

Sources of Studying the Past

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
- History is the study at the past events related to the social, economic, cultural and political life of the people.
 - The period before the man began to record the past events is called the pre-historic period.
 - Usually we divide history in to three periods. In India the time frame of there periods is as follows :
 - Ancient period** : It starts from early man and continues till the beginning of 8th century A.D.
 - Medieval period** : The period from the beginning of 8th century A.D. up to the 18th century.
 - Modern period** : The period from the beginning of 19th century.
 - Inscription, coins, monuments and artifacts are the important archaeological sources which help historians to know about the past.
 - Manuscripts are the written records of the past. These manuscripts were written on palm or the bark of the birch tree before the paper was introduced leaves.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
- The study of physical remains of the past called Archaeology. Many of the physical remains of the past, such as, the tools, weapons, bones, pots and various other things used by early man are buried under the ground. Besides these tools, inscriptions, coins, monuments and artifacts are also the important archaeological sources to know about the past.
 - Secular Literature** : Some ancient rulers took interest in getting the main events of their reign records such records written by the scholars. For example. Arthashastra, Harschacharita. These are called secular literature.
 - Religious Literature** : Religious books related to differents religions are called religious literature. For example Vedas, Jatakas, etc.
 - Inscriptions** : Written records engraved on rocks, pillar, cave walls of temples, palaces and forts and on clay or copper plates are called inscriptions. For example, the rock edicts of Ashoka help us in knowing about his Dhamma (religion) and the extent of his empire.

Monuments : Monuments are old buildings of historical importance. They include temples, forts, palaces and stupas etc. For example, the excavations in Taxila have provided valuable information about the Kushan dynasty and the excavations at Patliputra tell us about the Mauryas.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.** 1. (i) History tells us how people of other times acted and thought. How did they fulfil their basic needs and how did they organise themselves into social and political groups.
- (ii) History tells us about the causes of conflicts between various groups of people so that we can draw our conclusions and make our society free from conflicts.
- (iii) History tells us about the achievements and failures of the people of the past so that we can get inspiration from their achievements and get rid of the causes which were responsible for their failures.
- (iv) History enables us to know about the various social and religious evils prevalent in the society from time to time and the efforts made by our social and religious reformers to get rid of these evils.
- (v) History helps us to know about our country's rich heritage so that we can develop a feeling of patriotism.
- (vi) History enables us to know about the merits and demerits of various political systems prevalent in different countries from time to time, so that we can chalk out an ideal political system for the benefit and welfare of all human beings.
2. Besides the tools, weapons, bones and pots, etc., inscriptions, coins, monuments and artefacts are also the important archaeological sources to know about the past.

Inscriptions : Written records engraved on rocks, pillars, cave walls, walls of temples, palaces and forts and on clay or copper plates are called inscriptions.

Coins : The coins made and used by various rulers help us in knowing the dates of various dynasties. The economic condition of the period can be judged by coins. The coins also throw light on the taste and temperament of the rulers. These coins are made of gold, silver, copper and other metals. The coins issued by Samudragupta tell us that he was a devotee of Vishnu.

Monuments : Monuments are old buildings of historical importance. They include temples, forts, palaces and stupas etc. The ruins of old monuments provide important information regarding our past heritage. The excavations in Taxila have provided valuable information about the Kushan dynasty and the excavations at Patliputra tell us about the Mauryas.

Artefacts : The works of art comprising sculptures and paintings help us in knowing about the cultural life of the people of the past.

3. The Literary sources include : Secular Literature, Religious Literature and Foreign Traveller's Accounts.

(i) Secular Literature : Some ancient rulers took interest in getting the main events of their reign recorded. Such records were written by the scholars of their courts. For example, "Arthashastra" of Kautilya gives us information about the social.

(ii) Religious Literature : Many religious books related to Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism were written during ancient times. These books such as, the Vedas, Puranas and Upanishads of Hindus.

(iii) Foreign Traveller's Accounts : Several foreign travellers such as, Fa-hien, Megasthenese and Hiuen Tsang visited India in ancient times and wrote about the rulers and the social customs of those days.

IV. Fill in the Blanks :

Ans. 1. Herodotus, 2. manuscripts, 3. archaeology, 4. epigraphy, 5. Kautilya, 6. Vishakhadutta, 7. Harshacharita, 8. palm

V. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (c)

VI. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False

2

The Early Human Beings

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. Most of the scientists believe that the first human being appeared about 2 million years ago in Africa.
 2. The main occupation of the people in the Paleolithic and Mesolithic ages was hunting and food gathering.
 3. The early man used stone tools for hunting animals, chopping meat, cutting wood and digging roots and tubers.
 4. Flint was a hard, steel-grey coloured stone used for making tools. It was considered better make tools because flint though hard could be shaped easily into sharp knives, choppers, axes and other tools and weapons.
 5. The fire was discovered accidentally while making stone tools. The

striking of two tones produced sparks. When these sparks touched dry leaves, they burst into flames.

6. Bronze was made by mixing copper and tin. It was considered better than copper to make tools because it was harder than copper and thus was more useful than it.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The early man used fire for roast meat and other food items, because the roasted food was much tastier than the raw food. The fire was also used by him keep himself warm in the cold weather and scare away the wild animals of the night. He could also get light in his dark cave.
 2. In Paleolithic Age the early man used stone tools for hunting animals, chopping meat, cutting wood and digging roots and tubers.
In the Mesolithic Age, some improvements were made in the stone tools. Stone tools of this age were much more refined and complex in design. Tool makers invented many new devices to make tools which could perform carving, knitting and drilling functions.
 3. The invention of wheel was a landmark in the early man's life. The early wheel was a solid disc cut from tree log with a hole in the centre. The wheel was used for moving heavy loads. The wheel was also used in spinning, weaving and making clay pots.
 4. **Religious beliefs :** In the Neolithic Age, when man began to lead a settled life he began to think about worshipping the forces of nature such as, the Sun God, the Sky God and the Earth Goddess. They also worshipped fire, trees and animals.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. The Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic Age includes the pre-historic period until about 8000 B.C.
The Palaeolithic people were food gatherers and hunters. They moved from place to place in search of food. They used stone tools for hunting animals, chopping meat, cutting wood and digging roots and tubers. Many tools have been found in France, England, China, India and Pakistan.
Many fossils indicate that these people hunted large animals successfully. They had become skillful hunters. The bones of mammoths, horses and reindeer etc., are found.
 2. Towards the end of mesolithic men had began to live in small settlements near their fields. They made huts using the local material. The archaeologists have found many remains of these villages. The archaeologists have found evidences that the people grew rice, wheat, barley, lentils, green gram, black gram and millets etc. They domesticated animals like goats, sheep, cattle, pigs and dogs etc. They could now get milk and meat from these domestic animals and use oxen to plough the fields.

Neolithic people developed a number of new tools such as, sickles, to cut grains, millstones to grind grains and polished stone age heads. They also learnt the techniques of making clay pots and baskets from bamboo to store grains.

3. For a very long time, roughly up to 10,000 B.C., or so, man led a nomadic life. He wandered from place to place in search of food, but in about 10,000 B.C., he could produce his own food and lead a settled life. He also began to tame and herd some animals which he found to be more useful. The beginning of this new stage in the early man's life is known as the New Stone Age. Early men observed the places where edible plants were found. They also observed how seeds sprouted into plants. They began looking after these plants and protected them from birds and animals, so that they could grow well till the seeds are ripened. Then they collected the seeds of these plants and threw them around his cave. In this way the primitive form of agriculture began.

The people could now attract and tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters. The first animal tamed by them was probably the dog, because it helped them in hunting.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. dog, 2. Copper, 3. nature, 4. Chalcolithic Age, 5. megaliths

V. Match the following :

Ans. 1. (e), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (c)

VI. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True

3

The Emergence of City Life In the Indian Sub-Continent

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.** 1. Five important sites of Harappan civilisation.
- (i) Mohen-jo-Daro; Larkana District of Sind (now in Pakistan).
 - (ii) Harappa; Montgomery district in western Punjab.
 - (iii) Ropar; Near Chandigarh.
 - (iv) Lothal; Gujarat.
 - (v) Kalibangan; Rajasthan.
2. In the Harappan cities the streets and roads were straight and they cut one another at right angles.

3. The main crops cultivated by the Harappan people were wheat, rice, maize, barley, millets and cotton.
4. Seals, by the Harappan people, may have been used to stamp bags or packets containing goods that were sent from one place to another.
5. Harappan people believed in life death. The dead bodies were cremated and buried as well.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. **The Great Bath :** In Mohen-jo-daro, the archaeologists have found a very big tank which they call the Great Bath. It measures 12 metre long, 7 metre wide and 3 metre deep. It was lined with bricks coated with plaster and made watertight with a layer of natural tar.
 2. **Town Planning :** Many of the cities were divided into two or more parts. Usually the part to the west was smaller but higher. It is called the citadel where the rulers were staying. The part to the East was generally larger but lower. This is called lower town. In this part ordinary people lived.
Drainage system : Many of these cities had covered drains. There were laid out in straight lines. Each drain had a gentle slope so the water could flow through in it. Drains in houses were connected to those on the streets and smaller drains led into bigger ones. As the drains were covered, inspection holes were provided at intervals to clean them.
 3. The main occupation of the Harappan people was agriculture. The main crops cultivated were wheat, rice, maize, barley, millets and cotton. The fruits and vegetables were also grown. The discovery of seals also suggests that they domesticated animals like the oxen, cows, sheep, elephants, pigs, buffaloes and camels. Also trading and handicrafts were in developed state.
 4. The discovery of clay spindles indicates that the Harappan people were fully conversant with the art of spinning and weaving. The crafts persons made ornaments out of copper, bronze, silver and gold which were decorated with precious stones. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were also used to make ornaments.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. Many of the cities were divided into two or more parts. Usually, the part to the west smaller but higher. Archaeologists has described it as the Citadel where the rulers were staying. The part to the east was generally larger but lower. This is called the Lower Town. In this part ordinary people lived. Very often walls of baked bricks were built around each part. Wide and straight streets divided residential areas into square city blocks. It shows that the Harappan people were very well conscious about town planning.

The streets and roads were straight and they cut one another at right angles. Generally, houses were either one or two storeys with rooms built around a courtyard. Most houses, had a separate bathing area and some had wells to supply water.

Also the Harappan people had a well develop drainage system. It consists of drains laid in the streets of cities. These were all covered. The drains were interconnected in order to evacuate the waste material out of the city.

2. The Indus Valley civilization lasted for about 1000 years. It disappeared by about 1500 B.C., when the Aryans began to arrive in India. Scholars have given various reasons for its collapse. Some suggest that the rivers dried up, others suggest that there was deforestation and due to shortage of fuel, this civilization may have collapsed as fuel was required for baking bricks and smelting copper. Some scholars suggest that due to floods and other natural causes such as, earthquakes etc., this civilization may have collapsed. The change in climate and in the course of rivers might have led this region to a desert. Scholars also suggest that due to the raids of Aryan, this civilization may have collapsed.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. 1921, 2. Shiva, Shakti, 3. Mesopotamia, 4. 1500 B.C., 5. Ravi

V. Multiple Choice Type Questions : Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (c)

VI. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. False

4

Vedic Age

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.** 1. The period from about 1500 B.C. to about 600 B.C., is known as Vedic period because the Vedas were composed during this period. The Vedic Age is divided into the Early Vedic period and the Later Vedic period because the oldest Veda the Rigveda was composed much earlier than the other three Vedas namely—Samveda, the Yajurveda and Arthrvaveda.
2. The early Aryans first settled around River Indus.
3. The four Vedas are :
(i) Rigveda (ii) Samveda (iii) Yajurveda (iv) Atharvaveda

The other religious texts of the Later Vedic period were Brahmanas, Puranas and Upanishads.

