europe. They shed their leaves in the dry season. The common trees are oak, ash, beech, etc. Deer, foxes, wolves are common animals found in this region.

(v) Mediterranean Vegetation : These are mostly found in the areas around the Mediterranean sea in Europe, Africa and Asia, hence the name. Citrus fruits such as oranges, figs, olives and grapes are commonly cultivated here. There isn't much wildlife here.

(vi) Coniferous Forests : These are also called as Taiga. These forests are also seen in the higher altitudes. They are tall, softwood evergreen trees. Chir, pine, cedar are the important variety of trees in these forests. Silver fox, mink, polar bear are the common animals found here.



7. Human Environment, Settlement, Transport and Communication

Objective Questions :

1. (c) Letter, 2. (b) Air India, 3. (a) Subways, 4. (a) Tibet, 5. (a) Heavy rainfall.

1. Settlements which are occupied for a short time are called temporary settlements. The people living in deep forests, hot and cold deserts and mountains often dwell in such temporary settlements.

2. Four means of transport are—Waterways, Roadways, Railways and Airways.

3. Manali-Leh Highway in the Himalayan Mountains is one of the highest roadways in the world.

4. The Trans - Siberian railway is the longest railway system in the world. It connects St. Petersburg in Western Russia to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast.

5. The modes of communication through which we can communicate with a large number of people, like newspaper, radio and television, are called mass media.

6. In a scattered settlement dwellings are spaced over an extensive area. This type of settlement is mostly found in hilly tracks, thick forests, and regions of extreme climate.

7. (i) Railways carry people over long distances quickly and cheaply.

(ii) They also carry heavy goods, a raw material in bulk, transported from mines.

8. The place where a building or a settlement develops is called its site.

The natural conditions for selection of an ideal site are :

(i) Favourable climate,

(ii) Availability of water,

(iii) Suitable land and

(iv) Fertile soil.

9. **Demerits :** (i) The most expensive means of transport among all.

(ii) Air traffic is adversely affected by bad weather very often.

(iii) In case of any casualty the risk of life and materials are almost hundred percent.

10. **Merits :** (i) Waterways are the cheapest means of carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances.

(ii) In rural areas waterways serve a very cheap means of transport for people also. (*Any one*)

Demerits : Waterways are not available everywhere since it requires either sea, oceans, big rivers or big lakes.

11. (i) In the early days people had no means of transport. Whenever they had to go somewhere they walked on foot.

(ii) They used animals to carry their goods.

(iii) Invention of the wheel, made transport easier.

12. (i) In the early time, human beings lived on trees and in caves.

(ii) When they started to grow crops it became necessary to have a permanent home.

(iii) The settlements grew near the river valleys as water was available and land was fertile.

(iv) Human settlements became larger with the development of trade, commerce and manufacturing.

(v) Settlement flourished and civilizations developed near river valleys.

13. **Satellites** have made communication very fast :

(i) They have helped in oil exploration, survey of forests, weather forecast, minerals wealth, disaster warning etc.

(ii) E-mails can be send through internet.

(iii) Wireless communicatiuon with cellular phones has become very popular.

(iv) Satellites have helped to access information and do booking etc. sitting at home.

(v) They have brought inter connectivity and have brought the world closer.



8. Human Environment Interactions : The Tropical and the Subtropical Regions

Objective Questions :

1. **(b)** Cassava, 2. **(a)** River's mouth, 3. **(b)** The Amazon Basin, 4. **(a)** Assam, 5. **(c)** Hot and wet, 6. **(c)** Bird.

1. The place where a river flows into another body of water is called the river's mouth.

2. These are small rivers that join the main river. For example Son, Yamuna are the tributaries of Ganga.

3. Bromeliads are special plants that store water in their leaves. Animals like frogs use these pockets of water for laying their eggs.

4. Slash and Burn is a way of cultivating land where farmers clear a piece of land by slashing or cutting down trees and bushes. These are then burnt, which releases the nutrients into the soil. Now crops are grown in this cleared field for a few years.

5. Population density means the number of persons that live in one sq. km. of area.

6. Elephants, tigers, deer, monkeys and the one-horned rhinoceros are found in the Brahmaputra plain.

7. The waste water from the towns and industries is discharged into the rivers. This leads to the river pollution.

8. Sugarcane and jute are the cash crops grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.

9. (i) Climate of Amazon Basin is characterized by hot and wet climate throughout the year. It rains almost everyday, that too without much warning.

(ii) The day temperatures are high with very high humidity.

(iii) At night the temperature goes down but the humidity remains high.

10. Life of the people of the Amazon basin is changing in the following ways :

(i) In the older days the heart of the forest, could be reached only by navigating the river.

(ii) In 1970 the Trans Amazon highway made all parts of the rainforest accessible. Aircrafts and helicopters are also used for reaching various places.

(iii) The indigenous population was pushed out from the area and forced to settle in new area.

11. Tourism is another important activity of the basin :

(i) Taj Mahal on the banks of River Yamuna in Agra, Allahabad on the confluence of the River Ganga and Yamuna.

(ii) Buddhists stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Lucknow with its Imambara.

(iii) Assam with Kaziranga and Manas with wildlife sanctuaries and Arunachal Pradesh with a distinct tribal culture are some of the places worth a visit.

12. The rainforest is rich in fauna :

(i) Birds such as toucans, humming birds, bird of paradise with their brilliantly coloured plumage, over sized bills for eating make them different from birds we commonly see in India. These birds also make loud sounds in the forests.

