

## Main Features of the Medieval Period

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

- Ans.**
1. In India the medieval period lasted roughly from the eighth century to the thirteenth century. In Europe the medieval period started around the fifth century A.D.
  2. The Muslim invaders invasions from central Asia, conquered a large part of India in the later medieval periods.
  3. Archaeological sources for studying the history of medieval period include inscriptions, monuments, coins, weapons, ornaments tools, utensils and clothes etc.
  4. Various technological developments such as the introduction of Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving and firearms in combat made their appearance. In the medieval period.
  5. In the medieval period European traders such as the portuguese, the English, the Dutch and the French arrived in India.

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

- Ans.**
1. During the early Mediaeval period, the political situation in India was uncertain. During this period, various regional kingdoms arose in the North as well South India. There was constant struggle between these kingdoms to gain power. As a result many of those kingdoms rise and fall.
  2. Literary sources of studying the history of medieval period, include the works of scholars, biographies, foreign travellers accounts and official documents. These also include holy texts, chronicles of rulers, letters and teachings of saints, petitions and judicial records and registers of accounts and taxes.
  3. In medieval period society became more differentiated, people were grouped into jatis or subcastes. Jatis framed own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members. These regulations were enforced by an assemble of elders called the Jati Panchayat. Several villages were governed by a chieftain. Together they were only one small unit of a state.
  4. The word Hindustan according to Minhuj-i-Siraj meant the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. Babur used Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.
  5. The medieval period witnessed major developments in religious

traditions. These included the worship of new deities. The construction of temples by royalty and the growing importance of Brahmanas, The Priests, as dominant groups of society were the main developments that took place in this period.

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

**Ans.** 1. The main social and political developments during the medieval period are as follows :

These new peasant groups gradually began to be influenced by regional markets, chieftain, priests, monasteries and temples. They were required to pay taxes and offer goods and services to local lords. As a result significant economic and social differences emerged among the peasants. Some possessed more productive land, others also kept cattle, and some combined artisanal work with agricultural activity during the lean season. As society became more differentiated, people were grouped into jatis or sub-castes.

Jatis, framed their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members. These regulations were enforced by an assembly of elders called the jati panchayat. Several villages were governed by a chieftain. Together they were only one small unit of a state.

Large states like those of the Cholas, Tughluqs or Mughals encompassed many regions. By 700 A.D., many regions already possessed distinct geographical dimensions and their own language and cultural characteristics. They were also associated with specific ruling dynasties.

2. This was also a period of great mobility. Groups of people travelled long distances in search of opportunity. The sub-continent had immense wealth and the possibilities of people to make a fortune. One group of people who became important in this period were the Rajputs, a name derived from Rajputa, the son of a ruler. The term included not just rulers and chieftain but also soldiers and commanders who served in the armies of different monarchs. Other groups of people such as, the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahoms and Kayasthas (a caste of scribes and secretaries) also became politically important.

**IV. Fill in the Blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. Portuguese, 2. Amir Kushro, 3. Shia, Sunni, 4. Kayasthas, 5. French

**V. State whether the following statements are True or False :**

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

## 2

# Kings and Kingdoms of The Early Medieval Period

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

- Ans.**
1. The Gurjara Pratiharas ruled large parts of the areas extending from Gujarat and southern Rajasthan to eastern Uttar Pradesh.
  2. Mahmud of Ghazni's attack on Kannauj in 1018 A.D., reduced the Gurjara-pratiharas to the status of local chieftains.
  3. The Palas patronized Buddhism. This can be proved by the fact that Devapala built Mahabodhi temple of Bodhi Gaya and also the Pala rulers also made reforms in Nalanda University.
  4. Krishna-I built the famous rock cut Kailash temple of Ellora in 753 A.D. He belonged to the Rashtrakuta dynasty.
  5. The Prathiharas, Chauhans, Solankis and Paramaras were the Rajput clans that established kingdoms in North India.
  6. From the ninth to the thirteenth century, three powers the Gurjara Pratiharas, the Palas and the Rashtrakuta, competed for control over Kannauj. This struggle between these three powers is known as the Tripartite struggle.
  7. Rajputs were brave but they were always busy among themselves and therefore they could not establish a powerful empire.
  8. The main aim of Mahmud's invasion was to plunder wealth from India. His most famous and disastrous invasion was on the Somnath temple in 1025 A.D..
  9. The Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani was founded by Tailapa II in 973 A.D. Tailapa II declared his independence and defeated all other feudatories of the Rashtrakutas.
  10. Vijayalaya's grandson Parantaka I assumed the title of Madurai Konkan. He did so by defeating the Pandyas of Madurai.

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

- Ans.**
1. Mihir Bhoja (840-890 A.D.) was the most famous ruler of Gurjara Pratihara dynasty. He was a devotee of Vishnu. He adopted the title of Adivarha. His kingdom extended from Kashmir in the north to river Narmada in the south. He also captured Kannauj. Mahendrapala (890-910 A.D.) was the son and successor of Raja Bhoja. During his reign the Pratihara empire extended from the Himalayas in the north to the Vindhyas in the south and from Bengal in the east to Gujarat in the West.

2. After the death of Shashank, there was an internal disorder called Matsyanyaya in Bengal. Gopala, the first ruler of Pala dynasty restored peace in the kingdom and united the whole Bengal. He and his descendents : Dharmapala and Devapala gave Bengal a long period of stable government. The Palas extended their territories right across the Ganga plain, established control over Kannauj and conquered parts of Orissa and Assom (Assam).
3. In the tenth century, a Turkish conqueror captured Ghazni in Afghanistan and started a new line of rulers called the Ghaznavids. An outstanding ruler of this line was Mahmud of Ghazni.  
He raided India 17 times between 1000 and 1027 A.D. He defeated many princes of north western India, and plundered many cities, palace and temples. His most famous and disastrous invasion was on the famous Somnath Temple in Kathiawar (Gujarat) in 1025 A.D.
4. Cholas undertook many naval expeditions. Rajendra I sent a huge naval force against the South-East Asian kingdom of Shrivijaya. The ruler of Shrivijaya was defeated and he accepted the Chola lordship. It helped in the extension of India's trade with South East Asia and China.

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

- Ans.**
1. Rashtrakuta dynasty was founded by Dantivarman (Dantidurga) in 753 A.D. They were. On of the most famous dynasty of Deccan. The overthrew the Chalukya of Vatapi to establish their kingdom. The Rashtrakutas checked the Pratihara expansion into the Deccan. The conquest of Malwa and Gujarat by the Rashtrakutas led to the downfall of the Pratiharas.  
In south India, the Rashtrakutas fought constantly against the Chalukyas of Vengi, the Pallavas of Kanchi and the Pandyas of Madurai. They even annexed the northern part of the Chola kingdom.  
The Rashtrakutas were overthrown in 973 A.D., by a Chalukya noble named Tailapa or Taila. with this ttothe in rule came to an end.
  2. In the Chola kingdom, the system of administration was highly organised and efficient. King was the head of the administration. He issued orders which were written on palm leaves by a group of special officers called Olai. The administration was carried out through a chain of officers.  
The kingdom was divided into provinces called mandalams or valandivs. Princes or high officials were appointed as governors of the provinces. The provinces were divided into districts called nadus. The nadus were subdivided into Kurrams (groups of villages). The smallest unit was the gramam (village). A large town was treated as a separate Kurram called taniyur. In the villages the administration was carried out by three types of assemblies : The Ur, the Sabha and the Nagaram.
  3. During the Cholas, the Brahmans and the traders were highly respected.