4. In the Later Vedic period, the position of women declined.
5. A large territory comprising several Janapadas was called Mahajanapadas. Two Mahajanapada of the Later Vedic period—: Kurukshetra and Panchal.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The main occupation of the people of the Vedic period were cattle rearing and growing crops. They domesticated animals like cows, oxen, sheep etc. Also there were crafts person such as carpenters, blacksmiths, weaver, potters and goldsmith etc.
 2. The Aryans lived in villages. The head of the family was called Grihapati. The oldest male member of the family used to be head of the family, so their families were patriarchal. There was joint family system. Even after marriage, the sons and grandsons used to live in the same family.
 3. Many changes took place in the Later Vedic period. Now different areas ruled by a ruler called Rajan became bigger. The Rajan was elected and he answerable to the clan. Compared to the Early Vedic period he had more powers and functions to do.
 4. Battles were fought to capture cattle. Battles were also fought for land which was important for pastures and for growing hardy crops that ripened quickly. Some battles were fought for water and to capture people.
 5. In the Later Vedic period, two prominent early Vedic gods Indra and Agni lost their importance. Prajapati, the creator became important. Rudra and Vishnu were also worshipped. The early Vedic gods who represented natural phenomena were slowly losing importance.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. **Social Life :** The early Vedic society was a tribal society. The Aryans lived in villages. The head of the family was called Grihapati. The oldest male member of the family used to be the head of the family, so their families were patriarchal. There was joint family system. Even after marriage, the sons and grandsons used to live in the same family.
The society was divided into four Varnas or classes on the basis of occupations of people and not on birth. The four Varnas were : Brahmanas Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras.
In the Rigvedic period, women enjoyed a respectable position in the society. They used to get high education. There was no purdah system and child marriage was unknown. Widows were allowed to remarry. Women participated in all social and religious functions.
 2. The Aryans introduced very strict code of discipline in their lives. They divided their whole life-span into four well-defined parts of twenty-five

years each. These were called the Ashram system. These four well-defined parts or stages were the : Brahmacharya Ashram, Grihastha Ashram, Vanaprastha Ashram and the Sanyasa Ashram.

The Brahmacharya was the first stage of life. This stage of life i.e., up to the age of 25 years, was to be spent in the Gurukul where students were taught by learned Brahmanas in various arts of life and religion. The next stage started when a man got married and raised a family. It was called the Grihastha Ashram. At the age of 50, Vanaprastha Ashram started. This was the age of retirement from family life and devote the time in meditation and charitable work. The Sanyas was the last stage of life. It was the stage of complete renunciation. In this stage man was expected to lead a life of solitude, service and preaching.

2. The Rigveda is the oldest Veda and the most important one also. It includes more than a thousand hymns called Sookta or “well said”. These hymns are in praise of various gods and goddesses. Three Gods were especially important. Agni, the God of fire, Indra, a warrior God, and Soma God, representing a plant from which a special drink was prepared. These hymns were composed by sages (rishis). Priests taught students to recite and memorise each syllable, word and sentence, bit by bit, with great care. The Rigveda is in old or Vedic Sanskrit, which is different from the Sanskrit learned in schools these days.

Rigveda was recited and heard rather than read. It was written down several centuries after it was first composed, and printed less than 200 years ago. It is very important for us as it gives a detailed account of life of the people in the early Vedic period.

4. The information about the social, economic, religious and political life of the Aryans of the Later Vedic period comes from three Vedas.
 - (i) **Political Change** : During this period the king or rajan became more powerful but he was still elected and would be removed. He was not sovereign. He was answerable to the clan. A number of sacrifices were performed by the king to prove his supremacy over the other rulers. Some sacrifices like rajasuya, ashwamegha and vajapeya were performed on a grand scale.
 - (ii) **Social Changes** : In the later Vedic period, the grihapatis acquired a social status. They were wealthy. They produced their wealth by their own efforts. They played the role of yajamanas. Women were not involved in any decision making. They were considered subordinate to men. It indicates that in the later Vedic period, the position of women declined. System of having more than one wife was prevalent in the upper classes.
 - (iii) **Economic Changes** : Agriculture became the main occupation in the people, because the land in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab and middle Ganga Valley was very fertile. Rice and barley were the

main crops. Due to the use of iron ploughs and hoes, it became easier to plough the soil and increase agricultural production. Iron was also used in making weapons and chariots.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. River Indus, 2. West Asia, 3. Indo-Aryans, 4. varnas, 5. 25, 50, 6. rajan, 7. grihapati, 8. Kuru

V. Multiple Choice Type Questions : Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (b)

VI. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. False

5

Janapadas And Mahajanapadas

I. Very Short Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. We get information about the Janapadas and Mahajanapadas from Vedic and Buddhist texts.
 2. Janapadas changed into Mahajanapadas with the passage of the time. There Janapadas conquered the neighbouring territories and thus became large in size and power. They were known as Mahajanapadas.
 3. The new Rajas began to maintain regular army to show their power and wealth.
 4. The rulers of Mahajanapadas started collecting regular taxes to meet the expenditure on the army and building huge forts.
 5. The main difference between political system of Magadha and Vajji was that Magadha was under the rule of a hereditary king whereas Vajji was under a different form of government known as 'Gana' or Sangha.
 6. Udayan and Shishunaga were two important rulers of Magadha. Mahapadma Nanda founded the Nanda Dynasty.
 7. The three main doctrines called Triratna of Jains are :
(i) Right faith (ii) Right Knowledge (iii) Right action.
 8. The three things that changed Gautama's life were : (i) The sight of an old man, (ii) The sight of a sick man, (iii) The sight of a dead body.
 9. According to Buddhism, the main cause of sorrow in man's life is desire.
 10. The Eight Fold path suggested by Buddha is : (i) Right knowledge (ii) Right purpose (iii) Right speech (iv) Right action (v) Right living (vi) Right effort (vii) Right thinking and (viii) Right meditation.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. Most Mahajanapadas had a capital city, many of these were fortified. Huge walls of wood, bricks or stones were built around them. Forts were probably built to protect it from the attacks of other kingdoms.
 2. The kings wanted the farmers to increase their production, so that they could collect more taxes. The farmers now began to use iron plough instead of wooden plough. With the help of iron plough, heavy clayey soil could be turned over better than with a wooden plough, so that more grains could be produced.
 3. Magadha was ruled by a very strong ruler named Bimbisara. Bimbisara increased his power by making matrimonial alliance with Koshala. Through this alliance, he acquired Kashi as a gift from Koshala. He also extended his empire to Chamba which was an important river port.
 4. Vajji's main administrative features were as follows :
 - (i) Vajji had a different form of government known as 'gana' or 'sangha'. (The word 'gana' refers to a Republican type of government, which means ganatantra.)
 - (ii) In a 'gana' or 'sangha' there were many rulers and each one was known as 'raja'. These rajas performed rituals together. They met in assemblies and took decisions on important matters together.
 5. The main teachings of Jainism were :
 - (i) The followers (of it) must practice Ahimsa very strictly.
 - (ii) They should not kill any living creature.
 - (iii) They had to be absolutely honest and they must not steal.
 - (iv) They must observe celibacy. Men had to give everything including their clothes.
 - (v) All of them must follow the three main doctrines :
 - (a) Right faith
 - (b) Right knowledge and
 - (c) Right action
 6. The teachings of Buddha are based on his four Noble Truths. The first noble truth is that, life is full of sorrow. The second noble truth is that the cause of sorrow is desire, which can never be fulfilled. Buddha called it thirst or tanha. The third noble truth is that, all sufferings can be removed by ending all desires. The fourth noble truth is to, follow the eight fold path to remove all sufferings.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. Magadha became the most important Mahajanapadas in about 200 years. It had several geographical advantages.
 - (i) The rivers Ganga and Son flowed through it. They were important for transport and water supply. They also made the land fertile.
 - (ii) There were iron ore mines in the region. Iron could be used to make strong tools and weapons.

(iii) In the forest region of Megadha, there were many elephants. These elephants could be captured and trained for the army. Forests also provided wood for building houses, chariots and carts.

2. Administrative system of the Mahajanapadas : During the period of Mahajanapadas the raja had a powerful position in the administration. His main duties were to protect the subjects and extend his kingdom. He was assisted by the purohita and the amatyas (ministers). The Koshadhyaksha (treasurer) was responsible to collect the revenue and taxes while the Senapati (commander) assisted the king in the conduction of wars. Heads of villages called Graminis could directly approach the king as they were incharge of their villages.

3. In the period of Mahajanapadas, the division of society into four Varnas was rigidly followed. The Varna system was transforming into the caste system. During this period, the caste system was becoming rigid and hereditary. Intercaste marriages were not allowed.

Economic : The main occupation was agriculture. The crops of wheat, rice, barley, millets, cotton and sugarcane were grown. Different arts and crafts also flourished. Trade and commerce flourished with the introduction of copper, silver and gold coins.

Religions : The Brahmanas dominated the society. Rituals or Karma Kandas were given more importance which led to various superstitions. In fact due to the highhandedness of the Brahmanas in the religious matters, the religion was called Brahmanism. As a protest to these rites, superstitions and religious evils, the two new religions : Jainism and Buddhism emerged during this period.

4. The teachings of Buddha are based on his four Noble Truths. The first noble truth is that, life is full of sorrow. The second noble truth is that the cause of sorrow is desire, which can never be fulfilled. Buddha called it thirst or tenha. The third noble truth is that, all sufferings can be removed by ending all desires. The fourth noble truth is to, follow the eight fold path to remove all sufferings.

IV. Match the following :

Ans. 1. (c), 2. (f), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (a), 6. (d)

V. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Rajgriha, 2. Vaishali, 3. Vinay Pitaka, 4. Suddhodhana, Sakya,
5. Lichchhavis

VI. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (b)

VII. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False, 6. True

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. Chandragupta Maurya founded a large empire in the Indian sub-continent by over throwing the rules of Nanda dynasty from Magadha with the help of Chanakya.
 2. Seleucus Nicator was the army Commander of Alexander. He invade India to recover the Indian territories conquered by Alexander.
 3. Ashoka appointed Dhamma Mahamatras to teach people of different places about Ashoka's Dhamma. He wanted to spread the feeling of love and unity through them.
 4. Magasthense was a greek ambassador. He stayed in the court of Chandragupta Maurya..
 5. Ashoka spread Buddhism by sending Buddhist missions to various parts of India. He sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka to propagate Buddhism.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. **Conquests of Chandragupta :** Chandragupta with the help of his guide Chanakya overthrew the Nandas from Magadha and the Greeks from the north west frontier and Punjab and unified a large parts of India. His empire extended from the Hindukush in the west to Bengal in the east and from the Himalayas in the north to Mysore in the south.
 2. Ashoka's Dhamma did not involve worship of a God. It was based on piety moral life, righteousness, charity, truth and non-violence. According to Dhamma, the king had to protect the welfare of people as a father protects the welfare of his children.
 3. Ashoka spread his teaching sof Dhamma among his subjects by sending Dharma Mahamatras to different places to teach people about it. Besides, Ashoka got his message inscribed on rocks and pillars and instructed his officials to read the message to those who could not read it themselves.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. According to Dhamma, the king had to protect the welfare of people as a father protects the welfare of his children. There were a number of problems that troubled him. People in the empire followed different religious faiths and this sometimes led to conflict. Animals were sacrificed. Slaves and servants were ill treated. Besides there were

quarrels in families and among neighbours. Ashoka felt that it was his duty to solve these problems. So he appointed officials called Dhamma Mahamatas as for this purpose..

2. Ashoka ruled his vast empire from his capital city Patliputra (Patna). He was assisted by a council of ministers. The empire was divided into five provinces—
 - (i) Central Province (Capital - Patliputra)
 - (ii) Western Province (Capital - Ujjain)
 - (iii) Kalinga Province (Capital - Kosali)
 - (iv) Southern Province (Capital - Swarna Nagri)
 - (v) Punjab Province (Capital - Taxila)

The provinces were headed by Governors. These governors belonged to the royal family, usually princes. The provinces were further subdivided into districts which were looked after by Sthanaks. The districts were made-up of several villages which were looked after by village headmen called Graminis. There were many other officers who helped in the administration. Some worked as tax collectors, some maintained the records of tax collection. Some worked as judges. Dharma Mahamatras inspected the local work, listened to the people's problems and persuaded the people to follow the dhamma

3. After the death of Ashoka, the Mauryan Empire began to decline. The following reasons are suggested for the decline of the Mauryan Empire—
 - (i) The successors of Ashoka were weak rulers. They could not manage the affairs of the vast empire.
 - (ii) The strict adherence to the policy of non-violence weakened the spirit of the soldiers. They became inactive.
 - (iii) The ban on animal sacrifice made the Brahmanas to revolt against the Ashoka's policy of non-violence.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Arthashastra, 2. Megasthenes, 3. 273 B.C., 4. Brhadrata
5. Bindusara, 298 B.C

V. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (c)

VI. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True

Kingdoms of the Deccan and South India (200 B.C.-300 A.D.)