(ii) Animals like monkeys, sloth and ant-eating tapirs are found here.

(iii) Various species of reptiles and snakes also thrive in these jungles. Crocodiles, snakes, pythons abound. Anaconda and boa constrictor are some of the species.

(iv) Besides, the basin is home to thousands of species of insects.

(v) Several species of fishes including the flesh eating Piranha fish is also found in the river. This basin is thus extraordinarily rich in the variety of life found there.

13. (i) People grow most of their food in small areas after clearing some trees in the forest. Work is distributed among men and women, men hunt and fish along the rivers, women take care of the crops.

(ii) They mainly grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. Cash crops like coffee, maize and cocoa are also grown. They practice "slash and burn agriculture".

(iii) As hunting and fishing are uncertain it is the women who keep their families alive by feeding them the vegetables they grow.

(iv) The staple food is manioc, also known as cassava that grows under the ground like the potato. They also eat queen ants and egg sacs.

(v) The rainforests provide a lot of wood for the houses. Some families live in thatched houses shaped like bee-hives. There are other large apartment-like houses called "Maloca" with a steeply slanting roof.

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9. Life in the Temperate Grasslands

Objective Questions :

1. **(a)** Mississippi, 2. **(a)** Prairies, 3. **(a)** Johannesburg, 4. **(c)** American buffalo, 5. **(c)** Ranches, 6. **(a)** Granaries of the world.

1. World's grasslands are divided on the basis of climate.

2. (i) Forest is a place where trees are the main type of vegetation.

(ii) Grassland is a region where grasses form the dominant type of plant life.

3. Red Indians are the Native Americans who were the actual habitant of the grassland of the Prairies.

4. Prairies are known as the "Granaries of the world," due to the huge surplus of wheat.

5. Important cities in the American prairies are Chicago, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Kansas and Denver.

6. The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the velds. These are rolling plateaus with varying heights ranging from 600 m to 1100 m.

7. The velds receive rainfall mainly in summer months from November to February.

8. (i) Prairies a region of flat, gently sloping or hilly land. Mostly, prairies are treeless but, near the low lying plains, flanking river valleys, woodlands can be found.

(ii) Tall grass, up to two metres high, dominates the landscape. It is actually a "Sea of grass."

(iii) The prairies are bound by the Rocky Mountains in the West and the Great Lakes in the East.

9. Prairies are located in the heart of a continent so their climate is of continental type with extreme temperatures :

(i) The summers are warm with temperatures of around 20°C, while in winter -20°C has been recorded in Winnipeg, Canada.

(ii) In winters a thick blanket of snow covers this region. The annual rainfall is moderate and is perfect for the growth of grass.

(iii) Due to the absence of the north-south barrier, a local wind "Chinook" blows here.

10. (i) The vegetation cover is sparse, with more of grasses. Red grass grows in bush velds.

(ii) In the high velds acacia and maroela are seen to be growing.

(iii) The animals of the velds are primarily lions, leopards, cheetah and kudu.

11. (i) Prairies are almost tree-less but if water is available, trees such as willows, alders and poplars grow.

(ii) Places that receive rainfall of over 50 cm are suitable for farming as the soil is fertile.

(iii) The major crop of this area is maize, other crops including potatoes, soyabean, cotton and alfalfa is also grown.

(iv) Areas where rainfall is very little or unreliable, grasses are short and sparse. These areas are suitable for cattle rearing.

(v) Bison or the American buffalo is the most important animal of this region. The other animals found in this region are rabbits, coyotes, gophers and prairie dog.

12. The people of prairies are very hard working. They have successfully harnessed technology to utilise their rich natural resources :

(i) USA and Canada, the most developed countries are located in this region.

(ii) Scientific methods of cultivation and use of tractors, harvesters and combines has made North America a surplus food producer.

(iii) The Prairies are also known as the "Granaries of the world," due to the huge surplus of wheat production.

(iv) Dairy farming is another major industry. Dairy farming and extensive agriculture both promote setting up of food processing industries.

(v) Large mineral deposits mainly coal and iron and a good network of roads, railways and canals in this region have made it the most industrialised region in the world.

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10. Life in the Deserts

Objective Questions :

1. (c) North Africa, 2. (b) Tuaregs, 3. (a) 11, 4. (c) Willow trees, 5. (c) Oil.

1. Desert is an arid region characterised by extremely high or low temperatures and has scarce vegetation.

2. Climatic conditions of desert are low rainfall, scanty vegetation and extreme temperatures.

3. Sahara desert has an area of around 8.54 million sq. km.

4. Elephants, lions, giraffes, ostriches, sheep, cattle and goats were the common animals of Sahara desert.

5. Al Azizia in the Sahara desert, south of Tripoli, Libya recorded the highest temperature of 57.7°C in 1922.

6. Camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, many varieties of snakes and lizards are the prominent animal species living in desert.

7. Since water is available, the people grow date palms. Crops such as rice, wheat, barley and beans are also grown.

8. Iron, phosphorus, manganese and uranium minerals are found in Sahara desert.

9. Ladakh is made up of two words—'La' means mountain pass and 'Dak' means country.

10. (i) Sahara desert is a largest desert of world located in North Africa. It has an area of around 8.54 million sq. km.

(ii) The Sahara desert touches eleven countries. These are Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara.