The Brahmanas became very rich and led a very comfortable life. However the farmers were not so well-off. They were generally poor and worked very hard.

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

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. Nagabhata I, 2. Cholas, 3. Tailapa, 4. Chandbardi, 5. Firdausi, 6. Rajendra

**V. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Choose and tick (✓) the correct option :**

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

# 3

## The Delhi Sultanate

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

- Ans.**
1. The dynasties of Delhi Sultanate were The slave dynasty, the Khilji dynasty, the Tuglaq dynasty, the Sayyid dynasty and the Lodhi dynasty.
  2. Qutub-ud-din-Aibek founded the Slave dynasty in 1206 A.D. by setting up an independent kingdom at Lahore. This laid the foundation of Delhi Sultanate.
  3. Qutub-ud-din-Aibek built Quwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi. He started the construction of the Qutub Minar in Delhi but he could not completed it.
  4. Chalisa was a group of forty powerful Turkish nobles. It was organised by Iltutmish to overcome his enemies.
  5. It is said that Alauddin Khilji attacked Chittor to capture Padmini, the beautiful queen of Mewar's ruler Ratan Singh.
  6. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq shifted his capital to Devgiri because he thought it to be the most central place to control his vast kingdom and safe from the invasion of Mongols.
  7. Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq token currency failed because he was unable to check the flow of fake copper currency.

8. Babur defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526 A.D. and with this the period of Delhi Sultanate came to end.

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

- Ans.**
1. In 1221, Iltutmish refused shelter to the ruler of Iran, who had been ousted by the Mongol Chief Chenghiz Khan. This diplomatic move saved India from a Mongol attack.
  2. Ghiyasuddin Balban to consolidate his position as a king, followed the policy of blood and iron. He called himself a Shadow of God on earth and next only to the prophet.
  3. Alauddin Khilji took strong measures to have a well equipped regular army. He paid his soldiers in cash. The horses were branded to prevent theft. A detailed description of each soldier was kept to prevent substitution.
  4. Alauddin took several measures for the welfare of the people. He began the market control system. He got the land reassessed in the doab area and the land revenue was fixed on the basis of the produce. Revenue was half of the produce.
  5. Alauddin took several steps to check the power of nobles. Some of these were :
    - (i) Grants to nobles were abolished.
    - (ii) Parties and social gatherings of nobles were restricted.
    - (iii) Drinking wine in public places was prohibited.
    - (iv) Heavy taxes were imposed on the nobles to extract excess money.
    - (v) An efficient spy system was introduced to check any disloyalty.
  6. To meet the expenses of the army, Muhammad bin-Tughlaq increased the land revenue in the Doab. At this time, the doab region was facing the conditions of famine. Due to this, the farmers revolted against this step of Sultan. The discontentment among the people forced him to withdraw his order.
  7. To win back the sympathy of the nobles Firoz Tughlaq made posts and land rights of civil and army officials hereditary. To please the Ulemas, he imposed the Jazia, a special tax to be paid by non-muslims.
  8. Timur-i-Lang, the Mongol ruler of central Asia invaded India in 1398 A.D. Timur's invasion gave a fatal blow to Tughlaq dynasty. When Timur reached Delhi, he ordered a general massacre. He plundered Delhi for several days. On his way back, Timur plundered many other cities and carried enormous wealth to beautify his own city of Samarkand.

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

- Ans.**
1. Alauddin Khilji was a very brave and ambitious ruler. He conquered the kingdoms of Gujarat, Malwa and Rajasthan. He captured the fort of Chittor. It is said that he attacked Chittor to capture Padmini, the beautiful queen of Mewar's ruler Ratan Singh. Queen Padmini performed jauhar to

save her honour.

Alauddin sent his commander Malik Kafur to bring the rich kingdoms of the Deccan under his control. In 1313, the Yadavas of Devgiri, the Kakatiyas of Warangal, the Hoysala's of Dwarasamudra and the Pandyas of Madwai accepted his overlordship. Alauddin wanted to become a world conqueror and called himself the second Alexander (Sikandar-e-Sani).

2. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq made ambitious plans, but all his plans failed and he became unpopular. Some of his ambitious plans were :

**Shifting of Capital :** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Devgiri in the south. In 1327, he shifted his capital to Devgiri and named it Daulatabad. He thought it to be the most central place to control his vast kingdom and safe from the invasions of Mongols. People suffered a lot in shifting to Daulatabad from Delhi.

**Taxation in Doab :** To meet the expenses of the army, Muhammad bin-Tughlaq increased the land revenue in the Doab. At this time, the doab region was facing the conditions of famine. The farmers revolted against this step of Sultan. The discontentment among the people forced him to withdraw his order.

**Token Currency :** Muhammad bin-Tughlaq was impressed with the paper currency introduced in China, so to overcome the shortage of silver in India, he introduced copper currency. These token coins of copper had the same value as silver coins. It resulted in a great loss to the government. The Sultan had to withdraw the token currency and give the silver coins in exchange even for the fake copper coins.

**Various Expeditions :** He sent a large army to central Asia to check the power of Mongols. But he couldn't succeed in these expeditions due to a great loss of money and lives.

The failure of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq in all his visionary plans made him unpopular.

3. As parts of his welfare measures, Firoz wrote off many loans, abolished a number of taxes and reduced the rates of land revenue. He promoted agriculture by ordering the digging of wells and the construction of irrigation canals like the Yamuna canal. Firoz built many cities such as, Firozpur, Jaipur and Firozabad.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Tarain, 1192, 2. Iltutmish, 3. Iqtas, 4. Ghiyasuddin,  
5. Malik Muhammad Jayasi, 6. Ghazi Malik, 7. Jaune Khan, 8. Khizr Khan

**V. Multiple Choice Type Questions. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :**

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

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

- Ans.**
1. Babir founded Mughal Empire in India after defeating Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526.
  2. Sher Shah Suri captured Agra and started the Suri dynasty by defeating Humayun in the battle of Kannauj in 1540.
  3. Akbar won over the powerful Rajput chief by giving them high positions in his court and through matrimonial alliance.
  4. The extent of Akbar's empire was from Himalaya and Kashmir in north to the Godavari in the south and from Kandhar in the West to Bengal in the east.
  5. The Sikh Guru Arjun Dev had helped Khusro, so Jahangir summoned the Guru and imposed fine of Rs. two lakhs, Guru Arjun Dev refused to pay the fine so Jahangir put Guru Arjun Dev to death.
  6. Bundelas, Sikhs, Jats and Satnamis revolted against Aurangzeb because he imposed Jazia and increased the taxes payable by Non-Muslims and permitted the destruction of temples.
  7. Wakil and diwan were ministers who assisted the Mughal king in the central administration.
  8. The Mughal empire was divided into subahs and the subahs were divided into Sarkars, paraganas and villages.