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. Shakas were the people from the central Asia they set up their kingdoms in the north west, and north India.
 2. Satavahanas ruled over western and parts of central India. The Satavahana kingdom was established around 22 B.C.
 3. The three kingdom which were setup in south India were :
(i) The Cholas (ii) The Pandyas (iii) The Cheras.
Their important cities were Puhar, Madurai and Vanji respectively.
 4. The Cheras also known as Kerala putras occupied the region consisting parts of Tamilnadu and Kerala.
 5. We get detailed information about the Southern kingdom from Sangam Literature which is famous ancient Tamil literature.

II. Short Answer Type Questions (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The Satavahanas set up their kingdom in the Deccan by fighting several battles with the Shakas who ruled over parts of Western India. The Satvahan Dynasty was established around 220 B.C. in the Deccan Area.
 2. During the Satavahanas trade prospered very much. Due to expansion of trade, many towns sprang up in the Godavari delta. The trade relations were established with south-east asia and western countries. The carried trade with Persia, Iraq, Arabia, Egypt and Rome. The ships carried muslin, cotton and spices etc.
 3. The Satavahanas were great builders. They built temples, monasteries and viharas. They also built Buddhist temples called Chaityas. The Satavahanas built many stupas. The Stupa at Amravati is very famous. The beautiful gateways of Sanchi Stupa in Madhya Pradesh were donated by the Satavahanas.
 4. Sangam Literature is the main source of information regarding the south Indian rulers. The word Sangam means an assembly or gathering. It was said that there were three such gatherings of contemporary poets and bards. The poems that were composed during the assemblies were collected in the books. Sangam Literature also describes some of the wars of the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
 5. Karikala Chola was a famous ruler. He improved irrigation system and many wastelands were brought under cultivation. He constituted an embankment across the Kaveri river. For all this he is considered as

famous ruler of the chola dynasty.

6. The south Indian people worshipped some Vedic Gods. Murugan known as Kartikeya in north india was the most popular God. Buddhism and Jainism were also practised. They also worshipped their dead heroes who died in the battle fields. Monuments were built in their memories called Virakkals.

III. Long Answer Type Questions (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.** 1. Under Satavahanas, Deccan rose to prominence for the first time. It acted as a bridge between north India and south India.

One of the most important ruler of Satvahana dynasty Gautamiputra Satkarhi defeated the Kshatrapas of Western Deccan and Gujarat.

The forests were cleared to build roads in the Godavari and Krishna Valley.

During the Satavahanas, trade prospered very much. Due to expansion of trade, many towns sprang up in the Godavari delta. The trade relations were established with south-east Asia and western countries. Such as Iraq, Arabia, Egypt and Rome. The ships carried muslin, cotton and spices etc.

The Satavahanas built temples, monasteries and viharas. They also built Buddhist temples called Chaityas.

2. Most of the people lived in villages and were farmers. In the hills where farming was difficult, they kept herds of cattle. Merchants, artisans and craftsmen lived in towns. Generally these towns were near the seacoast from where they could trade easily. Some traders and merchants went as far as Rome and China.

Trade and commerce were important activities. Pearls, precious stones, textiles, spices, timber, ivory etc., were the main items of trade in the Western countries. Articles such as, copper, tin, glass, wine, lead, ornaments and silver coins were brought to India by the Romans. The Indian articles were bought by the Romans in gold and silver. A large number of coins have been found in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

3. Administration—The king was the head of the government. He was assisted in the administration by a council of ministers. There was also a general assembly of all the chiefs, called 'Sabha' where important matters were discussed. Each village managed its own affairs with the help of village council called Manaram.

The chiefs received gifts from the people. When they went on expeditions, they collected tributes from neighbouring areas. They kept some of the wealth and distributed the rest among their supporters including members of their families, soldiers and poets. Many poets whose compositions are found in the Sangam collection, composed

poems in praise of chiefs who often rewarded them with precious stones, gold, horses, elephants, chariots and fine cloth.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Gautmiputra Satakarni, 2. Dakshinapatha, 3. Kaveri,
4. Chera Senguttuvan

V. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (c)

VII. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True

8

North India After Mauryas And Shungas (100 B.C.-300 A.D.)

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. After the downfall of Mauryas and Shungas various foreign invaders setup their kingdom in various parts of India because in the post Mauryan period many small kingdom emerged all over India and they were ruled by weak kings.
 2. The Indo-Greeks, the Shakas and the Kushanas setup their kingdoms in India.
 3. Menander could not to occupy Magadha because Pushpamitra Sunga checked his advance. In this way they established their kingdom in India.
 4. The rule of Indo-Greeks influenced Indian culture and society in many ways : (i) Coins (ii) Astronomy (iii) Medicine (iv) Art and Sculpture
 5. Shakas established many kingdoms of which the most important ones were Taxila, Mathura, Nasik and Ujjain.
 6. Kanishka was the greatest of the Kushana kings. Just like Ashoka, Kanishka had also adopted Buddhism.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The Indo-Greeks or Yavanas were the descendents of the Greek generals who ruled over Bactria (Balkh) and Parthia. When the Mauryan empire declined, they conquered some portions of the Punjab and Sind. Menander or Milinda was the most famous Indo-Greek ruler. He conquered the Indian territories up to Kathiawar and Broach. He ruled over a vast empire from Afghanistan to Mathura.

2. Rudradaman of Ujjain was the most powerful Shaka ruler. He main defeated the Satavahanas and drove them out of Gujarat and central India. Rudradaman is known for repairing and improving the Sudarshana lake of Kathiawar built by Chandragupta Maurya and constructing a new dam on the lake.
3. The Kushanas were also a nomadic tribe a branch of the Yeuh-Chitribe. They left their original home, the Chinese Turkistan and defeated the Shakas and Parthians to occupy the whole of the north-western part of India. In this way they established their kingdom in India.
4. Mahayana sect of Buddhism had some distinct features different from the other sect called Minyana. Some of these features were :
 - (i) Now the statues of Buddha were made.
 - (ii) The Buddhists began to worship the Bodhisattvas, the persons who had attained enlightenment.

III. Long Answer Type Questions :

Ans.

1. The rule of Indo-Greeks influenced Indian culture and society in many ways :
 - (i) **Coins** : The Indians learnt from them to use moulds to give their coins a definite shape. They also started inscribing names and titles of the kings on the coins.
 2. **Astronomy** : Indians improved their knowledge of astrology and astronomy with Greek contacts. The Indian astronomers could predict the future and prepare horoscopes by their improved knowledge of the planets and stars.
 3. **Medicine** : The Greek or Yunani system of medicine was introduced by them. This system is still used in India.
 4. **Art and Sculpture** : The Greek style greatly influenced the Indian sculpture. A new school of art called the Gandhara school was the result of the Greek influence of Indian art.
2. Kanishka was the greatest of the Kushana kings. He came to power in 78 A.D. He was a great warrior. He conquered Kashmir, annexed Punjab and Mathura from the Shakas and brought certain portions of Magadha under his control. Kaniskha's empire extended from Bokhara in the north to Ujjain in the south and from Afghanistan in the west to Benaras in the east. Purushpura (Peshawar) was his capital. Kaniskha had divided his empire into many provinces which were ruled by the faithful governors called Ksahtraps. He was a great builder. He beautified the cities of Peshawar, Mathura and Sarnath with a number of buildings, statues and monas cries.
3. Kaniskha was a great patron of art and literature. Indian craftsmen came into contact with the central Asians, Greeks and Romans. This gave rise to several schools of arts. Gandhara in the north western frontier of India became an important centre of art. The Mathura school of art had its centre at Mathura. In the Gandhara school of art images of the Buddha

were made. In the Mathura school of art also beautiful images of the Buddha and Mahavira were made. Gold coins for the first time in India were made by the Kushanas.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. bacteria, Parthia, 2. Gandhara, 3. Yeuch-Chi, 4. Bolan,
5. Rudradaman of Ujjain, 6. Ashvaghosha

V. Multiple Choice Questions. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (b), 6. (c)

VII. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False

9

The Gupta Empire

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. Under the Gupta kings, India made great progress in various fields. Therefore, it is regarded as the Golden Age of Indian History.
 2. The founder of Gupta Dynasty was Srigupta. He ruled over Patliputra and some nearby areas.
 3. Chandragupta I was the first ruler of Gupta dynasty to adopt the title of Maharajadhiraja.
 4. The works of Kalidasa are Abhijnana Shakuntalam, Meghaduta, Raghuvansha and Kumarasambhava.
 5. Samudragupta is called the Napoleon of India. He is called so because of his victories and military achievements.
 6. Chandragupta II took the title of Chandragupta Vikramaditya after driving out the Shakas from Ujjain.
 7. Fa-Hien was a Chinese traveller who visited India during Vikramaditya's reign. He came to India to in search of Buddhist texts.
 8. During the Gupta period, Indian mathematicians give to the world the concepts of zero and the Decimal system of numerals.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.** 1. Samudragupta (335-380 A.D.) was the greatest ruler of this dynasty. His Prashasti engraved on the Ashokan pillar at Allahabad describe him as a great warrior, a great scholar and a great poet. It was composed by his

court poet Harisena.

2. The main features of the Iron pillar at Mehurauli are :
 - (i) It was made about 1500 years ago.
 - (ii) Even after so many years it has not been rusted inspite of facing all kinds of weather.
3. Hunas a barbaric nomadic tribe of central Asia invaded India during the reign of Kumaragupta. It appears that the raids by the Hunas adversely affected the economy of the empire.
4. Great progress was made in the field of astronomy during this period. Aryabhatta a famous astronomer, discovered that the earth moves on its axis and round the sun. He also wrote in detail about the solar and lunar eclipses.
5. The Gupta Empire declined because the successors of Skandagupta proved to be weak rulers and the governors of different provinces revolted and declared themselves independent.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. Samudragupta fought many battles and due to his military achievements, he is called the Indian Napoleon. Under his rule, Patliputra became a centre of great empire. His empire extended from Hooghly in the east to the Chambal in the West and from the Himalayas in the north to the Narmada in the south. He had uprooted the nine rulers of the Aryavarta and their kingdoms were made a part of his empire. The twelve rulers of Dakshinapatha surrendered to him but he allowed them to rule again. Many other rulers including the descendents of the Kushanas and the Shakas submitted to him, followed his orders and brought tributes to him.
 2. Fa-Hien, a Chinese traveller came to India in search of Buddhist texts. He has given a vivid account of the Gupta administration.

The empire was divided into provinces ruled by the governors. However the king decided the policies of the state during war and peace. He led the army in case of war. He was the central figure in administration. Though the supreme judicial power were vested in the king, he was assisted by Mahadandanayaka (chief justice). In the provinces this work was done by Uparikas and in districts by Vishayapatis. In village the headman called ramapati and the village elders used to decide the petty cases.
 3. During the Gupta period, inland as well as external trade flourished. Inland trade was carried on by land routes and waterways. Ujjain, Patliputra, Benaras, Mathura and Tamralipiti etc., were the famous trade centres. Markets were connected by roads. Foreign trade was carried on with countries in South East Asia such as, Brahmadesh (Myanmar), Swarnadvipa (Java, Sumatra), Champa (Vietnam) and Kamboja (Cambodia) through Tamralipti and other sea ports on the east coast. Sea ports on the West coast such as, Broach, Cambay and Sopara handled

trade with western countries. Indian goods were also taken to Africa, Arabia, Iran and Mediterranean lands from the ports of Malabar coast such as, Calicut and Cochin. Caravans of traders also travelled by land route to central Asia and China.

The Gupta rulers introduced, standard gold and silver coins which helped in trade.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Harisena, 2. Samudragupta II, Ujjain, 3. Samudragupta, 4. Shakas, 5. Buddhist Texts, 6. twelve, Dakshinapatha

V. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (b), 6. (c)

VII. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. False

10

The Era of Harshavardhana

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.** 1. The ancestral enemies to threaten the kingdom of Harshavardhana were the rulers of Gujarat and Bengal.
2. Grihavarman was Harsh's brother-in-law. He was killed by the ruler of Bengal.
3. Harshacharita and Heiun—Tsang's accounts are the main sources to know about Harshavardhana's rule.
4. Harshavardhana could not extend his empire beyond Narmada, as his advance towards the Deccan was checked by Pulkeshin II.
5. During Harsha's reign the institutions of higher learning was setup at Taxila, Ujjain, Gaya and Nalanda.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.** 1. Harsha spent years of his reign in conquering the neighbouring kingdoms. He led a successful campaign against Sasank the ruler of Bengal. He fought successful battles in Punjab, Kannauj, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. His empire extended from the Himalayas in the north to the Vindhya in the south and from Punjab in the west to Bengal and Assam in the east.