(iii) Sahara desert is covered with the vast stretches of sands; gravel plains and elevated plateaus with bare rocky surface. These rocky surfaces may be more than 2500 m high at some places.

11. (i) Vegetation in the Sahara desert includes cactus, date palms and acacia.

(ii) In some places there are oasis – green islands with date palms surrounding them.

(iii) Camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, many varieties of snakes and lizards are the prominent animal species living there.

12. (i) In the depressions where underground water reaches the surface, an oasis is formed.

(ii) People may settle around these water bodies as these areas are fertile and people can grow date palms and other crops.

(iii) Sometimes the oasis may be abnormally large. Tafilalet Oasis in Morocco is a large oasis with an area of about 13,000 sq.km.

13. (i) The climate of the Sahara desert is very hot and dry.

(ii) It has a short rainy season and the moisture evaporates faster than it accumulates.

(iii) Temperature during the day is 50°C.

(iv) The nights may be freezing cold with temperatures nearing zero degrees.

(v) The sand dunes of the desert are very big that they reach height of 600 feet.

14. People in Sahara desert practice different activities :

(i) The nomadic tribes Bedouins and Tuaregs are rearing livestock such as goats, sheep, camels and horses.

(ii) These animals provide them raw material to make leather for belts, slippers, water bottles; hair is used for mats, carpets, clothes and blankets.

(iii) Cultivation is common in oasis and crops such as rice, wheat, barley and beans are also grown. Egyptian cotton, famous worldwide is grown in Egypt.

(iv) The discovery of oil has changed the economic situation and many professions related to this are practised.

(v) Trade is an important occupation.

(vi) Tribes like Tuaregs are becoming guides to foreign tourists and finding jobs in oil and gas operations. *(Any five)*



UNIT - III : SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

1. On Equality

Objective Questions :

1. **(b)** Equal right to vote, 2. **(a)** She has to take her daughter to the doctor. 3. **(a)** Omprakash Valmiki, 4. **(a)** Teacher, 5. **(c)** Dignity, 6. **(c)** Tamil Nadu.

1. (i) Equality is the key feature of democracy.

(ii) It influences all aspects of its functioning.

2. Every citizen of India aged 18 or above, has the right to vote, irrespective of the discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, religion, class.

3. Ansari were treated unequally on the basis of religion.

4. (i) Through laws.

(ii) Through Government programmes or schemes.

5. Our elected representatives, represent our problem in the Parliament House.

6. Mid-day meal is cooked by Dalit women.

7. Voting right to all adults is called Universal Adult Franchise.

The idea of Universal Adult Franchise is based on the idea of equality because it states that every adult in a country has the right to vote. No one can discriminate them on the basis of caste, creed, religion, class.

8. Forms of inequality in India : One of the most common forms of inequality in India is the caste system.

(i) In rural India, caste identity is something that is experienced from the young age.

(ii) In urban India, people no longer believe in caste.

(iii) In matrimonials shown in a leading newspaper reveal that the issue of caste continues to be in the minds of highly educated urban Indians too.

9. Two different types of inequalities that exist in our country are- inequalities based on caste system and that based on religion

(i) On the basis of caste, Omprakash Valmiki was treated extremely unequal because he was a Dalit. In school, his headmaster ordered him to sweep the school and playground.

(ii) Another example of inequality is of Ansari, who is treated unequal on the basis of differences of religion. They were looking to rent an apartment in the city. But the moment the land lady knew their names she declined to rent the house.

10. When they both were treated unequally, their dignity was violated and they felt humiliated.

(i) Omprakash Valmiki's schoolmates and teachers badly hurt his dignity, by picking and making him sweep the school, because of his caste. He felt that he was less than equal to all others students in the school.

(ii) Valmiki's father felt angry by this unequal treatment. He confronted the teachers.

(iii) The Ansari's dignity was also hurt when people refused to lease their apartments to them.

(iv) Their dignity also violated, when property dealer suggested them to change their name.

(v) They both do not deserve to be treated like this. They deserve the same respect and dignity as others.

11. Mid-day meal programme refers to the programme introduced in all the government elementary schools to provide children with cooked lunch.

Benefits :

(i) More poor children began enrolling and attending the school.

(ii) Mothers do not have to break their work in the mid.

(iii) Reduce the hunger of poor students, who often come to school and cannot concentrate because their stomachs are empty.

This programme might promote equality because both lower and upper class children had equal food together.

12. Rosa Parks was an African-American woman.

(i) She was tired and refused to give her seat on a bus to a white man, on December 1, 1955.

(ii) Her refusal that day started a huge agitation against the unequal ways in which African-American were treated. This came, later on to be known as the Civil Rights Movements.

(iii) The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

(iv) It also stated that all schools would be open to African-American children and that that they would no longer have to attend separate schools specially set up for them.

(v) Despite this, a majority of Africo-Americans continue to be among the poorest in the country.



2. Role of the Government in Health

Objective Questions :

1. (c) Primary Health Centre, **2. (a)** 21%, **3. (d)** Cancer, **4. (b)** 11218, **5. (c)** 5 lakh.

1. Most doctors prefer to settle in urban areas.

2. Public health service is a chain of health centers and hospitals run by th government. They are linked together to cover both rural and urban areas.

3. Medical tourist refers to the foreigners, who came to hospitals, especially for medical treatment, where they are provided world class facilities at a lower rate comparative to the money they pay in their own country.