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

- Ans.**
1. Sher Shah is known for his efficient administration. He enforced equal laws for justice and introduced the silver coin rupee which lasted throughout the Mughal period and was used by the East India company till 1835 A.D.
  2. Bairam Khan was a trusted friend of Humayun. After Humayun's he became the regent of Akbar. Immediately, after ascending the throne, Akbar had to deal with the rising power of Hemu, a general of Sur dynasty. Bairam Khan defeated and killed Hemu in the second historic battle of Panipat in 1556 and occupied Delhi and Agra. In this way he helped Akbar.
  3. Akbar followed a liberal policy towards other religious communities. He propounded a new religion called Din-e-Ilahi. Akbar abolished the



pilgrim tax and the jaziya which were taxes payable by non-Muslims. In the new city that Akbar built at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra, there was a hall called the Ibadat Khana. Akbar greatly respected the Sufi saint Salim Chisthi and Ramdas, the fourth Sikh guru. He granted Guru Ramdas a plot of land in Amritsar on which the Sikh shrine Harmandar Sahib was later built.

4. Akbar never received formal education. But he was a great patron of learning. It is believed that Akbar's library had more than four thousand manuscripts. Akbar patronised talented persons from all fields. The nine famous persons in various fields called nine gems adorned the court of Akbar. They were : Abul Fazl, Faizi, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, Birbal, Raja Todarmal, Raja Bhagwan Das, Raja Man Singh, Tansen and Daswant.
5. The loss of Kandhar to the Persians in 1622 was a great set back for Jahangir. As a result of this the Mughals lost control over the trade routes to Afghanistan, Persia and Central Asia. The loss of Kandhar also exposed India to invasions from the north west.
6. During the rein of Akbar mansabdar's rank and salary depended on the number of sawar or horsemen he maintained. This numerical value was called zat. The higher the zat, the more prestigious was the noble's position in the court and the larger his salary. According to Abul Fazl, it ranged from 10 horsemen to 10,000 horsemen.

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

- Ans.**
1. Akbar was a great warrior. He launched a policy of conquests and consolidation of his empire. In the 1560's, Akbar's army conquered Malwa and parts of central India. Akbar also captured the fort of Chittor from Rana Uday Singh of Mewar.  
It 1510, the famous battle of Haldighati was fought between Akbar and Uday Singh's son Maharana Pratap.  
Besides Malwa and Mewar, Akbar also conquered Gujarat as it was an important state for overseas trade and commerce. He also conquered Bengal and Orissa. Among Akbar's other conquests were Kabul, Kashmir, Sind and Kandhar.  
In the Deccan, Akbar conquered a part of Ahmednagar. At that time Ahmednagar was being ruled by the famous queen Chand Bibi. He also conquered Khandesh and Berar.  
At its peak Akbar's empire stretched from the Himalayas and Kashmir in the north to the river Godavari in the south, and from Kandhar in the west to Bengal in the east.
  2. Aurangzeb had to face many problems during his reign. The oppressive religious policy of Aurangzeb led to serious revolts during his reign. He reimposed jazia and increased the taxes payable by non-Muslims and permitted the destruction of temples. He also had the Sikh leader Guru

Teg Bahadur executed. Measures like this angered the people. Hence, Aurangzeb had to face many revolts such as, those of the Bundelas, Sikhs, Jats and Satnamis. He also lost the loyalty of the Rajputs.

Aurangzeb's expansion in the north east resulted in a war with the Ahoms of Kamerupa. This caused the death of many Mughal soldiers.

Aurangzeb's successors are called Later Mughals. They were weak rulers. They were puppets in the hands of the nobles. The Mughal Empire declined after his death.

In the Deccan, the Marathas under Shivaji had formed their own state.

- 3. Central Administration :** Under the Mughals, the King controlled the entire administration. He was assisted by a council of ministers. Among his ministers were the Wakil (prime minister) the Diwan or Wazir (minister of revenue and expenditure). The mirbakshi (minister of military administration), the mir samant (minister of the royal household) and the sadr (minister for enforcing the shariat, that is Islamic law).

**Provincial Administration :** The empire was divided into provinces called subahis, governed by a subedar who carried out both political and military functions. The subedar was supported by other officers such as the diwan (financial officer), bakshi, military pay master, sadr (the minister in charge of religious matters), faujdars (military commanders and kotwal)) (the town police commander).

The subahs were divided into sarkars (districts) and the sarkaras into paraganas each made up of a number of villages.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Tuzrik-i- Baburi, 2. Kalanaur, 3. Haldighati, 4. Abul Fazal,  
5. Aurangzeb, 6. Todarmal

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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

# 5

## Rulers And Buildings

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

- Ans.** 1. Forts, Palaces, garden residences and tombs structure made by kings and temples, mosque, tanks, wells and sarain were meant for public activity.

2. Kandariya Mahadeva temple, Lingaraj and Mukteshwara are some of the best temples built in the Nagara style.
3. The special feature of the Shikhara of the Rajarajeshwara temple is that it has a pyramidal vimana with a single stone weighing near 90 tonne.
4. The rulers constructed tanks and reservoirs for use of ordinary people.
5. **Trabeate** : A style of architecture for making roofs doors and window by placing a horizontal beam acrosses two vertical columns.  
**Arcuate** : A style of architecture in which weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches.
6. The special features of Mughal Chahar Bagh are that these were in fact four gardens, symmetrically divided into quarters.
7. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a mausoleum for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.
8. The peacock throne had some special features. The canopy over the throne was supported by pillar decorated with gold.  
The canopy over the throne was supported by pillars decorated with gold peacocks and trees inlaid with diamonds, rubies and other jewels.

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

- Ans.**
1. Kendriya Mahadev temple was constructed in 999 by the King Dhangadeva of the Chandele dynasty. An ornamental gateway led to the entrance and the main hall where dances were performed. The image of the chief deity was kept in the main shrine.
  2. The construction of the shikara of the Rajarajaeshwara temple was very difficult because it has a pyramidal vimana with a single stone weighing nearly 90 tonne. There were no cranes in those days and the 90 tonne stone for the top of the shikhara was heavy to lift manually. So the architects built an inclined path to the top of the temple, placed the boulder on rollers and rolled it all the way to the top. The path started more than 4 km away so that it would not be too steep. This was dismantled after the temple was constructed.
  3. Temples and mosques were beautifully constructed because they were places of worship. They were also meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron.
  4. The kings built temples to demonstrate their devotion to God and their power and wealth. These temples were attacked by other kings mainly to plunder the wealth of these temples and to establish their political power.
  5. Humayun's tomb was constructed between 1562 and 1571. The tomb was placed in the centre of a huge formal Chahar bagh and built in the tradition known as eight paradises or hashtbihisht : a central hall surrounded by eight rooms. The building was constructed with red sandstone edged with white marble.