2. Hieun-Tsang came to India to study Buddhism and mysticism. He spent 15 years (630-645 A.D.) in India. He visited several places and collected religious books on Buddhism. He also visited the court of Harsha several times.
3. Nalanda university in Bihar was the most famous university during Harsha's reign. Students from various parts of the world came to study here. There were about 10,000 students and 1500 professors. The students were provided free education and free boarding and lodging. Besides the Brahmanical and Buddhist religious literature, grammar, logic, philosophy, medicine, astronomy and meta physics were taught. Sanskrit was the medium of instruction.
4. In the beginning Harsh was a worshipper of land Shiva and the Sun God, but later on he adopted Buddhism. He became a great patron of Buddhism like Ashoka and Kanishka. He had called a special assembly of Buddhist monks and scholars to honour Hiuen-Tsang and give publicity to the Mahayana faith.
5. The source of income was tax on land. One-fourth of the income was spent on government, one-fourth on public services, one-fourth to reward the scholars and one-fourth to help the holymen.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. Harsha's empire was divided into provinces called the deshas and each desha was governed by an official called Kumaramatya. The provinces were further sub-divided into districts called pradeshas and each pradesha was governed by the official called Ayukta. However the king occupied the most important position. He ruled his empire with the advice and the assistance of the crown prince, ministers and officials. Harsha was always concerned about the welfare of his people. Harsha himself visited the different parts of the empire in diguise to know the problems of his subjects. During his reign, harsh punishments such as, chopping off a limb, nose or ear and even death sentences were given for certain crimes.
 2. During Harsha's reign, the caste system was rigid and the sudras were ill treated. The custom of sati was practised, but there was no purdah system. Hiuen-Tsang says that people were honest and led a simple life and they were generally vegetarians, women moved out freely in society. The rich lived in big houses made of bricks but the poor lived in thatched houses made of mud.
It is said that Harsha's royal kitchen provided food for a thousand Buddhists and five hundred Brahmins every day.
Elementary education was given in temples and monasteries. There were institutions of higher learning at Taxila, Ujjain, Gaya and Nalanda.
 3. In the beginning Harsha was a worshipper of Lord Shiva and the Sun God, but later on he adopted Buddhism. He became a great patron of

Buddhism like Ashoka and Kanishkha. He had called a special assembly of Buddhist monks and scholars to honour Hieun-Tsang and to give publicity to the Mahayana faith., He always held an assembly or a religious festival after very five years at Prayag and donated liberally to the priests and monks. In this way the promoted both the religions Buddhism and Hinduism.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Kannauj, 2. Si-Yu-ki, 3. temples, monasteries, 4. Prabhakar Vardhana
5. 647

V. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. False

11

Chalukyas And the Pallavas

I. Very Short Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. The Chalukyas ruled over a greater part of Deccan until the middle of the 8th century. They were overthrown by the Rashtrakutas.
 2. Pulakeshin I was the first great ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. He assumed the title of Parithivallabha after performing the Ashwamedha Yajna.
 3. Pulakeshin II's most outstanding achievements was to defeat Harshavardhana.
 4. The main source of information about the reign of Pulakeshin II is the prashasti composed by his court poet Ravikirti.
 5. Narsimhavarman is considered as the greatest ruler of the Pallava dynasty. It is so because he gave a great defeat to Pulakeshin.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. Pulakeshin II is considered to be the greatest ruler of Chalukya dynasty because Harshavardhana and prevented the extension of his empire beyond the Narmada.
 2. Pulakeshin II defeated the Pallava king Mahendra Varman but Mahendra Varman's son Narsimha Varman defeated the Chalukyas very badly. He also destroyed the Chalukyas capital Vatapi and killed Pulakeshin II. With his death the Chaliskya dynasty came to an end.

3. The Pallavas were probably the feudatories or governors of the Satavahanas. After the decline of the Satavahanas, they became independent. They made Kanchi in Kanchipuram their capital. By the 6th century A.D., the Pallavas established their rule by defeating the Pandyas, the Cheras and the Cholas and were one of the most powerful kingdoms of the extreme south of India.
4. After the death of Narasimhavarman, the Pallava kingdom began to decline. His successors were weak. They were not able to defend their kingdom from the aggression of their powerful neighbours, the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas. The Pallava kingdom came to an end in 895 A.D., when its last ruler was defeated by the Chalukyas and Kanchi was occupied by them.

III. Long Answer Type Questions (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.** 1. The Chalukyas constructed many temples in honour of Shiva and Vishnu. The worship of Shiva and Vishnu became popular. A cave temple of Vishnu has been found in Badami. They also built grand temples at Airhole and Pattadakal. Though the Chalukyas mainly worshipped Shiva and Vishnu, they were tolerant towards other religions.
- The Pallavas built many temples of Shiva and Vishnu. Some of the most famous temples built by them are the Ratha temples of Mahabalipuram, Shore temple of Mahabalipuram and Kailashnath temple of Kanchi. The Ratha temples are beautiful rock cut temples built by Narsimhavarman.
2. The Chalukyas and the Pallavas were the followers of Hinduism. But they were tolerant towards other religions. The people were mainly followers of Vishnu and Shiva. The followers of Vishnu were called Alvars and the followers of Shiva were called Nyanars. The Tamil saints used to compose and sing hymns in praise of Vishnu and Shiva. Gradually Bhakti began to dominate the religious life of the people. Besides Hinduism some people also followed Buddhism and Jainism, Mahendravarman himself was a Jain.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Vatapi or Badami,
 2. 540,
 3. Ravikirti,
 4. Vishnu and Shiva,
 5. Kanchipuram,
 6. Narsimhavarman

V. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a)

VI. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True, 6. False

Ancient India's Contact With Outside World

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. The people of other lands came to India for pilgrims and trading.
 2. The Indian goods such as jewels, spices, perfumes, carved wood and ivory etc. were in great demand in the west.
 3. Due to the influence of Indian culture some countries of south-east Asia came to be known as Greater India.
 4. Borabudur Stupa and Angkorvat temple in Cambodia are the evidences which proved that Indian religious belief spread to many south-east asian countries.
 5. Indian benefitted by trading with the Romans as Romans paid in gold coins for Indian goods.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. Indians taught the Chinese the art of growing cotton and drawing the portrait of Buddha while Indians learnt from the Chinese the art of making paper and sericulture. Also some Chinese pilgrims like Fa-Hien and Hieun-Tsang came to India to study Buddhism. Their accounts give a detailed information about the life of people at that time.
 2. The Buddhist missionaries played a vital role in establishing cultural and religions ties between India and other countries of South-East Asia and central Asia.
These missionaries used to visit different places to propagate the principles of Buddhism. This enable the people to know about other people, such as their beliefs, laws, principles, etc. Due to all this in the ancient time India established fruitful relationship with the countries of South-East and cental Asia.
 3. In Myanmar (Brahmadesh) the first settlers were from Andhra Pradesh. They followed the teachings of Hinayana Buddhism. A large number of preachers went to Myanmar during the time of Ashoka. The Buddhist Ananda temple is famous for its outstanding architecture.
 4. Besides trade links, Arabs learnt and spread to other countries the Indian system of science, astronomy, medicine and mathematics. Many philosophical and literary works of India were translated in Arabic and Persian languages.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

Ans. 1. Many countries of southeast Asia were influenced by Indian culture. Due to the influence of Indian culture, these countries came to be known as Greater India. Sanskrit and Pali continued to be the main languages of these countries for many years. Inscriptions in Sanskrit have been found in some of these countries.

Sri Lanka is a neighbouring country of India. India has been in contact with Sri Lanka since the Ramayana period. You have read that Ashoka sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka to spread the message of Buddha. Along with Buddhism, Indian culture, philosophy and life style also reached Sri Lanka.

The temples in Bali Islands have many inscriptions from Hindu religious books. Ramayana is still the most important epic in Java (a part of present day Indonesia). Icons of Lord Buddha and many Hindu Gods such as, Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma are found in Java.

2. There were cultural and trade relations between India and central Asia. In this region Buddhism became very popular. Afghanistan became the great centre for Buddhism and Gandhara art. At Bamiyan, a very large statue of Buddha was made. Indian traders and Buddhist monks found their way into Tibet and further to Korea and Japan.

The invaders coming from Central Asia adopted Indian religion and spread the Indian philosophy, religion, culture and thoughts to Central Asia. In Central Asia, many kings and people had Indian names. A large number of manuscripts and inscriptions found in Sanskrit and Pali show the influence of these two languages in these areas. Khotan, Kuchi, Kashgar and Quarasheh (Agnidesha) were great centres of Indian culture.

3. In the West, India had trade and cultural relations with the Greeks, Romans and the Arabs since ancient times. Even during Harappan civilizations, evidences have been found by the archaeologists that there has been direct trade relations between the Harappan civilization and Mesopotamia.

Indians learnt the art of minting gold coins from the Greeks and Romans. The Romans also exported large number of gold and silver coins to India. In fact the Romans paid in gold coins for Indian goods.

A number of Arab trading settlements came up on the west coast of India. These traders lived here and mixed with the people.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Borobudur stupa is in **Java**.
 2. In Cambodia **Angkorvat** temple is dedicated to Vishnu.
 3. A very big statue of Buddha was made at **Bamiyan** in Afghanistan.

4. There was a Roman settlement called **Arikamedu** in Tamil Nadu.
5. In the 2nd century a Hindu kingdom was established in **Vietnam**.
6. The Buddhist **Ananda** temple is famous in Myanmar.

V. Match the ancient names of some places with their present names :

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

VI. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (b)

VII. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True

Our Earth and The Solar System

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. We can know the location of the pole star with the help of Saptarishi. It was significant in early days as people at that time used to determine the direction with the help of pole star.
 2. The clusters of millions of star are called galaxies. The Sun belong to be a Milky way Galaxy.
 3. The Earth has the optimum distance from the sun, so it is neither too hot nor to cold, so life is possible on Earth. Other planets are either too hot or too cold to sustain life.
 4. Asteroids are very small planet like bodies revolving around the sun. Asteroids are found between the orbits a Mars and Jupiter.
 5. The distance that light travels in a year is called a Light year.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. A celestial body which has its own light and heat are called star. A celestial body which revolves around the sun and gets let and light from the sun is called a planet.
 2. It is believed that Earth is neither too cold nor too hot because it has optimum distance from the sun, that is why life is possible on the Earth. It is therefore called a unique planet.
 3. Satellite differ from a planet because satellites are celestial bodies which move around the planets. Whereas planet move around the sun.

4. Venus is nearest heavenly body to the earth. Venus is smaller than the earth. Venus is considered as Earth's twin because it resembles the earth in size and shape.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

Ans. 1. The Solar System : The solar system means the family of the sun. It includes the sun, eight planets, satellites and other celestial bodies. The eight planets of our solar system are the Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. All these planets revolve around the sun. The Earth and the Moon are important parts of our solar system because of the following reasons :

The Earth (Our Planet) : It is the third nearest neighbour of the sun after Mercury and Venus. In size, it ranks fifth among the planets in the solar system. The Earth rotates on its axis once in 24 hours which gives us day and night. The Earth is the only known planet in the solar system to have life on it. It is a unique planet to have water and air.

The Moon : The Moon is the satellite of the Earth. It revolves around the Earth and also follows it in its revolutions around the sun.

Of all the heavenly bodies, the Moon is the nearest to the Earth.

2. You can see a large number of luminous bodies. Some of them twinkle, while a few shine with steady light. All these bodies which twinkle and shine are called heavenly bodies. They include stars, planets, satellites, asteroids and meteoroids. All these heavenly bodies or celestial bodies form the Universe.

Stars : These are self-luminous bodies that shine by their own light. There are millions and millions of stars in the universe.

Planets : The planets are heavenly bodies which revolve around the sun. They get heat and light from the sun. Mercury being the nearest to the sun is the hottest planet.

Asteroids : Asteroids are very small planet like bodies revolving around the sun. The asteroids are believed to be fragments of a bigger planet that exploded after its birth.