4. (i)In private hospitals we have to spend more in comparison to government hospitals.

(ii)We have to buy all medicines prescribed by the doctor from outside.

(iii) We are also forced to avail all facilities that are available inside the clinic which are costlier than the outside market.

5. Health care Services in India :

(i) India has a large number of doctors, clinics and hospitals.

(ii) It also has considerable experience and knowledge, in running a public health care system. This system of hospitals and health care centers is run by government.

(iii) It has the ability to look after the health of a large section of its population scattered over lakhs of villages.

6. (i) Rural people have to travel long distance to reach a doctor, because most doctors settle in urban areas.

(ii) About 5 lakh people die every year due to tuberculosis and 2 million cases of malaria reported every year.

(iii) Due to the non-availability of clean water, poor people easily become prey to various water borne diseases such as diarrhoea, worms and hepatitis etc.

7. The health service provided by the government is called public and it is for everyone because :

(i) It is to provide health care to all citizens.

(ii) The resources needed to run these services are obtained from the money paid by the public as taxes.

(iii) This service is provided either free or at low cost and it takes action to prevent the spread of disease like T.B., malaria, jaundice, and cholera.

8. (i) Public health services are run by government while private health services are managed by the individuals or companies.

(ii) Money making is not the goal of public health services while private health services are mainly running for profit.

(iii) Public health care services provide free medicines or prescribe low cost medicines while private health care services prescribe expensive and unnecessary medicines, injections or saline bottles.

(iv) Public health services are found both in rural and urban areas, while private health services are found in urban areas only.

(v) Due to the huge rush in government hospitals, people have to wait for hours in a long queue. But private hospitals are maintained properly and people don't face such long queues there.

9. In India private healthcare services and hospitals are more in practice. But due to these private hospitals being highly expensive, poor people can not afford to admit their patients to such hospitals. On the other hand government hospitals are much less in number and also not equipped properly and do not have good experienced doctors. Therefore to provide healthcare services for all, government should pass a regulation prohibiting private practice of doctors. Apart from this the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all are by following means :

(1) opening and maintenance of :

(a) hospitals

(b) healthcare center

(c) primary health centre

- (d) dispensaries
- (e) family welfare centre
- (2) free camps of check-ups
 - free diagnosis centers
 - pulse polio similar type special campaigns
 - health awareness programmes
 - workshops and seminars
 - training camps.

10. Costa Rican Approach about Health :

(i) Costa Rican is one of the healthiest countries in South America. The main reason for this is found in Costa Rican constitution.

(ii) Costa Rican took a very important decision not to have an army. This helped the Costa Rican government to spend the additional money on health, education and other basic needs of the people.

(iii) The Costa Rican government believes that a country has to healthy for its development.

(iv) It plays a lot of attention to the health of people.

(v) The Costa Rican government provides basic services and amenities like safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, health education and housing to its entire people.

11. (i) Hakim Sheikh fell off a running train and suffered head injuries.

(ii) He was refused to be admitted in the government hospital of Kerala, either due to the non-availability of bed or specialized doctors.

(iii) He was taken to eight government hospitals and finally he was admitted in a private hospital, where he had to spend a lot of money on his treatment.

(iv) Because the government hospital has denied providing him the necessary treatment, due to which his life could have been lost.

(v) The court granted him compensation and asked the government to give him the money that he had spent on his treatment.



3. How the State Government Works

Objective Questions :

1. (c) Legislative assembly, **2. (a)** Governor, **3. (c)** Chief Minister, **4. (a)** Leader of the winning party, **5. (b)** 68.

1. A particular area from which all the adults living there choose their representatives is called a constituency. A constituency is divided on the basis of population of an area.

2. Patalpuram is facing acute water crisis. People are found to be drinking unclean water as a result, they are becoming victims of acute diarrhoea. Children are the one, who affected the most.

According to the TV news, ten people have died from this disease. This incident has provoked the anger of the people of Patalpuram. They have gheraoed the MLAs residence. They demand that the authorities take immediate action to bring the public health situation under control.

3. Dual responsibilities of some MLAs are : one as an MLA and other as a minister.

4. An executive part of the government is formed by the Chief Minister and council of minister.

5. The press conferences are organised to discuss various current issues.

6. Every state in India has a Legislative Assembly, each state is divided into different areas or constituencies. From each constituency, the people elect one representative who then becomes a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA). These MLAs, therefore, belong to different political parties.

7. (i) In a Democracy, it is the people who elect their representatives as members to the legislature.

(ii) The majority party forms the government and others the opposition.

(iii) The minister looks after various departments and all the decisions have to be approved by the legislative which is elected by the people. So the main power is in the hands of the people.

8. (i) The ruling party has the responsibility of running the various departments like, health, education, agriculture etc.

(ii) They have to answer questions asked in the legislature.

(iii) They have to make new laws and implement the one already existing.

9. The difference between the work that MLA do in the Assembly and the work done by government departments is that every department is headed by a minister who is also an MLA. The minister approves any work proposed by the department and the department is responsible for the projections and compilation of the work whereas MLAs or ministers coordinate between the assembly and the departments.

10. (i) The ruling party and the opposition meet in the Legislative Assembly.

(ii) They have debate on the current problem. During this time the MLAs can express their opinion and ask the relevant Questions from the minister concerned.

(iii) They may even ask supplementary Questions while the answers are being given by minister concerned, if they are not satisfied with the reply.