6. The traditions of one region were adopted by another region. In Bengal, for example, the local rulers had developed a roof that was designed to resemble a thatched hut. In Akbar's capital-Fatehpur Sikri many of the buildings show the influence of the architectural styles of Gujarat and Malwa.

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

**Ans. 1. Nagara style :** Some of the best temples built in the Nagara style are the Kandariya Mahadeva Temple at Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh) and the Lingaraj and Mukteshwara Temples at Bhubaneswar (Orissa). In the Nagara style of temples, there is usually a garbhagriha, a pradakshinapatha, which is a passage for walking around the garbhagriha, and one or more mandapas (halls) for various temple rites and ceremonies. Rising high above the garbhagriha is a Shikhara (tower) which is wide in the middle and narrows gently towards the top. It is crowned by a pitcher shaped Kalasha placed on a flat and thick disc called amalaka.

**Dravidian Style :** Some of the examples of Dravidian style of temples are the Rajarajeshwara Temple built by the Cholas at Thanjavur, and the Kailashnath Temple built by the Pallavas at Kanchipuram. In the Dravidian style of the temples the garbhagriha is usually reached through corridors and halls decorated with numerous richly carved pillars. The tower above the garbhagriha is usually pyramidal in shape. It rises in several tiers and is known as 'Vimana'. Often the temple is situated in an enclosed courtyard with lofty pyramidal gateways called 'Gopurams'.

2. Shah Jahan's grandest architectural accomplishment was the construction of Taj Mahal in Agra. It is described as wonder in marble. He built it as a mausoleum for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. It is said that more than 20000 people worked for about 20 years to build the monument and lay out its garden.

The Taj shows a marvellous blend of Indian, central Asian and Persian styles of architecture. Its walls bear exquisite designs created with pietra dura (pieces of precious stones inlaid in marble) and its interior has beautiful marble screens. Shah Jahan also built the Moti Masjid at Agra.

After Mumtaz Mahal's death, Shah Jahan shifted to a site now in Delhi. He named it Shahjahanabad. Here he built the Red Fort and the Jama Masjid. One of the most elegant buildings within the Red Fort is the Diwan-i-Khas. It has beautiful pietra dura panels.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans. 1.** Dhangadeva, **2.** Pallavas, Kanchipuram, **3.** pyramidal, **4.** Diwan-i-Khas, **5.** Gujarat, Malwa

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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

## Towns, Traders And Craftspersons

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

- Ans.**
1. The medieval towns performed the various functions. They were the centre of administration, they were the temple towns and pilgrimage centres and also they were the centres of trade and commerce.
  2. Ten important administrative centres of the medieval period were, Delhi, Agra, Ajmer, Kannauj, Kanchi, Badami, Kalyani, Madurai, Devagiri, and Malkhed.
  3. The important temple towns of the medieval period were Bhillasvamin in Madhya Pradesh and Somnath in Gujarat.
  4. Ajmer became an important pilgrimage center as Dargah of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti attracted devotees from all creeds. Near Ajmer is a lake, Pushkar, which has attracted pilgrims from ancient times.
  5. Many small towns emerge during the medieval period because of the tradign activities carried out by different people in land or on sea. These town were developed to serve as the centre trading activities.
  6. The traders usually travelled in carvans and formed guilds to protect their interests. Maingraman and Nanadesai were two famous guilding.
  7. The main trading communities in medieval period were Chettiars, Marwari Oswal, Gujarati traders including the communities of Hindu Baniyan and Muslim Bohras.
  8. The craftspersons of Bidar were famous for their inlay work in copper and silver.
  9. Surat Hundis were honoured in the far off markets of Cairo in Egypt, Basra in Iraq and Antwerp in Belgium.
  10. The craftspersons declined in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries because they now began to work on a system of advances which meant that they had to weave cloth which was already promised to European agents. Weavers no longer had the liberty of selling their own cloth or weaving their own patterns.

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

- Ans.**
1. During the medieval period, a large number of new towns developed in different parts of India. These towns developed as administrative centres, some developed as temple towns and some developed as commercial towns or port towns. In fact, many towns combined several functions.

They were temple towns, administrative centres as well as centres of commercial activities and craft production. Some of these towns were Agra, Delhi, Kannauj, Madurai, Ajmer, etc.

2. The main features of the small trading towns which emerged in the medieval period were these towns usually had a mandapika (mandi) to which nearby villagers brought their produce to sell. They also had market streets called hatta (hat) lined with shops. Besides, there were streets for different kinds of artisans such as, potters, oil pressers, sugar makers, toddy makers, smiths, stonemasons, etc.
3. Temples of Homi were the hub of cultural activities. Devdasis used to dance before the deity, royalty and masses in the many pillared halls in the Virupaksha (a form of Shiva) temple. The Mahanavami festival known today as Navaratri in south, was one of the most important festivals celebrated at Hampi.
4. Masulipatnam or Machhlipatnam (literally, fish port town) lay on the delta of the Krishna river. In the seventeenth century it was a centre of intense activity. It had become the most important port at the Andhra Coast. Both the Dutch and English East India company tried to control Masulipatnam. The fort at Masulipatnam was built by the Dutch. Fierce competition among the various trading groups—the Golconda nobles, Persian merchants, Telugu Komati Chettis and European traders made the city populous and prosperous.
5. Some of the new towns emerged in the sixteenth and seventeenth century were Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. These were emerged as being the nodal centres of the trading activities of the different European companies. The people which lived in the black towns established by Europeans were the merchants and artisans (such as weavers).

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

- Ans.** 1. The traders usually travelled in carvans and formed guilds to protect their interests. There were several such guilds in south India, from the eight century onwards the most famous being the Maingraman and Nanadesi. These guilds traded both within the peninsula and with South East Asia and China.

There were also communities like the Chettiars, Marwari Oswal, Gujarati traders including the communities of Hindu Baniyas and Muslim Bohras, who traded extensively with the ports of the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, South-east Asia and China. They sold textiles and spices in the ports and, in exchange, brought gold and ivory from Africa, and spices, tin, Chinese blue pottery and silver from South East Asia and China.

2. In the seventeenth century the Portuguese, Dutch and English had their factories and warehouses at Surat. According to the English chronicler Ovington who wrote an account of the port in 1689, on average a hundred

ships of different countries could be found anchored at the port at any given time.