Meteoroids : The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids. Sometimes these meteoroids come near the earth and tend to drop upon it. During this process due to friction with the air they get heated up and burn. It causes a flash of light.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Constellations, **2.** Big Bear, **3.** Pole star, **4.** Milky way,
5. 3,00,000, **6.** Jupiter

V. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b), **2.** (c), **3.** (a), **4.** (c), **5.** (b)

VI. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True

2

Globe, Map : Latitudes and Longitudes

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. The true shape of the Earth is called as Geoid. That is, it is slightly flattened at the poles and bulge in the middle.
 2. A Globe is a model of earth. It shows the correct shape and portion of the continents and oceans.
 3. A globe shows the true shape of the Earth because it is round in shape like the Earth. A map can't show the true shape of the Earth because it is drawn on a flat surface.
 4. We draw latitudes and longitudes on the globe or map to know the exact location of a place.
 5. The main difference between latitudes and longitudes is that latitudes are drawn from West to East. On the other hand longitudes are drawn from North Pole to South Pole.
 6. The Earth is divided into three heat zones—Tropical zone, Temperate zone and Frigid zone. Tropical zone is the hottest zone and Frigid zone is the coldest zone.
 7. The Earth rotates from west to East, and therefore the eastern part of the Earth face the sun rays earlier than the Western parts.
 8. There is a difference of about 2 hours in local time of the extreme east and the extreme west of India because India lies roughly between 68° east and 97° East longitude which give a difference of about 29° which is equal to $29 \times 4 = 116$ minutes or about 2 hours.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. **Latitude :** These are the imaginary lines or semi circles down on the map or Globe from West to East. All latitudes are parallel to each other and the vertical distance between two latitudes is equal all over the Earth.
Longitudes These are the imaginary lines drawn on a globe or a map from North Pole to South pole. These are also called Meridians. These are not parallel.

2. Various heat zones are located besides the following latitudes.
 Tropical zone : between Tropic of cancer (23.5°N) and Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S).
 Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic circle (66.5°S) in the South.
 Frigid zone : between Arctic circle and the North Pole in the North and between Antarctic circle and the South Pole in the South.
 The climate in the different heat zones differ because they receive different amount of sun's energy.
3. We need a standard time for a country or a part of a country because local time change from meridian to meridian. A difference in meridian will amount to difference in time of 4 minutes. Thus, in a country like ourselves, the difference in extreme East and West will be equal to about two hours. To avoid this situation, we need a standard time so that all the places in a country have same time irrespective of their meridians.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. Both maps and globes are representation of the features of the Earth. Both have relative advantages and disadvantages.
 A globe is used to show the whole Earth, while a map may be used to show the whole Earth or a part of it.
 It is not possible to show particular or detailed features on the globe, while particular or detailed features can be shown on a map.
 Since maps are drawn on flat surfaces, it is not possible to show the correct shape and size of the continents and oceans, while a globe being the model of the Earth shows correct shape and size of the continents and oceans.
 A map can be folded and can be easily carried while globe can't be easily carried. We can make a book of maps called atlas.
 2. The mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes in between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. This area therefore receives the maximum heat and is called the Tropical Zone (Torrid Zone). As such the areas lying between the Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and between Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere are called North Temperate Zone and South Temperate Zone respectively. In the Temperate Zone, the climate is neither too hot nor too cold. This zone is considered best climatically.
 The areas lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole and between the Antarctic Circle and South Pole are called North Frigid Zone and South Frigid Zone respectively. The climate of these zones is very cold. They are covered with ice for most part of the year.
 3. The local time of places which are on different meridians are bound to differ. The local time will differ by 1 hour or every 15° of longitudes or by

4 minutes from one longitude to another. For example, in India, the local time will differ by about 2 hours in the extreme East and the extreme West of the country.

India lies roughly between 68° East and 97° East longitudes, which gives a difference of about 29°. The local time differs by 4 minutes for 1° of longitude, so there will be a difference of 1 hour 56 minutes ($29 \times 4 = 116$ minutes) in the local time of extreme East and extreme West of India.

IV. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

V. Match the following :

Ans. 1. (f), 2. (c), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (g), 6. (h), 7. (a), 8. (d)

VI. Calculate the local time of the following longitudes when it is 12 O'clock (noon) in London :

Ans. 1. **90° E : 6 O'clock evening**

$$90 \times 4/60 = 6$$

$$12 + 6 = 18.00 \text{ O'clock or } 6 \text{ O'clock.}$$

2. **75° W : 7 O'clock morning.**

$$75 \times 4/60 = 5$$

$$12 - 5 = 7 \text{ O'clock morning.}$$

3. **135° E : 9 O'clock night.**

$$135 \times 4/60 = 9$$

$$12 + 9 = 21.00 \text{ or } 9 \text{ O'clock in night.}$$

4. **105° W : 5 O'clock morning.**

$$105 \times 4/60 = 7$$

$$12 - 7 = 5 \text{ O'clock in morning.}$$

3

Map Study

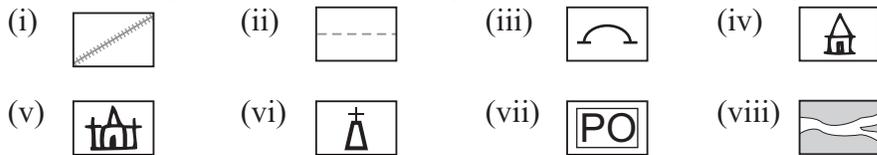
I. Very Short Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.** 1. A map is a representation of the whole Earth or a part of it on a flat surface according to scale.
2. The map scale is the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance.

3. The three different methods of showing map scale are : (i) Small scale (ii) Large scale (iii) Representative Fractional scale.
4. The four main directions are North, South, West.
5. We use various symbols on the maps to show different features on it.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. Physical maps show cities, towns, villages and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries. Physical maps show natural features of the earth such as plains, rivers, mountains.
 2. A map is a representation of the whole earth or a part in on a flat surface according to scale. While sketch is a rough drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation. It is drawn without a scale.
 3. Various symbols are used to show different features on a map. These symbols are universal as there is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols. Therefore, they are called conventional symbols :



4. Generally the top of the map shows North direction, bottom of the map shows south direction. West lies on the left side of the map and East is on the right side of the map.
5. (a) 8 metres (b) 9 metres (c) 74 metres
(d) West (e) North (f) North

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.** 1. There are three components of maps : distance, direction and symbol.

Each is significant in studying a map. It can be said as following :

Distance : To draw a map, a scale is chosen according to the size of the actual area to be shown on a map and the size of the paper or board on which the map is to be drawn. A map scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.

Directions : Generally the top of the map shows North direction, bottom of the map shows South direction. West lies on the left side of the map and East is on the right side of the map.

These four main directions are called the cardinal points. Other four intermediate directions are North East (NE) South East (SE), South West (SW) and North West (NW)

Symbols : It is not possible to show the actual shape and size of different features such as, buildings, bridges, roads, canals, railway lines, trees, rivers, ponds etc., on a map. So, they are shown by using certain symbols,

letters, shades, pictures, colours and lines etc. These symbols give a lot of information in a limited space.

2. Maps are of following kinds :

Physical Maps : Maps showing natural features of the Earth such as, mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, valleys etc., are called physical or relief maps.

Political Maps : Maps showing cities, towns, villages and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called political maps.

Thematic Maps : Some maps focus on specific information such as road maps, railway maps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests minerals, industries etc. are known as the thematic maps. Suitable titles are given on the basis of information provided on these maps.

Cadastral Maps : The maps of towns or villages showing details of streets, plots, fields etc., are called cadastral maps.

IV. Match the following :

Ans. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c)

4

Motion of the Earth

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans. 1. The two motions of the earth are—rotation and Revolution. Rotation caused day and night on the earth whereas revolution caused seasons.
2. Only half of the Earth light f from the sun at a time it because is round in shape. Hence only half of it receives light from the sun at any given time.
3. The main cause of unequal day and night over most part of the Earth at different times because the Earth is slightly tilted at its axis and thus different parts receive sunlight for different periods.
4. 21st March and 23rd September are called Equinoxes because on these days, days and nights are equal all over the world.
5. The Earth revolves around the sun once in $365\frac{1}{4}$ days whereas a year is of 365 days only. The remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day (6 hours) is adjusted by adding an extra day in the leap year.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

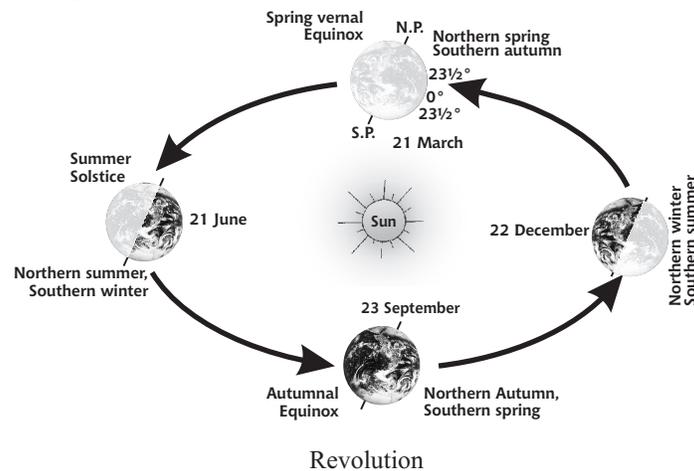
- Ans. 1. The Earth moves around the sun from West to East hence the sun appear

to move from East to West. The Earth do not appear to move because it is very big in compare to us. Hence, we do not feel its movement.

- When the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun, the north pole has continuous day light and the south pole remains in darkness. As a result the day are longer and the nights are shorter in the Northern Hemisphere. The conditions are exactly opposite in the Southern Hemisphere which is away from the sun.
- Due to spherical shape of the earth only half of it gets light from the sun at a time. The part of the Earth which receives sunlight is said to have day and dark part lying away from the sun has a night. In this way the Earth's movement on its axis gives us day and night.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.** 1. Seasons are caused mainly due to the revolution of the Earth around the sun and the inclination of its axis. Look at the following figure to understand the phenomena of change of seasons. It shows the orbit of the Earth around the sun and the Earth in four positions, each at an interval of 3 months. Note that the Earth's axis is inclined in the same direction in all the four positions.



- The Earth's axis is not at right angle to the plane of orbits its with which it makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. The Earth's axis always points in the same direction while revolving around the sun. Due to the this the part tilted towards the sun receive sunlight for more duration and thus will have a longer day and a shorter time. On the other hand the past telted away from the sun will have a shorter day and a longer night. Thus, we can say that inclination of the Earth's axis causes unequal days and nights in different parts of the Earth.
- The summer solstice is the day with the most hours of sunlight and the winter solstice is the day with the fewest hours of sunlight.

IV. Multiple Choice Type Questions : Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

V. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. 29, 2. Rotation, 3. $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, 4. $365\frac{1}{4}$, 5. illumination

VI. Write whether the following statements are True or False :

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False

5

Major Domains of the Earth

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. There are three domains of the Earth called—Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere.
 2. The narrow zone where we find land, water and air together or where these three domains meet is called Biosphere.
 3. The Earth is the only planet in the solar system which has water in abundance thus many scientists prefer to call it blue planet (or watery planet).
 4. There is no permanent settlement in Antarctica because its surface is always covered with thick layers of ice and snow.
 5. Australia is often called the Island continent because it is the smallest continent.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. There are four oceans on the Earth. The Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian ocean and the Arctic Ocean. The Pacific ocean separates North America and South America. Atlantic Ocean separates Europe and Africa. Indian ocean touch Africa.
 2. Air is a mixture of various gases. Oxygen is the breath of life while nitrogen helps in the growth of living organisms, Carbon-dioxide, though present in minute amount is important as it absorbs heat radiated by the Earth thereby keeping the planet warm. It is also essential for the growth of plants.
 3. Discharge of waste material into bodies such as lakes and rivers makes the water unsuitable for human use. It is the main cause of water pollution. Emissions from road vehicles, industries thermal power plants etc. pollutes the air.

4. Various domains of the Earth are interdependent in the sense that when a disturbance is created in any one domain of the earth its effects can be seen in the other three domains as well.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

Ans. 1. Lithosphere : The outer layer of the crust of the Earth is called Lithosphere. It includes all the big and small landmasses. Land occupies about 29% of the Earth's surface.

(All the ocean beds also form parts of the lithosphere. They are all made up of rocks.)

The word Litho means stone. The big landmasses are called continents.

There are seven chief landmasses or continents on the Earth. They are Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.

Hydrosphere : The word Hydro means water. The sphere of water covers nearly 71% of the Earth's surface. The Earth is the only planet in the solar system, which has water in abundance. Many scientists prefer to call it a watery planet or blue planet.

Atmosphere : The envelope of air which surrounds the Earth is called Atmosphere. The atmosphere extends to about 1600 kilometres from the Earth's surface. Beyond the atmosphere lies airless space.

The atmosphere is divided into five layers based on composition, temperature and other properties.