(iv) They may even give suggestions regarding the issue being discussed.

(v) The ministers replies and try to assure the house about the measures being taken.

11. Working of the Government :

(i) Besides Legislative Assembly there are other places (means) where opinions are expressed about the work of the government and action is demanded.

(ii) The newspaper, T.V. channels and other organisations regularly talk about the government.

(iii) In a democracy there are various way through which people express their views and also take action.

(iv) One such way is the press conference.

(v) Example : Soon after the discussion in the Assembly, there was a press conference organised by the Health Minister. Large number of people from different newspapers came to the press conference. The minister and some government officials were also present.

12. (i) The Chief Minister and the minister have the power to take action through various departments like the Public Works Department, the Agriculture Department, the Health Department, and the Education Department and so on.

(ii) They also answer the Questions that are asked in the Legislative Assembly and convince people by telling them that proper steps are being taken.

(iii) At the same time newspaper and the media widely discuss the issue and the government has to respond like holding press conferences etc.

(iv) The government also decide to make new laws for the state regarding sanitation and health facilities. It makes it compulsory for Municipal Corporation to provide adequate toilets in every urban are and to appoint health worker in every village.

(v) Various government departments implement those laws which are made in the Legislative Assembly of each state.



4. Growing up as Boys and Girls

Objective Questions :

1. (c) Playing Cricket, 2. (b) 14 years, 3. (d) Dolls, 4. (b) A shopkeeper, 5. (b) Child care centres, 6. (b) 35.

1. Fishing was a very important activity on the Samoan islands in the 1920s.

2. At the age of nine years, a boy was joined the older boys in learning outdoor jobs like fishing and planting coconuts.

3. We teach boys that they need to be tough and masculine. On the contrary we teach girls that they need to be soft and mild.

4. The main responsibilities that lie with women are of housework and giving tasks, like looking after the family, especially children, the elderly and sick members.

5. It is because the work those domestic workers do, does not have much value.

6. Several women today work both inside and outside the home. This is often referred to as 'double burden'.

7. The provision of crèches helps many women to take up employment outside the home. It also makes it possible for more girls to attend schools.

8. In most societies the roles of men and women play or the work they do, are not valued equally.

(i) Men and women do not have the same status.

(ii) Difference exists in the work done by men and women, man works outside the house and most of the women work in the house.

(iii) The work of women is more taxing and men cannot do their work smoothly and patiently.

9. (i) The government recognizes that burden of child care and houseworks falls on women and girls. This naturally has an impact on whether girls can attend school. It determines whether women can work outside the houses and what kind of jobs and careers they can have.

(ii) The government has set up Anganwadis or child care centres in several villages in the country. It has passed laws that make it mandatory for organizations that have more than 30 women employees to provide crèche facilities.

(iii) The provision of crèches helps many women to take up employment outside the home. Girls have also been benefited through this provision. More and more girls now have started attending schools.

10. Societies make clear distinctions between boys and girls. This begins from a very young age.

(i) We are given different toys to play with. Boys are usually given cars to play with and girls dolls.

(ii) Toys become a way of telling children that they will have different futures when they become men and women.

(iii) This difference is created in the smallest and most everyday things. Girls need to talk softly and boys need to be tough.

(iv) All these are ways of telling children that they have specific roles to play when they grow up to be men and women.

(v) Later in life this affects the subjects we can study or the careers we can choose.

11. (i) The life of a domestic worker is very hard. They do a lot of work—sweeping and cleaning, washing clothes and dishes, cooking, looking after young children or the elderly.

(ii) Their day begins at five in the early morning and ends at twelve in the night.

(iii) Most domestic workers are women. Sometimes, even young boys or girls are employed to do this work.

(iv) Their wages are very low, as domestic work does not have much value. Despite the hard works they do, their employers often do not show them much respect.

(v) Take an example Melani, who is a domestic worker who leads a very hard life inspite of her hard labour. Her employer shouts at her every now and then. She does not give her sufficient food to eat. Even in winters she does not allow her to wear chappals. Melani feels very humiliated. But she, like her employer, also wishes to be respected.

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5. Women Change the World

Objective Questions :

1. **(b)** Marriage, 2. **(b)** Rashsundari Devi, 3. **(d)** Pandita, 4. **(b)** West Bengal, 5. **(c)** 49%, 6. **(b)** Girls.

1. When it is believed that people belonging to certain group based on religion, wealth, language, sex would behave in a particular manner, we create a stereotype. For example, girls or boys will behave in a certain manner.

2. It was because she could write and read Sanskrit. It was a markable achievement as women were not allowed such knowledge those days.

3. Rokeya Shekhawat learned to read and write Bangla and English.

4. Counting of whole population of the country under various heads is known as census. It is done once every 10 years.

5. When someone breaks the rule or law it is called violation.

6. Stereotypes about what women can or cannot do affects women's right to equality because they are termed weak and incapable of doing strong work. It is because of this reason that women are called inferior to men. They are paid less salaries wages than their man counterparts.

7. Women as a whole struggled for long to bring out all round improvement in women's condition. This is known as the Women's movement.

8. International Women's day is celebrated on 8th March every year.

9. In the nineteenth century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged.

(i) Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school.

(ii) There was a lot of opposition to educating girls even then, many women and men made efforts to open schools for girls.

(iii) Women struggled to learn to read and write.