There were also several retail and wholesale shops selling cotton textiles. The textiles of Surat were famous for their gold lace borders (zari) and had a market in West Asia, Africa and Europe. There were magnificent buildings and innumerable pleasure parks. The Kathiawari seths or mahajans (money changers) had huge banking houses at Surat. The Surat hundis were honoured in the far off markets of Cairo in Egypt, Basra in Iraq and Antwerp in Belgium.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Krishna-Tungabhadra, Vijaynagar, 2. ovington, Surat port  
3. Ajmer, 4. Dutch, 5. textiles, spices

# 7

## Tribes, Nomads And Settled Communities

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

- Ans.** 1. The Brahmanas and Kshatriyas enjoyed high status in the society in the medieval period.
2. The societies which did not follow the social rules prescribed by the Brahmans were called the tribes.
3. Agriculture and hunters were the main occupations of the tribal people.
4. Nomads earned their livelihood by trading.
5. Rani Durgavati was the queen of Gound kingdom, who fought against the Mughals in 1556.
6. **Garha** Katanga was a rich state. It earned much wealth by trapping and exporting wild elephants to other kingdoms.
7. By subjugating landlords and annexing the kingdom of the Chhutiyas and Koch Hajo, and many other tribes, the Ahoms built a large state.
8. Ahom society was very sophisticated because the peasant was given land by his village community. Even the king could not take it away without the community's consent.
9. We still find the tribal people in north-west in the western Himalayas, north east part etc.
10. Save tribe adopted the social rules laid by the Brahmans by forming their separate jatis and becoming a part of the east system.

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

- Ans.**
1. The Gond kingdom was divided into Garhs. Each garh was controlled by a particular Gond clan. This was further divided into Chaurasis. A Chaurasi was a unit of 84 villages. The Chaurasis were divided into barhots. A barhot was a unit of 12 villages.
  2. **The Ahoms :** Ahom society was divided into clans or kehls. A khel often controlled several villages. The peasant was given land by his village community. Even the king could not take it away without the community's consent. Ahom society was very sophisticated. Poets and scholars were given land grants.
  3. As the economy and needs of society grew, people with new skills were required to satisfy the needs of the growing society. Specialised artisans, smiths, carpenters and masons etc., began to be recognised as separate jatis. Jatis rather than varna became the basis for organising society.

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

- Ans.**
1. The emergence of large states changed the nature of Gond society. The equal society, gradually got divided into unequal social classes. Brahmans received landgrants from the Gond rajas and got a high status in the society. The Gond chiefs now wished to be recognised as Rajputs. Aman Das, the Gond raja of Gorha Katanga assumed the title of Sangram Shah. His son Dalpat married princess Durgavati, the daughter of Salbahan, the Chandel Rajput raja of Mahoba.
  2. The Banjaras were the most important trader nomads. Their caravan was called tanda. One tanda consisted of many families. In a tanda there could be 6 or 7 hundred persons. They bought grain where it was cheaply available and carried it to places where it was dearer. After unloading their oxen they turned them to graze on the land which was freely available. Some banjaras were hired by merchants also. Sultan Alauddin Khilji used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets. They transported foodgrain for the Mughal army during military campaigns.

## IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Akbarnama, | 2. Aman Das,       |
| 3. Asa Khan,  | 4. Ahoms,          |
| 5. Mir Judha, | 6. Buranjis,       |
| 7. Sib Singh, | 8. Alauddin Khilji |

## V. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

## VI. Match the following :

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



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

- Ans.**
1. The belief of Bhakti was that one could approach the supreme God with full devotion gave various kinds of Bhakti.
  2. Alvar saints were Vaishnavas whereas Nayanar saints were Shainas.
  3. Virashaiva movement was initiated by Baravanna in Karnataka in mid twelfth century.
  4. The most important Bhakti saint poet of Maharashtra were Janeshwar,
  5. Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogi advocated renunciation of the world. To them the path of salvation lay in meditation on the formless.
  6. Sufi were Muslim mystics their main belief was that one should sought union with God much as a lover seeks his beloved with disregard for the world.
  7. Khawaja Muin-ud-din Chisti, Babur Farid Bakhtiar Kaki were famous sufi saints of India.
  8. Mirabai was a Rajput princess. She was devoted to Krishna and composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion. By this she became famous as a bhakti saint.
  9. Kabir rejected the major religious traditions of his time. He openly ridiculed all forms of external worship of both Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam.
  10. The five identification marks of the Khalsa are Kesh, Kanga, Kirpan, Kuda, Kachehha.

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

- Ans.**
1. Shankaracharya was born in Kerala in the eighth century. He preached the philosophy of Advaita i.e., the doctrine of oneness of the individual soul and the supreme God which is the Ultimate Reality. Shankaracharya taught that Brahma the only or Ultimate Reality, was formless. He considered the world around us to be an illusion or maya on the other hand, Ramanuja was influenced by the Alvars. According to him, the best means of attaining salvation was through intense devotion to Vishnu. He propounded the doctrine of Vishishtadvaita. According to him the soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct.
  2. The Alvars and the Nayanars spread the message of Bhakti by going from place to place and composing exquisite poems in praise of the deities

enshrined in the villages they visited and set them to music. They preached ardent love for Vishnu or Shiva as the path of salvation.

3. The sufi masters held their assemblies in their Khangahs. Devotees of all sections of the society including members of the royalty and nobility and ordinary people flocked to these Khangahs. They sought the blessings of the saints in solving their worldly problems or simply attended the music and dance sessions.
4. The Mughal emperor Jahangir looked upon the Sikhs as a potential threat and he ordered the execution of Guru Arjun in 1606. The Sikh movement began to get politicised in the seventeenth century a development which culminated in the institution of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699. In this way, the community of the Sikhs called the Khalsa Panth, became a political entity.

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

- Ans.** 1. Kabir rejected the major religious traditions. He openly ridiculed all forms of external worship of both Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam. The language of his poetry was a form of spoken Hindi widely understood by ordinary people. He also sometimes used cryptic language, which is difficult to follow.

Kabir believed in a formless Supreme God and preached that the only path to salvation is through bhakti or devotion. He was one of the most famous saints. His ideas are expressed in a vast collection of verses called Sakhis and pads composed by him. Some of them were later collected and preserved in the Guru Granth Sahib, Panchvani and Bijak.

2. Guru Nanak rejected caste discrimination, idol worship and meaningless rituals. He also allowed the women to join the order. His followers ate together in the common kitchen (langar). Guru Nanak emphasized the importance of the worship of one God. He insisted that caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation. His idea of liberation was not that of a state of inert bliss but rather the pursuit of active life with a strong sense of social commitment. He himself used the terms nam, dan and isnan for the essence of his teaching, which actually meant right worship, welfare of others and purity of conduct.

### IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Tulsidas, 2. Krishna, 3. Shankaracharya, 4. Guru Govind Singh,  
5. Lenha, 6. Khawaja Muin-ud-din Chisti

### V. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

# The Development of Regional Cultures

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

- Ans.**
1. The word culture is used to describe people in terms of their language, food, clothes, performing arts, religious beliefs and social customs etc.
  2. Telugu, Kannada, Malyalam and Tamil are the four main regional languages of south India.
  3. Manipravalam was a kind of language referring to languages Sanskrit and the regional languages. It was prevalent in Kerala. A fourteenth-century text, the Lilatilakam, dealing with grammar and poetics was composed in it.
  4. The ideal associated with the heroism of Rajputs is that. It is better to choose death in the battle field rather than faced 'defeat'.
  5. As the temple gained importance as a centre of pilgrimage, conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannath at Puri.
  6. Rajatarangini, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Panchatantra and Atharvaveda, the Upanishads and the Bhagvadgita where some of the Sanskrit works to be translated in Persian.
  7. The miniature paintings generally portrayed court scenes, scenes of battle or hunting and other aspects of social life.
  8. Tansen was one of the nine gems in the court of Akbar. He enriched the Hindustani music by composing several ragas including Raga Darbari.

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

- Ans.**
1. The intermixing of regional cultures was largely due to the migration of people of one region to other regions. Due to this, the regional cultures with the traditions of other regions within the sub-continent as well as outside the sub-continent. Thus migration was largely due to carrying out the trade activities and also for the religious purposes.
  2. In the Deccan and South India, regional languages flourished mainly due to two reasons : royal patronage and wide use of these languages by the bhakti saints. Tamil, for example was patronised by the Cholas who used it in their inscriptions along with Sanskrit.
  3. By the mid-eighteenth century the Kangra artists developed a new style of miniature painting based on the Vaishnavite traditions soft colours including cool blues and a lyrical treatment of themes. These went on to become the distinguished features of Kangra painting.

4. Kathak began evolving into a distinct mode of dance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with the spread of the bhakti movement. The legends of Radha and Krishna were enacted in folkplays called rasa lila which combined folk dance with the basic gestures of the Kathak story tellers.
5. The leaders who also functioned as teacher and judge to settle their disputes, were sometimes ascribed with supernatural powers with respect and affection. The pairs also included Sufis and other religious personalities. Their shrines can be found all over Bengal because they became very popular there.

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

**Ans.** 1. The Delhi Sultans and Mughal kings contributed a lot in the field of literature. Amir Khusro, a great poet and musician wrote supers poetry in Persian, in the sultanate period. The Delhi sultans got many Sanskrit works translated into Persian and Arabic.

During the Mughal period, many Mughal rulers contributed a lot to the literature. Akbar set up the department for translation of various high quality Sanskrit works into Persian. Jahangir wrote his biography Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri. Sha Jahan's eldest son Dara Shikoh translated the Sanskrit works like Upanishads and Bhagvadgita in Persian. During Shah Jahan's reign Padshahnama was written by Abdul Hamid Lahori.

2. In 1586, when Akbar conquered Bengal, it formed the nucleus of the Bengal Suba. While Persian was the language of administration, Bengali developed as a regional language.

In fact by the fifteenth century the Bengali group of dialects came to be united by a common literary language based on the spoken language of the western part of the region, now known as West Bengal. Thus, although Bengali is derived from Sanskrit it passed through several stages of evolution. Also, a wide range of non Sanskrit words derived from a variety of sources including tribal languages. Persian and European languages, have become part of modern Bengali.

3. Many temples were also built in Bengal from the late fifteenth century to the nineteenth century. These were built primarily for the purpose of worship. The main features of these temples can be given as : Many of the modest brick and terracota temples in Bengal were built with the support of a several 'low' social groups.

Temples were usually built on a square platform. The interior was relatively plain, but the outer walls of many temples were decorated with paintings. In the Shyamaraya temple of Vishnupur in Bankura district of West Bengal, such decorations reached a high degree of excellence.

### IV. Fill in the blanks :

**Ans.** 1. Persian, 2. Dara Shikoh, 3. Kamban, 4. Chaitanya, 5. Wajid Ali Shah, 6. qawwali

**V. Match the following :**

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

10

## India in The Eighteenth Century

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

- Ans.**
1. Mughal emperors Farukh Siyar and Alamgir II were assassinated and Ahmad Shah and Shah Alam II were blinded by their nobles.
  2. Ijaradars were revenue farmers.
  3. In order to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal, Murshid Quli Khan transferred all Mughal Jagirdars to Orissa and ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal.
  4. Asadah appointed mansabdars and granted Jagirs while still being a servant of Mughal emperor. This shows that he ruled quite independently in Hyderabad.
  5. Rajpal rulers of Ambeva and Jodhpur permitted to enjoy considerable autonomy in their watan jagirs because Ambar and Jodhpur had served under the Mughal with distinction.
  6. The Sikhs under Banda Bahaduri leadership declared their sovereign rule by striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Gurugobind Singh. They established their own administration between the Satluj and the Jamuna.
  7. Maharaja Ranjit established a powerful Sikh kingdom by reuniting the various groups of Sikhs with his capital at Lahore in 1799.

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

- Ans.**
1. The Mughal emperors after Aurangzeb were generally weak and inefficient rulers. They were unable to check the gradual shifting of political and economic authority into the hands of provincial governors, local chieftains and other groups. This led to the fragmentation of the Mughal empire after the death of Aurangzeb.
  2. Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Khan tried to decrease the Mughal influence by reducing the number of jagirdars appointed by the Mughals. He also reduced the size of jagirs, and appointed his own loyal servants in vacant positions.

3. Bengal gradually broke away from the Mughal control under Murshid Quli Khan, who was appointed as the naib deputy to the governor of the province. Although never a formal Subadar, Murshid Quli Khan quickly seized all the powers that went with that office. He commanded the revenue administration of the province.
4. Raja Ajit Singh of Jodhpur held the governorship of Gujarat and Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber was governor of Malwa. They also tried to extend their territories by seizing portions of Mughal territories adjacent to their watan jagirs. Nagaur was conquered and annexed to the house of Jodhpur while Amber seized large portions of Bundi. Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at Jaipur and was given the Subedari of Agra in 1722.
5. The Jats consolidated their power during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Under their leader, Churaman, they acquired control over territories situated to the west of Delhi, and by the 1680s they had begun dominating the region between the two imperial cities of Delhi and Agra.

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

- Ans.**
1. As the authority of the Mughal emperors declined, the Mughal Empire gradually fragmented into a number of independent regional states. These states can be divided into three overlapping groups :
    - (i) States that were old Mughal provinces such as Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. They became quite independent and powerful but they did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor.
    - (ii) States that had enjoyed considerable independence under the Mughals as Watan jagirs. These included several Rajput principalities.
    - (iii) States under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and Jats. They had seized their independence from the Mughals after a long-drawn armed struggle.
  2. The Sikh territories in the late eighteenth century extended from the Indus to the Jamuna but they were divided under different rulers, as the Sikhs had organized themselves into a number of bands called jathas and later on misls under a number of able leaders. They were divided into 12 misls. The leaders of the misls divided the territories among themselves. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the leader of a misl, Maharaja Ranjit Singh recounted these groups and established a powerful Sikh kingdom with his capital of Lahore in 1799.
  3. Between 1720 and 1761, the Maratha empire expanded. Malwa and Gujarat were seized from the Mughals by the 1720s. By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula. He possessed the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region.