Biosphere (The Domain of Life) : The biosphere is the narrow zone of contact between the land (lithosphere), water (hydrosphere) and air (atmosphere). It is in this zone that life, that is unique to this planet exists.

2. Human activities and natural calamities can disturb this natural balance, which become harmful for living organisms. For example, cutting of trees for fulfilling the needs of world, or cleaning forests for agriculture may lead to soil erosion. Similarly, Earth's surface may be changed due to natural calamities like earthquakes. For example, there could be submergence of land, as happened in the case of Tsunami recently. Parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands were submerged under water.

Discharge of waste material into water bodies such as, lakes and rivers makes the water unsuitable for human use. It also damages other forms of life.

Emissions from road vehicles, industries, thermal power plants, etc., pollute the air. The amount of carbon-dioxide increases in the air. This increase in carbon-dioxide (CO₂) leads to global warming.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1.** Maitri, Dakshin Gagotri, **2.** Eurasia, **3.** Mariana, Pacific **4.** Atlantic, **5.** Indian

V. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

VI. Write True or False for each of the following statements :

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False, 6. False

6

Major Landforms of the Earth

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. There are mainly three types of landforms—mountains, plateaus and plains. Plains are generally thickly populated.
 2. The Himalayas are considered to be the youngest fold mountain of the world. They are considered the youngest because no other mountains were formed after them.
 3. The Plateau of Tibet is the highest plateau in the world. Its height varies from 4,000 metres to 6,000 metres.
 4. Plateaus are useful to us because they are rich in minerals.
 5. Earthquakes, landslides, storms etc. natural calamities make a huge loss of life and property. Calamities can be minimized by creating awareness among the people.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The young fold mountains have highest peak for example Mt. Everest while the old fold mountains do not have very high peaks. For example, The Aravalli range in India. The young fold mountain extent over hundreds of kilometres in parallel ranges or chains while old flood mountain have rounded features and low elevation.
 2. Block mountain are formed in almost rectangular blocks when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted blocks are termed and the lowered blocks are called graben. The Rhine valley and the Vosges mountain in Europe are examples of such mountain system.
 3. Mountains are useful to us in many ways Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna, they provide fuel, timber, fooder and other products such as gum, raisins, and attract many tourists due to their scenic beauty.
 4. Plains provides better condition of living than the mountain because life is difficult in the mountain. It is difficult to build houses, roads and railway lines in the mountains. Agriculture also can't be done in the mountain on an extensive scale.

5. The causes of land degradation are, constricting houses or setting up industries in a fertile land. Similarly by throwing garbage on land or in water them dirty. Proper planning of the use of limited land available for various purpose is necessary.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. The land surface is continuously undergoing changes due to External as well as Internal forces. The external forces such as, running water, wind, glaciers (moving ice), and sea waves are bringing slow changes on the surface of the land. The internal forces such as, earthquakes and volcano eruptions bring sudden changes on the Earth surface. They lead to the upliftment and sinking of the Earth's surface at several places. The external agents are continuously wearing down and rebuilding the land surface. The wearing away of the Earth's surface is called erosion. The surface is being lowered by the process of erosion and rebuilt by the process of deposition.
 2. **Types of Mountains :** There are mainly three types of mountains : Fold Mountains, Block Mountains and Volcanic Mountains.
Fold Mountains : As the name suggests these mountains are generally found in long parallel ranges having folds. The raised parts of the folds are called antic lines and the depressed parts of the folds are called synclines. They are formed by the folding of rock strata.
Block Mountain : These mountains are formed in almost rectangular blocks when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted blocks are termed as 'horsts' and the lowered blocks are called graben. The Rhine Valley and the Vosges mountain in Europe are examples of such mountain systems.
Volcanic Mountains : Volcanic mountains are formed due to volcanic activity. Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mt. Fujiyama in Japan are examples of Volcanic mountains.
 3. Various land forms are useful for us in the following ways :
Mountains : Mountains are very useful to us in many ways. All big rivers of the world have their sources in mountains. The rivers rising from high mountains have water in them throughout the year because they are fed by mountain glaciers as well as rain. These rivers bring eroded rock material from the mountain and deposit it in the plains. In this way the fertile alluvial soil is deposited in the plains by these rivers.
Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna. The forests provide fuel, timber, fodder and other products such as, gum, raisins etc.
The plains are generally very fertile and ideal to grow various crops. They are rich agricultural areas. The plains are very thickly populated regions of the world.
Plains : Most of the big cities of the world are found in the plains because

it is easy to build houses, roads and railway lines in the plains.

Plateaus : Plateaus are rich in minerals. The African plateau is rich in gold and diamond mines. In India, huge reserves of coal, iron ore and manganese are found in the Chhotanagpur plateau.

The lava plateaus are rich in black soil. It is a fertile soil and good for growing cotton.

In the plateau areas, there may be some waterfalls as the river falls from a great height. These waterfalls can be used to generate hydroelectric power. In India, the Hundru falls in the Chhotanagpur plateau on the river Subarnarekha and the Jog falls in Karnataka are examples of such waterfalls. Many plateaus attract tourists due to their scenic spots.

IV. Match the following :

Ans. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (d), 5. (b)

V. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Mt. Everest, Nepal, 8,848, 2. Aravalli, 3. Rockies, 4. Japan,
5. Mt. Kilimanjaro, 6. block, 7. The Plateau of Tibet, 8. Chhotanagpur

VI. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

7

India : Location, Size, Relief And Political Divisions

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. Nepal, Bhutan, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Afghanistan share land border with India. Srilanka and Maldives are its close neighbours, across the sea.
 2. India is located between $8^{\circ} 4'N$ latitude and $37^{\circ} 6'N$ latitude and between $68^{\circ} 7'E$ longitude and $97^{\circ} 25'E$ longitude.
 3. India extends from north to south for about 3200 km and east to west about 3000 km.
 4. The Himalayan mountains are divided into three main parallel ranges. There are Great Himalayan Range, Middle Himalaya range and Shiwalik range. In the Great Himalaya range some of highest peaks of the world are located and Middle Himalaya range some of the popular hill stations are located.

5. In the Western part of the great Northern plain lies the Great Indian Desert. It is a dry hot and sandy stretch of land. It has very little vegetation.
6. Narmada and Tapi are west flowing rivers that drain into Arabian Sea. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri drain into the Bay of Bengal.
7. The Western Ghats are narrower than the Eastern Ghats.
8. India is divided into 28 States and 7 Union Territories.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The Northern Plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. They are generally level and flat. These plains are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers : the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
 2. To the south of northern plains lies the plateau region. It is also called the Peninsular plateau. It is triangular in shape. The relief is highly uneven. This is the region of with numerous hills and valleys.
 3. Two groups of islands are also the parts of India Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea. These are coral island located off the coast of Kerala. The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands lie to the south east of the Indian mainland in the Bay of Bengal. They are of volcanic origin.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. India is a country of diverse relief. It has lofty mountains, vast plateaus and vast plains. It can be divided into the following physical divisions :

- (i) The Northern Mountains
- (ii) The Northern Plains
- (iii) The Southern Plateau
- (iv) The Coastal Plains and offshore Islands

(i) The Northern Mountains

Standing as sentinals in the north are the lofty snow-capped Himalayas. The Himalayan mountains are divided into three main parallel ranges. Himadri, Himachal and the Shivalik. The northern most range of it is the Great Himalaya or Himadri.

(ii) The Northern Plains

These lie to the south of the Himalayas. They are generally level and flat. These plains are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers- the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.

(iii) The Southern Plateau

To the south of northern plains lies the plateau region. It is also called the Peninsular plateau. It is triangular in shape. The relief is highly uneven. This is a region with numerous hills and valleys Aravalli hills, one of the oldest ranges of the world, border it on the West side. The Vindhyas and the Satpuras are other important ranges through which the rivers Narmada and Tapi flow. These are West flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea.

(iv) The Coastal Plains and off-shore Islands

To the West of the Western Ghats and the East of the Eastern Ghats lie the Coastal Plains. The Western coastal plains are narrower than the eastern coastal plains.

There are a number of east flowing rivers. The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers have formed fertile deltas at their mouth. Also Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar islands are two off-shore Island groups of India.

2. The Northern Mountains

In the North part of our country lie the mighty Himalayas or the Northern Mountains.

The Himalayan mountains are divided into three main parallel ranges. The northernmost range is the Great Himalaya or Himadri. This is the highest range. The world's highest peaks are located in this range. Middle Himalaya or Himachal lies to the South of Himadri. Many popular hill stations are located in this range.

The Shiwalik is the southern most range. It is the lowest range of the Himalayas.

[Some of the highest peaks of the Himalayas are Mt. Everest (88,48 M), Kanchenjunga (8598 M), Nanga Parbat (8126 M) and Nanda Devi (7817 M). All these peaks except Mt. Everest are in India. Mt. Everest is in Nepal. However, the highest peak in Indian territory is K2 (Mount Godwin Austin) (8611 M), but it is in Karakoram Range which is also a part of Northern Mountains.]

There are several important passes in the Himalayas such as, the Shipkila (Himachal Pradesh), Nathula (Sikkim) and Bomdila (Arunachal Pradesh).

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. 3.28 million sq.,
2. 7th,
3. Uttar Pradesh,
4. China,
5. Vindhyas,
6. Latitude

V. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (b)

VI. Say whether the following statements are True or False :

- Ans.** 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

India : Climate, Natural Vegetation And Wild Life

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. Weather may change from time to time but the climate is the average condition of weather for a long period.
 2. The conditions prevailing in the atmosphere such as temperature, humidity, wind direction and speed etc. of various places for a short period of time are called atmospheric conditions.
 3. The wind blowing from Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal towards the land, bring rainfall in India. These are also called monsoon winds. It is so important because Indian agriculture depends mainly on it.
 4. Broadly the major seasons recognised in India are :
 - (i) Cold weather Season (December to February).
 - (ii) Hot weather season (March to May).
 - (iii) South-west Monsoon season (June-September).
 - (iv) Retreating Monsoon season (Oct.-Nov.)
 5. All types of big and small plants, grasses, bushes and shrubs, which grow naturally are called Natural Vegetation.
 6. Vegetation of India can be divided into five types. Tropical Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Thorny Buches, Mountain Vegetation and Mangrove Forests.
 7. **Evergreen forest** : Forests which grow in high rainfall areas and remain green all the year around are called evergreen forests.
Deciduous Forests : The forests in which all the trees shed their leaves at a particular time are called deciduous forests.
 8. Many species of trees are found in Tropical Rain Forests, which shed their leaves of different times of the year. As a result to they always appear green and are called evergreen forest.
 9. We must conserve our forests and wildlife to maintain proper ecological balance.
 10. The Government has started Project Tiger and Project Elephant to protect these animals. Also for the conservation of wildlife many national parks has been set up.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. There are many factors affect the climate of India such as temperate humidity, sun-shine, cloudiness, rainfall, wind direction etc. The climate of India is described as the monsoon type of climate, because there is a

- great seasonal variation in the climate of most parts of India.
2. The main characteristics of tropical rain forests are : (i) These forests occur in the areas which receive heavy rainfall.
(ii) Many species of trees are found in these forests.
(iii) They always appear green.
(iv) These forests are so dense that sunlight doesn't reach the ground.
 3. The natural vegetation varies in the mountains because the temperature decreases as we go higher and higher, so the natural vegetation also changes according to height, for example chir, pine, deodar etc.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

Ans. 1. Seasons in India

Broadly the major seasons recognised in India are :

- (i) Cold Weather Season (Winter, December to February.)
- (ii) Hot Weather Season (Summer, March to May).
- (iii) South West Monsoon Season or Advancing Monsoon Season or Rainy Season (June-September).
- (iv) Retreating Monsoon Season (Oct./Nov.)

Cold Weather Seasons : During this season cool dry winds blow from north to south. The sun rays do not fall directly in any part of India as a result the temperatures are quite low in northern India.

Hot Weather Season : In this season the sun rays fall more or less, directly in all parts of India. Temperatures become very high especially in the northern plains and desert region. Hot and dry wind called loo blow during day.

South West Monsoon Season : This season is marked by the onset and advance of monsoon. The winds blow from Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal towards the land. They carry moisture with them. When these winds strike the mountains rainfall occurs. This rain is very useful for farmers.

Retreating Monsoon Seasons : In this season winds move back from the land towards the sea. The southern parts of India, particularly Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh receive rainfall in this season. The weather is neither hot nor cold.

This is also called autumn season, because the trees shed their leaves in this season.