10. It is true that literacy rates have increased since independence.

(i) According to the 1961 census, about 40 per cent of all boys and men were literate compared to just 15% of all girls and women.

(ii) In the census of 2001, these figures have grown to 76 percent for boys and men, and 54 per cent for girls and women.

(iii) This means that the proportion of both men and women who are now able to read and have atleast some amount of schooling has increased.

(iv) But the worrying factor is that the percentage of the male group is still higher than the female group. The gap exists even today. *(Any three)*

11. (i) Generally women are expected to work as nurses and men as army officers. Because people feel that outside the home women are good at only certain jobs.

(iii) Many people believe that women make better nurses because they are more patient and gentle. This is linked to women's roles within the family.

(iii) It is also believed that science requires a technical mind and girls and women are not capable of dealing with technical things.

(iv) As people believe in these stereotypes, many girls do not get the same support that boys do to study and train to become doctors and engineers.

(v) In most families, once girls finish school, they are encouraged by their families to get married. As people think that this is the main aim in the life of a girl.

12. (i) There are several reasons why children from Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim communities leave school.

(ii) In many parts of the country, especially in rural and poor areas, there are no proper schools and teachers who can teach on a regular basis.

(iii) Schools are not close to people's homes, and hardly any transport is available so the parents may not be willing to send their children to far off places.

(iv) Many families are poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children.

(v) Many children also leave school because they are discriminated against by their teacher and classmates.



6. Understanding Media

Objective Questions :

1. (c) Newspaper, 2. (b) Television, 3. (a) Popularity of channel, 4. (b) 1975-1977, 5. (b) Independent media, 6. (c) Local newspaper, 7. (a) Several slums were being demolished in Mumbai.

1. Media that reaches large number of people or the masses, across the country and the world is called mass media. For an example Television, radio, newspaper etc.

2. Censorship refers to the power that the government has to disallow media from showing or publishing certain issues.

3. Television has enabled us to think of ourselves as member of larger global world.

4. A balanced report is one that discusses all the points of view of a particular story and then leaves it to the reader to make up their mind.

5. Publish means news reports articles, stories that are printed in newspapers, magazines, books etc for a wide audience to read.

6. If media would be independent then only it can write a balanced report.

7. Factual information is the information about a particular news or issue as given by the report.

8. (i) Television images travel huge distances through satellites and cables. It has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world.

(ii) This allows us to view news and entertainment channels from other parts of the world.

(iii) We see cartoons on our television set which are mostly from Japan or the United

States. We can sit in Delhi and can see images of Barak Obama's oath ceremony in the United States.

9. (i) Changing technology helps media to reach more people. It also improves the quality of sound and images.

(ii) Cable televisions, use of internet are some of the examples of technology in media.

(iii) Newspaper, magazines etc are termed as print media and use various technologies to present the material in a eye catching way. Television, radio are termed as electronic media and has brought the world closer to us.

10. (i) An independent media means that no one should control and influence its coverage of news. No one should suggest the media what can be included and what cannot be included in a news story.

(ii) An independent media is important in a democracy.

(iii) It is on the basis of the information that the media provides that we take action as citizens. Hence this information is reliable and should be biased at all.

11. Most newspaper fail in providing a balanced story :

(i) Researchers in the field of media have said that this happens because business houses control the media. So it is in the interest of these business hours that only one side of the story is focused.

(ii) Media's continual need for money and its links to advertising means that it becomes difficult for media to reporting against people who give them advertisements. Media is, thus, no longer considered independent because of its close links to business.

(iii) Apart from this the media also tends to focus on a particular aspect of a story because they believe this makes the story interesting. Also, if they want to increase public support for an issue, they often do this by focusing on one side of a story.

12. There are many ways through which mass media makes money :

(i) Advertisements are the major way. Different products like soaps, cars, clothes, creams give advertisements to attract consumers.

(ii) Advertisements are repeated during telecast of movies, serials and matches.

(iii) The money earned depends upon the popularity of the programme and number of times the advertisements is repeated.

(iv) Another way is by doing promotional activities and making their presence felt so that large number of people sees their channels or buy that magazines or newspaper.

(v) Newspapers have print advertisement in various categories along with worth information under the categories like buy or sell about buy or rent and also obituaries.



7. Understanding Advertising

Objective Questions :

1. (d) All of the above, 2. (c) Branding, 3. (b) Product, 4. (a) State or private agencies, 5. (b) Expensive.

1. There are so many advertisements in the market. This creates a pressure on the companies and they start showing the advertisements again and again to make it most popular.

2. Drawback of advertisement is that it tends to promote a certain lack of respect for the poor.

3. Social advertisements are advertisements made by the state or private agencies. These advertisements have a larger message for the society.

4. Brand value refers to the identification associated with a product created through the process of advertisement.

5. Branding comes from cattle grazing. When the cattle of different ranches got mixed they started to mark their cattle with the owner's sign with hot iron, this was called branding.

6. People in urban areas can enter markets without stepping out of their homes via the internet. They use their credit cards to make 'online purchase'.

7. Sometime there are two or more advertise of a similar product of different brands. This makes the consumer confused, because it becomes difficult for him to differentiate which brand is better.

8. Advertisements attract the attention of the consumer and effect their choice of buying a product thereby increasing the sale of products.

9. There are various ways in which advertising links to issues of equality in a democratic society :

(i) Advertising a product in the media is very expensive. Because there are so many advertisements in the market today, companies have to show their product advertisement again and again to have it stick in people's minds.