After raiding Delhi in 1737 the frontiers of Maratha domination expanded rapidly, into Rajasthan and the Punjab in the north, and Bengal and Orissa in the east, and into Karnataka and the Tamil and Telugu regions in the south. These were not formally included in the Maratha empire, but were made to pay tribute as a way of accepting Maratha sovereignty. However, these military campaigns of the Marathas made other rulers hostile towards them. As a result, they were not inclined to support the Marathas during the third battle of Panipat in 1761.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. Guru Govind Singh, 2. 1674, Chhatrapati, 3. Jaipur

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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

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

- Ans.**
1. Environment is surrounding of an organism. It refers to all those conditions in which human beings, animals and plants grow and survive.
  2. All the natural components of the environment such are called Natural few examples of environment while Abiotic components of the environment are called physical environment.
  3. The components of man-made environment roads, buildings, bridges, railway lines, canals, electricity etc.
  4. The sphere of living organisms, plants and animal is called biosphere.
  5. As the needs of humans grew they gradually began to change the natural environment.

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

- Ans.**
1. Lithosphere is the solid crust of the earth It is a very useful part of the natural environment because it is the domain that provides us forests and grasslands for grazing, land for agriculture and human settlements. It is also a source of mineral wealth.
  2. Ecosystem is a system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with each other and with the physical environment in which they live, all linked by transfer of energy and material. There can be an ecosystem of tropical rain forests, grassland, desert, mountains, lakes, river, ocean and even a small pond.

3. Nature tries to maintain a balance in certain components of the environment, but this balance is sometimes disturbed by human activities. Usually nature works in such a way that the components of environment hardly change over long period of time.

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

**Ans.** 1. Early human beings fulfilled their needs from the natural environment. They led a simple life and their needs were limited. With time, their needs grew and became more varied. They learnt new ways of fulfilling their needs by changing the natural environment. They learnt to grow crops, domesticate animals and lead a settled life. The invention of wheel and fire brought considerable change in their life. They began to produce surplus food, trade started and means of transport developed. Industrial revolution enabled large scale production. Information revolution made communication easier and speedy across the world. All this modified the environment. But some of these human activities disturbs the balance of the natural environment. For example, when we pollute the hydrosphere or the biosphere it creates an imbalance in the environment. All the components of the natural environment are inter-related and when we disturb any one component of the environment all the other components also get disturbed.

2. Our natural environment has two types of components : physical components and biological components.

**Physical components :** They include abiotic components such as air, water and land, which are essential for all forms of life to survive. These are the free gifts of nature. **Biological components :** Plants and animals around us make up our biological environment. Since the physical environment varies from place to place, biological environment also varies from place to place. In fact, biological environment depends on the physical environment.

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

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



## 2

## Inside the Earth

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

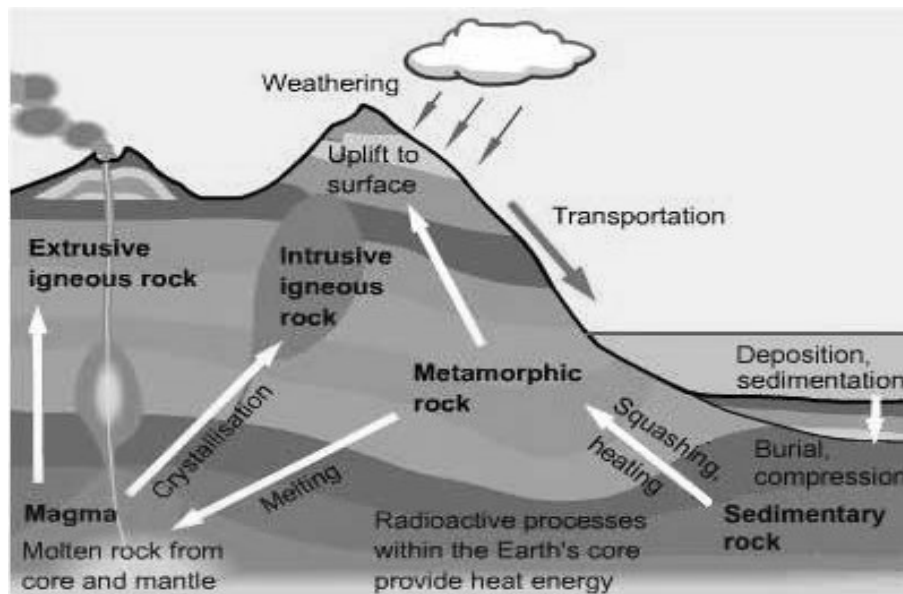
**Ans.** 1. The waves produced by the earthquake vibrations is called Seismic waves.



2. Crust, Sial, and Sima are three layers of the earth.
3. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called Rock. Igneous Rocks, Sedimentation Rocks, Metamorphic Rocks are three types of rocks.
4. Minerals are naturally occurring chemical compound. Minerals are used in industries raw materials and making medicines and fertilisers.
5. Rock contain useful minerals which are used as fuels and industrial raw materials.
6. Igneous rocks are called primary rocks, because they were the first rocks to be formed when the earth crust solidified.

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

- Ans.**
1. Scientists have taken the help of earthquakes to determine the structure of the earth's interior. During earthquakes, vibrations are produced. These vibrations produce seismic waves which travel through different materials inside the earth at different speeds. From these observations the scientists have found out about the interior of the earth.
  2. When magma cools and solidifies or reaching the surface, extensive igneous rocks are formed such as blast. For example, the Deccan plateau is made up of blast rocks. When the molten magma cool deep inside the earth's crust, intransive igneous rocks are formed such as granite.
  3. **Rock Cycle :** The transformation of igneous rocks into sedimentary rock and igneous and sedimentary rocks into metamorphic rocks and again the transformation of metamorphic rocks into igneous and sedimentary rocks is called rock cycle.



Rock Cycle

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

**Ans.** 1. On the basis of their formation rocks can be classified into three types :

- (i) Igneous Rocks
- (ii) Sedimentary Rocks
- (iii) Metamorphic Rocks

These rocks are formed in the following way :

**(i) Igneous Rocks**

Deep below the earth's surface, rocks are in molten state called magma. When magma cools and solidifies, it forms a very hard rock known as igneous rock. Much of the earth's crust is made-up of igneous rocks. Igneous rocks are called primary rocks, as these were the first rocks formed when the earth's crust solidified.

**(ii) Sedimentary Rocks**

Rocks roll down, crack and hit each other and are broken down into small fragments. These smaller particles are called sediments. These sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water, moving ice etc. These loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks.