2. In India there is great variation in the climate of different places. Some places like Drass and Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir are freezing cold, while some places like Jaisalmer and Bikaner in the desert of Rajasthan are very hot. Coastal places like Chennai, Mumbai and Thiruvananthapuram enjoy moderate climate. They are neither very cold nor very hot. These places are also very humid, Mawsynram in

Meghalaya receives the world's highest rainfall while in a particular year it might not rain at all in Jaisalmer in Rajasthan.

4. Natural vegetation includes all types of small or big plants, grasses, shrubs and bushes etc., which grow naturally. Vegetation of India can be divided into five types : Tropical Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Thorny Bushes, Mountain Vegetation and Mangrove Forests.

Tropical Rain Forests : These forests occur in the areas which receive heavy rainfall. These forests are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, parts of North Eastern states and a narrow strip of the Western slopes of the Western Ghats.

Tropical Deciduous Forests : This is the most common type of natural vegetation found in large parts of the country. They are also called Monsoon Forests.

Thorny Bushes : This type of vegetation is found in dry areas of the country. They are found mainly in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana Eastern slopes of Western Ghats and Gujarat.

Mountain Vegetation : As you know that the temperature decreases as we go higher and higher in the mountains, so the natural vegetation also changes according to height. The tropical deciduous forests are found in the foothills of the Himalayas.

Mangrove Forest : These forests can survive in saline water. They are found mainly in Sunderbans of West Bengal and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Sundari is a well known species of trees. Due to this tree, they have got the name Sunderban.

4. Forests are useful to us in many ways :
- (i) They purify the air by adding oxygen to it and absorbing carbon-dioxide.
 - (ii) Forests bind the soil and check soil erosion. Their leaves are mixed with the soil and make it fertile. It is called humus.
 - (iii) Forests provide useful timber and other products like honey, gum, medicinal herbs etc. They also provide fodder for animals.
 - (iv) Forests provide shelter to wild animals.

5. **Wildlife :** Forests provide shelter to a wide variety of wild life. There are thousands of species of animals and a large variety of reptiles, amphibians, mammals, birds, insects and worms which dwell in the forests.

Some of the big animals found in India are tigers, lions, rhinoceroses, elephants, wolves, zebras, giraffes, leopards, bears, jackals, wild goats etc.

Due to cutting of forests and hunting, several species of wild life of India are declining rapidly. Many species have already become extinct.

It is necessary to conserve wildlife because wild life maintains proper

ecological balance. In order to protect wild life many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves have been set up. The government has also started Project Tiger and Project Elephant to protect these animals. The government has legally banned hunting of some wild animals.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Loo, 2. Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, 3. Mawsynram, Meghalaya
4. Sundri, 5. Gir, 6. Sunderbans

V. Give reasons :

- Ans.** 1. The coastal areas enjoy moderate temperatures due to the influence of the sea.
2. Drass and Kargil in Kashmir are freezing cold because they lie in the snow capped areas of the Himalayas.
3. Tropical deciduous forests are also called monsoon forests. They are found in the high rainfall areas, by the monsoon winds.

VI. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct Answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (b)



Understanding Diversity

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.** 1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru considering the fundamental unity of India coined the phrase ‘Unity in Diversity.’
2. India is a country of various diversities, physical as well as cultural.
3. People of different states speak different languages. These are eighteen languages recognized by Indian constitution. It is done to give proper respect to all regional languages, so that there may be no conflicts on the linguistic basis.
4. Our constitution says that India would be a secular state to give equal status to all the religions.
5. The two main grounds of social discrimination are education and laws.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.** 1. Before independence the rich landlords and money lenders used to exploit the farmers. After independence the government has tried to minimize this disparity by launching various poverty alleviation programmes. Also

zamindari system has been abolished. The farmers are provided loans from banks and other institutional at a lower rate.

2. These are great economic disparities in India. Before independence the society was divided into rich and poor. The social status of the poor people was very low. The Government has tried to minimize this disparity by launching various poverty alleviation programmes. The facilities of giving loans to poor people by the banks at low rate of interest are being provided.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

Ans. 1. Advantages of the Joint Family (Disadvantage of the Nuclear Family)

- (i) In a joint family, all the members share their joys and sorrows which develops a feeling of security. Whenever any member of the family falls sick, there are many to help and console him. In a nuclear family, the children are looked after only by their parents. In case both the parents fall sick, no grown ups are there to look after them.
- (ii) In a joint family if unfortunately both the parents die, their children are looked after by uncles and aunts, so they don't become orphans, but if such children are left uncared and unprotected and it becomes easier for them to go on a wrong path.

Disadvantage of the Joint Family

(Advantage of the Nuclear Family)

- (i) The biggest disadvantage of the joint family is that all the more active and less active members get equal share in the income of the family. In a nuclear family, the parents know that whatever they earn, it is for them and for their unmarried children, so they work harder and harder to improve their standard of living.
 - (ii) In a joint family, a person can't take independent decisions. His decisions are to be approved by the elders.
But in a nuclear family, a person can take independent decisions.
 - (iii) Sometimes in a joint family, there are conflicts and quarrels over the distribution or sharing of the property as well sharing the responsibilities of doing the various types of outdoor or indoor works.
 - (iv) In big cities housing is a big problem for a big family. Small nuclear families can adjust in a small house.
2. India is a land of diversities, still there is an inherent unity in this diversity.

India's diversity has always been recognized as a source of its strength. People of all sections of the society rich or poor, lower castes or higher castes, Hindus or Muslims, men and women took part together in the freedom struggle of India. The British thought that they could divide

India on the basis of all these differences and then continue to rule them. But the people showed how they could be different and get be united.

If we develop a feeling of equality among all of us and treat every one with dignity, we will achieve the goal of unity in diversity.

3. Various types of diversities prevalent in the Indian society are as follows :
- (i) **Economic diversity** : In our country great economic diversities can be found. A large number of people in our country live under the poverty line. On the other hand few people are among the ridiest persons in the world.
 - (ii) **Social diversity** : In our country social deversity also prevails. Some people are considered as inferior to others, under the caste system.
 - (iii) **Religious diversity** : In our country people of different religions live together. This sometimes create differences among people of different faiths.
4. The rigid caste system in our country created a great social disparity. The people belonging to so called lower castes were deprived of basic amenities of life and equal opportunities to develop their talents. The higher castes enjoyed all the rights. This practice still continues especially in the rural areas. People of higher castes live in separate areas (colonies), while people of the lower castes have their own groups of families living in a separate area. They take water from their own wells. Sometimes they are not allowed to enter the temples. Our constitution has made provisions to remove this social disparity and accordingly the central government and the state governments have made laws to remove this disparity. No educational institution run by the government can deny the admission on the basis of castes and religion. Lower castes i.e., scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are given reservation in educational institutions of higher learning as well as in all government jobs. All these efforts are being made to remove this disparity.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- 1. zamindari,
 - 2. Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes,
 - 3. landlords, Money lenders,
 - 4. strength,
 - 5. Hindus, Muslims

V. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (b)

VI. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. Prejudice means to form negative attitude towards other people because they are different from us. The main cause of prejudice are food habits, religious faith etc.
 2. When we fix people into one image, we create a stereotype.
 3. **Racial Discrimination** : The policy adopted by Europeans in South Africa to discriminate the other races from their own white race. This discrimination was based on the colour of the skin in people.
 4. Different caste were placed in a sort of ladder where each cast was either above or below the other. Those who placed themselves at the top of this ladder called themselves upper castes.
 5. No cartman was ready to take Bhim Rao Ambedkar and his brother and cousins to Koregaon from the station in his cart because cartman come to knew that Ambedkar belonged to Mahar caste.
 6. Some families did not send girls to school because they are meant to do only household chores.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. People form negative attitude towards other people because they think that only particular way is the best and right what to do. For example. Some people may think English is the best language and others are inferior we are judging there other languages are inferior to it. Here languages negatively. As a result we might not respect people who speak any other language.
 2. When we fix people into one image. We create a stereotype. When people say that those who belong to a particular country, religion sex, race or economic background are miser, lazy, criminals and cunning they are using stereotypes. Stereotypes affect all us as they prevent us from doing certain things that we might otherwise be good at.
 3. The most serious and common form of discrimination in India is on the basis of caste and in the world on the basis of race. Discrimination can take place because of several other reasons such as people belong to one religion can discriminate the people of other religion. Different economic and social backgrounds of two person can also be a reason of discrimination.

4. Activities like cleaning, washing, cutting hair picking garbage are such as tasks that are of less value and probably dirty. So people who do these works are seen as impure. This belief is an important aspect of caste system.
5. It is also observed in some societies that there is discrimination on the basis of sex. In some families girls are considered inferior to boys. This is because the general feeling is that women can't be hard as men, so they can't take certain jobs which only men can do.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

Ans. 1. Discrimination can take place because of several reasons. The most serious and common form of discrimination had been caste based discrimination and on the international scene it had been racial discrimination. The people belonging to white race considered themselves superior to the people belonging to coloured races (non-white races).

Discrimination can take place because of several other reasons such as, people belonging to one religion can discriminate the people of other religion, or people speaking a particular language can discriminate people speaking another language. Different economic and social backgrounds of two persons can also be a reason of discrimination.

2. Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices and stereotypes. It can happen in various forms :
 - (i) By doing such actions which put other people down.
 - (ii) By stopping them from taking part in certain activities and taking up certain jobs.
 - (iii) By stopping them from living in certain areas of your neighbourhood.
 - (iv) By stopping them from taking part in your social or religious functions.
 - (v) By preventing them from taking water from the same well or hand pump.
 - (vi) By preventing them to eat in the same restaurants and using the same cups, glasses or plates.
3. Dalits, tribals, peasants, and women fought against the inequalities they experienced in their lives. Several of our social reform movements opposed the caste system and inequality between men and women. Almost all the social reformers emphasized on the education of the girls. They tried to uplift the status of women in the society. Many dalits organized themselves to gain entry into temples. Women demanded that they should have as much right of education as men have. Peasants and tribals fought to release themselves from the grasp of the money lenders and the high interests they were charged.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Prejudice, 2. prejudice, stereotypes, 3. racial, 4. dalits, 5. equality

V. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True

3

The Government And Its Functions

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. The government is the administrative organ of the state.
 2. In our country there are governments at various levels : Central level, state level, district level/and local level.
 3. The main functions of the government are to make laws, and execute these laws and to look after the welfare of the people.
 4. There are two types of governments : Monarchy and Democracy. Democracy government is more popular these days.
 5. In a democratic government every adult citizen above a certain age has the right to vote. This is called Universal Adult Franchise.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. For the welfare of the people the government decides where to build roads, where to setup schools, hospitals, banks, post offices etc. The Government makes various poverty alleviation program.
 2. Monarchy is the type of government in which power lie with the monarch who is usually hereditary while democracy is the type of government in which supreme power lies with the people or the representatives elected by the people.
 3. A democratic government is committed to equality and justice for all citizens. Equality and justice are inseparable. There can't be any equality without justice and those can't be true justice without equality.
 4. There has been dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu on sharing the water of Kaveri river. The water stored in Krishnasagar dam in Karnataka is used for irrigation, while the water stored in Mettur Dam in Tamil Nadu is used for irrigation in the delta region of the state.
 5. In democracy, regular elections are held. People participate in three elections to choose and elect their representatives. Besides voting there are other ways of participating in the process of government. They take interest in the working of the Government.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

Ans. 1. The main function of the modern government is to look after the welfare of the people of the state and to maintain law and order in the state. It is the duty of the central government to protect the country from foreign invasion.

The government makes various poverty alleviation programmes such as providing lower cost houses to the poor people. The government also tries to provide more jobs so that many people don't remain unemployed. The government makes special provisions for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society, old and handicapped, women and children.

The government makes laws, so that it can perform its functions successfully. The government also has the power to enforce the laws and punish the law breakers.

2. The Key Elements of Democracy

Peoples Participation : In democracy, regular elections are held. People participate in these elections to choose and elect their representatives. These representatives take decision on behalf of the people. Since the people elect these representatives, these representatives have to keep in mind the interests of all the people while taking decisions on their behalf. They are answerable to the people.

Equality and Justice : The main aim of democracy is that all the citizens must have equal rights not only in electing their representatives but also in getting education, in getting jobs, in getting legal justice. in practising their own religion and having equal social status. A democratic government is committed to equality and justice for all its citizens. Equality and justice are inseparable. There can't be any equality without justice and there can't be any equality without equality.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, 2. Krishnasagar, 3. Mettur, 4. equality, 5. Religious

V. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False, 6. True

4

Local Self-Government In Rural Areas

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

Ans. 1. Gram Sabha is a bigger body consisting of all the adult of the village

whereas Gram Panchayat is a small body constituted from the Gram Sabha.