(ii) Due to the high cost of advertisement only large companies can advertise. Small business owners are unable to show their product on TV or national newspapers and magazines.

(iii) The home made products like papad, pickles, sweets and jams are not considered as fashionable or as brand products. So the seller of these products sells their products in weekly markets and neighbourhood shops.

10. (i) Advertisements target the personal motions and feelings of the people.

(ii) By linking the personal emotions to products, advertisements influence the way we value ourselves.

(iii) Advertisements target to create a brand image of the product with the visuals and the slogans or tag lines.

(iv) The use of famous people, their voice to sell a product by creating the image that we consider important is also using the same product or is telling us to buy it.

(v) They make us feel that the branded products for which we see that advertisements are better than the unbranded products.

11. (i) Branding creates an image of the product and people start associating quality or reliability with the brand. Advertisements create confusion and make difficult for people to

differentiate between the same products of different brands.

(ii) Advertisers attach special values to the products of their brands. These brand values are conveyed through the use of visuals and words to create an image.

(iii) Branding a product makes this differentiation. For example; a particular brand of daal is projected to be tasty and good and to be served guest.

(iv) The other brand of daal identifies itself as nutritious and good for children.

(v) The customer can decide which brand to use as per their inclination.

12. Advertising is a very important part of getting people to buy a brand, therefore the advertisements should be such that it get people attracted towards the product. The process of making advertisement has following steps :

(i) First of all profiling of the consumers is done by considering who will buy the product and so the campaigning will be according to that.

(ii) For doing this research, specific companies are hired.

(iii) After the result the brand identity that suit or appeals to the select category is created.

(iv) An angle which is different from all the other advertisements of the same product is chosen. Then a tag line and the brand name is selected and a presentation to the client is made.

(v) The visuals are tested amongst a targeted audience. Then the campaign is finalized and released.



8. Markets Around Us

Objective Questions :

1. (c) Services, 2. (b) Wholesale, 3. (d) All of these, 4. (c) Shopping complex, 5. (b) Urban areas, 6. (a) Small traders.

1. People go to weekly market for three reasons :

(1) Many things in weekly markets are available at cheaper rates.

(2) Most things that they need are available at one place so we don't need to move here and there.

(3) Weekly markets offer a variety of goods.

2. Malls are multi-storeyed air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors.

3. Things available in Weekly markets are available at cheaper rates because :

(1) Permanent shops need a lot of expenditure but weekly markets shops don't need expenditure.

(2) Permanent shop owners have to hire workers but weekly market shop owners are mostly helped by their family members.

(3) Permanent shop owners have to pay rent, electricity bill, fees to the government but weekly market shop owners don't need to pay these things.

4. Retailers are small traders who buy goods from the wholesale trader and sell this to the consumer.

5. The people in between the producer and the final consumer are the traders.

6. A hawker is different from a shop owner because the hawker does not have a permanent shop like a shop owner but he moves from place to place, selling his goods on the roadside and in weekly markets.

7. Shop owners of a weekly market are small traders with little money to run the shop whereas the others are able to spend a lot of money to set up the shop.

8. This is where goods first reach and are then supplied to other traders.

9. (i) Weekly markets do not have permanent shops.

(ii) Traders set up shops for the day and then close them up in the evening. Then they may set up at a different place the next day.

(iii) Many things in weekly markets are available at cheaper rates.

10. (i) The people in between the producer and the final consumer are the traders. The wholesale trader first buys goods in large quantities.

(ii) These will then be sold to another trader, so through buying and selling goods reach faraway places.

(iii) The trader, who finally sells this to the consumer, is the retailer. This could be a trader in a weekly market, a hawker in the neighbourhood or a shop in a shopping complex.

11. (i) Shop owners in a weekly market are small traders with little money to run the shop whereas the others are able to spend a lot of money to set up the shop.

(ii) Weekly market trader earns little compared to the profit of a regular shop owner in a shopping complex.

(iii) There are some buyers who are not able to afford even the cheapest of goods while others are busy shopping in malls.

12. A weekly market is held on a specific day of the week.

(i) Weekly markets do not have permanent shops. Traders set up shops for the day and then close them up in the evening. Next day they may set up their shops at a different place.

(ii) Many things in weekly markets are available at cheaper rates.

(iii) In weekly markets, these shop owners are helped by their family members and, hence, do not need to hire workers.

(iv) Weekly markets also have competition because large numbers of shops sell the same goods.

(v) In weekly markets most things you need are available at one place like vegetables, groceries cloth items, utensils etc.

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9. A Shirt in the Market

Objective Questions :

1. **(a)** Producer and buyer, 2. **(d)** All of the above, 3. **(b)** Spinning mill, 4. **(d)** All of the above, 5. **(a)** Exporter.

1. Swapna was a small farmer. Her production of cotton was in small quantity. She did not have capital even to purchase seeds, pesticides, fertilizers required to start cultivation of cotton. She had to take loan at high interest from the trader under a condition to sell her cotton to him. She had to pay him the principal loan amount and interest thereon as well as sell her cotton to the trader. Because of these reasons Swapna was bound to sell her cotton to the trader instead of selling it at the Kurnool cotton market.

2. Swapna had taken a loan from the trader under the condition to sell her cotton to him. He misused his power and exploited her due to lack of her bargaining power and her poor conditions and paid Swapna a low price.