2. The members of the Gram Sabha elect a small committee of members from among themselves to constitute the village Panchayat. The members of the Gram Sabha elect one of their members as Panch or the Sarpanch.
3. The sources of income of the Village Panchayat are :
 - (i) Taxes on house, market places and fairs etc.
 - (ii) The financial grants given by the State Government.
4. The main work of Patwari or Lekhpal is to maintain the records of land of the village.
5. The Nyaya Panchayat can hear only such petty cases as the trespass, minor theft, minor disputes etc.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

Ans. 1. Panchayat Samiti : The members of the Panchayat Samiti are not elected directly by the people. Panch and the members of the village Panchayats within the block choose their representatives for the Panchayat Samiti.

Composition of the Zila Parishad : It is composed of the following members :

- (i) Chair persons of the Block Samities.
 - (ii) Members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly and Legislature Council of the district.
 - (iii) Representative of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes.
 - (iv) Representatives of Women.
2. Every village is attached to a police station. All persons in that area can report cases to the police about any theft, robbery, accident etc. It is the responsibility of the police to enquire, investigate and take necessary action on it.
 3. The Panchayat Raj teaches the people the first lesson of democracy. It brings about political awareness in rural India. It involves mass participation of the rural population making policies for the development of village and solving the problems of village people.
 4. District Collector, Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, Kanungoes and Patwaris, help in the rural administration at various levels. The District Collectors and Tehsildars also hear disputes and supervise the work of patwaris to ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

Ans. 1. Some of the main functions of the village Panchayat are :

- (i) Providing civic amenities like supplying potable water, maintenance of wells and tanks, street lighting, construction and

maintenance of village roads, looking after sanitation and public health.

- (ii) Opening of primary schools and adult education centres.
- (iii) Opening and maintaining maternity and child welfare centres.
- (iv) Starting health centres and dispensaries.
- (v) Keeping records of births and deaths.
- (vi) Organising village fairs and festivals.
- (vii) Keeping records of sale and purchase of village property.
- (viii) Supplying of seeds and fertilizers to farmers.
- (ix) Protecting forests and planting trees.
- (x) Organising village sports.
- (xi) Collecting rent from village property and taxes on houses and market places etc.
- (xii) Establishing libraries and community centres.

2. Functions of the Panchayat Samiti

The main functions of the Block Samiti are to prepare, execute and coordinate the programmes of development at the block level. The Block Samiti also obtains money from the government for various programmes of the block such as, development of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, cottage and small-scale industries and family welfare programmes.

Functions of the Zila Parishad : Its main function is to help the Village Panchayats and the Block Samities and to coordinate their work. It prepares plans for the development of all villages within the district. It takes steps to increase agricultural production and to improve sanitation in the rural areas. It constructs roads in villages. It also undertakes the implementation of five year plans and other development projects for rural development.

3. The composition of Panchayat Raj under the three tier system is : Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level.

The first tier or level of the Panchayat Raj System is the Panchayat of village level. The general body of the Panchayat at the village level is called the Gram Sabha. All the adults of a village who have reached the age of 18, are the members of the Gram Sabha. The members of the Gram Sabha elect a small committee of members from among themselves to constitute the village Panchayat.

The institution above the level of the Village Panchayat is called the Panchayat Samiti. Many Village Panchayats form a block and the organisation which functions for the development of the block is called Panchayat Samiti.

The members of the Panchayat Samiti are not elected directly by the people. Pradhans and the members of the Village Panchayats within the block choose their representatives for the Panchayat Samiti. Besides these elected representatives are other members of the Panchayat Samiti are :

(i) Pradhans of all Panchayats within a block. MPs, members of the Rajya Sabha.

(ii) MLAs and MLCs of the area.

(iii) Chairman of the Town Area Committee and the Notified Area Committee within the block.

The Zila Parishad : The Zila Parishad is the highest institution of the Panchayat Raj in India. It functions at the district level. It is also called District Council on the District Board.

It is composed of the following members :

(i) Chair persons of the Block Samities.

(ii) Members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly and Legislature Council of the district.

(iii) Representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) Representatives of Women.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Gram Sabha, 2. Zila Parishad, 3. Khasra, 4. District Magistrate, 5. village panchayat

V. Write True or False against each of the following statements :

Ans. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True, 6. False, 7. False, 8. True



5

Local Self Government in Urban Areas and District Administration

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

Ans. 1. Municipal Councils are the local self government. in small cities whereas Municipal Corporations are the local self government in big cities.
2. The members of the Municipal Council or Corporation are elected by the people of cities.
3. The chairperson of the Municipal Council or Corporation is also elected by the people but the vice chairperson is elected by the elected members of the Municipal Council or Corporation.

4. The function of the local self governments at the village level and town level are almost similar because these functions are related to the welfare of people.
5. District judge the highest judicial officer in a district who hear civil cases whereas session Judge hears criminal cases.

II. Short Answer Type Questions (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The city life is different from the rural life. A city is much larger than a village and more spread out. A city has tap water facilities, while most of the villages in India don't have tap water. The cities are more polluted than the villages. The problems of cities are therefore different from the problems of the villages.
 2. The cities is divided into various wards. People of each ward elect a member from their ward. These members are called councillors, it is the responsibilities of the ward councillors to solve the problems of the people of their wards.
 3. The problem concerned with the whole city are discussed by the committees made by the groups of councillors. These committees discuss the issues and take decisions. When the councillors and the mayor decide on issues the commissioner and the administrative staff implement these decisions.
 4. The Municipalities get money from the following sources :
 - (i) Taxes on houses, commercial establishments and other properties.
 - (ii) Taxes on vehicles.
 - (iii) Taxes on entertainment.
 - (iv) Tax on water and sewer.
 - (v) Rent from Municipal properties.
 - (vi) Financial grant from the state government.
 5. District Magistrate is the highest administrative officer of the district. The District Magistrate is responsible for the administration of the whole district including the urban areas as well as the rural areas.

III. Long Answer Type Questions (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. Some of the important functions of the Municipalities are as follows :
 - (i) Providing civic amenities like clean potable water, and electricity (street lights).
 - (ii) Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, flyovers, streets, drains and sewer lines.
 - (iii) Maintaining and arranging the sanitation and cleanliness of the city.
 - (iv) Developing and maintaining markets.
 - (v) Opening primary schools.

To carry out their functions, the city is divided into different wards and from each ward a councillor (Parshad) is elected by the people of that ward, so it is the duty of the ward councillors to solve the problems of the people of their wards. When the problems are related to a particular ward, the people who live in that ward can contact their ward councillor. The problems concerned with the whole city are discussed by the committees made by the groups of councillors. These committees discuss the issues and take decisions.

2. Some of the important functions of the District Magistrate are :
- (i) Maintaining law and order in the district. In fact this work is practically done by the police, but the District Magistrate is also held responsible if there are any communal riots in the district.
 - (ii) The District Magistrate is responsible for collecting revenue on behalf of the state. He is also responsible for maintenance of land records.
 - (iii) It is also the duty of the District Collector to provide civic amenities and public services in the district.
 - (iv) The District Magistrate supervises the administration of the district jails. The Jailor is the highest officer of a jail. He is assisted by Deputy Jailor. The District Magistrate supervises the administration of District courts. There are two types of courts in a district : the Civil Courts and the Criminal Courts.
 - (v) The District Magistrate supervises the working of the Panchayat Raj System. The District Magistrate also supervises the functioning of the Education Department of the district which is responsible up to higher secondary level of education. This department is headed by the District Inspector of Schools.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. 21, 2. wards, 3. Mayor, 4. Executive, 5. Public works

V. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False, 6. True

6

Rural Livelihood

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

Ans. 1. India is country of villages and farmer because about three-fourth of India's population live in villages. Most of the people are farmers.

2. The farmers who don't own their own agricultural land called landless farmers.
3. There are a few months in a year when there is no work on the farms so the small farmers go to the nearby cities to seek employment. This is called seasonal migration which is caused by seasonal unemployment.
4. The fisherman do not go the sea during the monsoon season because this is the time when fish breed.
5. The weather forecastes is important for fisherman because weather forecast give them the detailed weather report which help them to know whether it is safe to go to the sea or net.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The main occupation of the village people are forming, rearing animals, fishing and forestry. All these occupations are in fact part a agriculture. Some people are also engaged in other occupations related to small scale manufacturing as carpenter, weavers, blacksmiths, potters, barbers, small shopkeeper and other crafts etc.
 2. The poor people have to borrow money from local money lenders to buy seads, fertilisers or to fulfil their basic needs of foods and clothes and to meet the expanse of social obligation. They may also borrow money in cure of illness to buy medicines for the teatment.
 3. In the coastal areas, we find fishing villages. The fisherman earn their livelihood by catching and selling fish. They faces many problems during monsoon seasons as they cannot go to the sea for about four months. During this season they survive by borrowing from the traders. Because of this, later on they are forced to sell fish to these traders at less price.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. Many people in the villages are living below poverty line they remain without work for some months in a year. The small farmers don't earn enough even to fulfil their basic needs.
Sometimes the landless labourers or small farmers as well as petty craftsperson and fisherman have to borrow money to buy seeds, fertilisers or to fulfil their basic needs of food and clothes and to meet the expanse of social obligation such as marriages and other celebrations. They may also borrow money in case of illness to buy medicines and for the treatment which is not available in the village dispensaries. As the interest charged on such loans is usually high, soon the loan becomes so large with interest, that no matter what they earn, they are unable to pay.0
 2. It is necessary that the government should pay more attention towards the upliftment of the rural people especially the poor farmers and landless labourers.
More job opportunities should be provided in the rural areas by developing cottage industries. Free loan facilities should be provided no

poor people so that they can start their business or improve their farming methods. Many steps have been taken by the government for rural upliftment but still the conditions are not substantially improved.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. three-fourth, 2. fishing, 3. blacksmiths, 4. catamarans, 5. poverty

V. Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. False



7

Urban Livelihood

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. In urban areas people practice different types of livelihood. They are professionals, businessmen factory workers, hawkers, rickshaw pullers, labourers, porters and coolies etc.
 2. Hawking zones have been suggested, for Hawkers in the city to enable them to move freely.
 3. Super market A big shopping complex where everything of daily use is available a tone place.
 4. The main problems of casual workers that they have no security of their job.
 5. Unskilled and semi-skilled persons generally migrate from rural areas to urban areas.

II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. There are a large number of street vendors in India. They set up their temporary shops on the street and sell various items and repair things. They have no security. Sometime they are asked by the police to dismantle their shops.
 2. The main benefits of the regular governments job are the people get regular monthly salary and other allowances. They get holiday on Sundays and other national holidays. They have job security.
 3. The population of some big cities in increasing at an alarming rate due to migration of people from rural to urban areas. It has its own disadvantages such as, unplanned growth of cities and advantages such as, saving their families from starvation in the village and providing cheap labour to the city dwellers.

III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

Ans. 1. There are large number of street vendors in the city. They have no security. They may be asked to dismantle their shops any time by the police. There are certain parts of the city where these street vendors are not allowed to set up their temporary shops. Some street vendors move from place to place to sell their things. These things may be cooked food items, vegetables, fruits, clothes, grocery items, plastic goods, toys and other items of daily use which are not very costly.

There are almost one crore street vendors in India, working in urban areas. Street vending is sometimes considered as an obstruction to traffic and to people walking on the streets. But many organisations support the plight of these people and consider it as the right of people to earn their livelihood. It is also considered as a general benefit to the people because they can buy things of daily use at their door steps.

2. The main benefits of the regular government jobs are : They are given a regular monthly salary and other allowances. They get several other benefits like free medical facilities etc. They get holidays on all Sundays and other national holidays. They also get some days as casual leave and medical leave as well as annual leave. They have got job security.

3. Some people migrate from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment. These migrants are usually unskilled or semi-skilled persons such as, masons, carpenters, labourers, rickshaw pullers and hawkers. Some of these migrants live in the cities temporarily and return to their native village. But some people migrate to cities from villages. This migration has many harmful effects on the city life but it has some advantages also for both the rural and the urban people. The migrants can send their savings to their families living in the villages and save them from starvation. On the other hand the urban people can get cheap labour for building houses and other purposes.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. one crore, 2. readymade, 3. super, 4. twenty-seven