3. The merchant distributes work among the weavers based on the orders he has received for cloth.

4. There are various reasons why the business person is able to make a huge profit in the market. Some of them are :

(i) He sells his shirts to people belonging to high income group.

(ii) He is able to sell a large number of shirts everyday.

5. A Putting-out system is the arrangement between the merchant and the weaver, whereby the merchant supplies the raw material to the weaver and receives the finished product.

6. Women are employed as helpers for thread cutting, buttoning, ironing and packaging.

7. The foreign business person makes huge profits in the market.

8. Large farmers would sell their cotton to the Kurnool cotton market at higher prices. Their situation is quite different from Swapna because unlike them, Swapna is a small poor farmer, who needs to borrow money for cultivation and at the other time of exigencies. She had promised to sell cotton to the trader as she had taken loan from him and she had no bargaining power. Unlike Swapna large farmers don't depend on others for money to start cultivation and matters.

9. (i) Erode's bi-weekly cloth market in Tamil Nadu is one of the largest cloth markets in the world.

(ii) A large variety of cloth is sold in this market. Cloth that is made by weavers in the villages around is also brought here for sale.

(iii) Other traders from many south Indian towns also come and purchase cloth in this market.

10. The merchants have the following power :

(i) He distributes work among the weavers based on the orders he has received for cloth.

(ii) He gives, weavers the yarn and they supply him the cloth. Weavers depend upon the merchants for raw material and market.

(iii) They give orders for what is to be made and they pay a very low price for making the cloth.

11. (i) Weaver's cooperatives are one way to reduce the dependence on the merchant and to earn a higher income for the weavers.

(ii) In a weaver's cooperative, the weavers form a group and take up certain activities collectively.

(iii) They get yarn from the yarn dealer and distribute it among the weavers. The cooperative also does the marketing. In this way the role of the merchant is reduced, and weavers get a fair price on the cloth.

12. (i) The Tamil Nadu government runs a Free School Uniform programme in the state.

(ii) The government procures the cloth for this programme from the powerloom weaver's cooperatives.

(iii) Similarly, the government buys cloth from the handloom weaver's cooperatives and sells it through stores known as Co-optex.

13. (i) There is a chain of market which links the producer like that of cotton, to the buyer at the super-market, but everyone does not benefit equally in the market.

(ii) The foreign business persons made huge profits. Compared to this, the garment exporters made moderate profits. Some people like small farmers (like Swapna), weavers, workers earn very. The profits made by the merchants or traders are somewhere in between.

(iii) So everyone does not gain equally in the market. In democracy everybody has right to earn a fair wage for his work.

(iv) If people don't earn enough then they can not think themselves as equal to others and can not live with dignity.

(v) The market offers people opportunities to work and earn fairly. But it is the people, who are rich, powerful and have large establishments take away the maximum benefit. And the poor people, because of their dependence on the rich, are exploited in the market.



10. Struggles for Equality

Objective Questions :

1. (c) Discrimination, **2. (c)** Vote, **3. (b)** 48, **4. (d)** All of these, **5. (a)** Narmada.

1. Poverty and the lack of resources continue to be a key reason why so many people's lives in India are highly unequal.

2. It is a federation of Fisher worker's cooperatives—an organisation fighting for the rights of the displaced forest dwellers of the Satpura forest in Madhya Pradesh.

3. The Tawa dam began to be built in 1958 and was completed in 1978.

4. Tawa Matsya Sangh organised rallies and a chakka jam demanding their right to continue fishing for livelihood.

5. Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) organised rallies and a chakka jam (road blockade), demanding their right to continue fishing for their livelihood.

6. In 1996, the Madhya Pradesh government decided to give the people displaced by the Tawa dam the fishing rights for the reservoir.

7. They set up a cooperative which would give them a fair price for their catch.

8. (i) The Tawa dam began to be built in 1958 and was completed in 1978.

(ii) It submerged large areas of forest and agricultural land. The forest dwellers were left with nothing.

(iii) Some of the displaced people settled around the reservoir and apart from their meagre farms found a livelihood in fishing. They earned very little.

9. Do it yourself with the help of your parents.

10. (i) To fight inequality, some people joined protest movements and others used their pen, or their voice, or their ability to dance to draw attention to issues of inequality. This is known as 'creative expression'.

(ii) Writers, singers, dancers and artists have also been very active in the fight against inequality.

(iii) Often, poems, songs and stories can also inspire us and make us believe strongly in an issue and influence our efforts to correct the situation.

11. By the expression "Power over the ballot box" we mean that every adult citizen has a great power in the right to vote.

12. TMS helped the fish workers in following ways :

(i) TMS set up the cooperative.

(ii) These cooperatives would buy the catch from them at a fair price.

(iii) The cooperative would then arrange to transport and sell this in markets where they would get a good price.

(iv) They have now begun to earn three times more than they earned earlier.

(v) The TMS has also begun giving the fish workers loans for repair and for buying of new nets.

13. (i) Issues of equality are central to a democracy.

(ii) There are several issues that pose a challenge to this idea of equality in a democracy.

(iii) These include the privatisation of health services in the country, the increasing control that business houses exert on the media, the low value given to women and their work, and the low earnings made by small farmers who grow cotton.

(iv) These issues substantially affect poor and marginalised communities, and hence, concern economic and social equality in the country.

(v) This is the core of the struggle for equality in a democracy.

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