**(iii) Metamorphic Rocks**

Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure, for example clay changes into slate and limestone into marble.

2. Just like an onion, the earth is made-up of several concentric layers with one inside another. The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the crust. It is the thinnest of all the layers. It is about 35 km on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floors.

The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. It is this called sial (si-silica and al-alumina). The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium. It is therefore called sima (si-silica and ma-magnesium).

Just beneath the crust is the mantle which extends upto a depth of 2900 km below the crust.

The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about 3500 km. It is mainly made-up of nickel and iron and is called nife (ni-nickel and ferrous i.e., iron). The central core have very high temperature and pressure.

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

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

### V. Match the following :

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

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

- Ans.**
1. The forces which are in the interior of the earth are called as Endogenic forces and the forces that work on the surface of the earth are called as Exogenic forces.
  2. There are seven major tectonic plates namely the Pacific the North American, the South American, The Eurasian, the African, the Indo Australian and the Antarctic.
  3. A volcano is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.
  4. Earthquake is the sudden shaking of the earth's crust due to internal forces.
  5. The various features formed by the work of a river are — waterfalls, 'V' shaped valleys, gorges, meanders, ox-bow lake, flood plains, levees and deltas.
  6. As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains.
  7. Sand dunes is low hills of sand forced by wind deposits in the deserts. They are formed when the grains of sand are very fine and light the wind carry it over very long distance.
  8. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above seawater is called sea cliff.

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

- Ans.**
1. Radio active decay in the interior of the earth produces heat which escapes towards surface producing convection currents. Rising currents tear the crust apart dividing it into large fargments called tectonic or lithosphere plates.
  2. While these plates are moving away from each other (diverging) in some places, they are being pushed together (converging) elsewhere. Divergence and convergence cause the crust to fracture and fold. The movements of these crustal plates have changed the position and size of the continents over millions of years.
  3. Earthquakes caused extensive damage to life and property. Earthquakes do not create major landforms. They can, however, cause changes in the existing landforms. During an earthquake you should take shelter at a safe spot such as, under a kitchen counter, table or desk, against an inside corner or wall. You should stay away from fire places, areas around

chimneys, windows that shatter including mirrors and picture frames. You should spread awareness amongst your friends and family members and face the disaster confidently.

4. Glaciers or moving rivers of ice erode the landscape by bulldozing soil and stones to expose the solid rock below. Glaciers carve out deep hollows called 'U' shaped valleys. As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains.
5. Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks. Cracks develop and gradually they become larger and wider. Thus, hollow like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called sea caves. As these cavities become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remain, thus forming sea arches. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called sea cliff. The sea waves deposit sediments along the shores forming beaches.

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

**Ans.** 1. Although the earthquake can be predicted its impacts can be certainly minimized. This can be done by preparing before hand. For this we should follow some rules. During an earthquake you should take shelter at a safe spot such as, under a kitchen counter, table or desk, against an inside corner or wall. You should stay away from fire places, areas around chimneys, windows that shatter including mirrors and picture frames. You should spread awareness amongst your friends and family members and face the disaster confidently.

2. The main features which are formed by the work of a river are as follows :  
The running water in the river erodes the landscape. When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hardrocks or down a steep valley side, it form a waterfall.

In the highlands along the steep slopes, the river flows down at a high speed and forms 'V' shaped valleys or gorges by eroding the rocks.

As the river enters the plain, it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders. Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the end of the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut off lake, also called an ox-bow lake. At times the river overflows its banks. This leads to the flooding of the neighbouring areas. As it floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called sediments along to banks. This leads to the formation of a flood plain. The raised banks are called levees.

Here the river becomes so slow that it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths form a triangular shaped lowland called a delta.

### IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Astheosphere, 2. Focus, 3. vibration, epicentre  
4. Seismograph, Richter, 5. distributaries, 6. Loess

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

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

# 4

## The Atmosphere

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

- Ans.**
1. Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon-dioxide are the main constituents of air.
  2. The amount of carbon di-oxide increased by the burning of fuels, such as, coal and oil.
  3. Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere are the different vertical layers at the atmosphere.
  4. Horizontally the distribution of air pressure is influenced by temperature of air at a giving place.
  5. Insolation is incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.
  6. Precipitation that comes down to the earth in liquid is called rain.
  7. The trade winds Westerlies and polar winds are called permanent winds. It is so because these winds blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction.
  8. Windward side is the side of the mountain which faces the rain bearing winds and receive heavy rainfall. Leeward side is other side of the mountain which is away from the rain bearing winds and do not receive heavy rainfall.

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

- Ans.**
1. The air we take in while breathing is actually a mixture of many gases. Nitrogen makes up about 78% and oxygen about 21% of the total volume of atmosphere. Carbon di-oxide, helium, ozone, argon and hydrogen are found in lesser quantities. Apart from these gases, tiny dust particles are also present in the air.
  2. Monsoon are the seasonal winds blowing in India and some other parts of the world from sea to land in summer and from lands to sea in winter. The monsoon winds in India blow from S.W. in the summer season and from N.E. in the winter season. These are caused due to variations in temperature during summer and winter on the land masses and surrounding seas.
  3. Land breeze blows during the night from land to sea near the sea coast, while sea breeze blows during the day from sea to land near the sea coast.
  4. **Convictional Rainfall :** This rainfall is caused by the warm moist air

rising up in the atmosphere. It produces convectional air currents.

**Orographic Rainfall :** This type of rainfall is caused by the warm moist air rising up and striking against the mountains.

5. Cyclonic rain is caused when warm air and cold air from opposite directions meet at a place.. Warm air being lighter rises over the cold heavier air. As the warm air rises above the cold air, it cools, condenses and causes rain. This type of rain is common in the subpolar low pressure belts. Here, cyclones occur when the warm Westerlies are forced to rise over the cold polar winds.

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

- Ans.** 1. The atmosphere is divided into five vertical layers starting from the earth's surface. These are Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.

**Troposphere :** It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere which extends up to a height of 18 km at the equator and 8 km near the poles. This layer is characterized by a constant vertical decrease in temperature at an average rate of  $0.6^{\circ}$  for every 100 metre ascent.

**Stratosphere :** It lies above the troposphere. It extends up to a height of about 50 km. This layer is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon; making conditions most ideal for flying aeroplanes.

**Mesosphere :** It lies above the stratosphere. It extends up to the height of about 80 km. Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space.

**Thermosphere :** It comes immediately above mesosphere. It extends up to a height of about 400 km. Ionosphere is a part of this layer. This layer helps in radio transmission. In fact, radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by this layer.

2. The trade winds Westerlies and polar winds are called as the permanent winds. These winds are called so because they blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction. They are also called planetary winds.

Trade winds blow from the subtropical high pressure belts to the equatorial low pressure belts. They blow from the N.E. in the northern hemisphere and from the S.E. in the southern hemisphere.

Westerlies blow from the subtropical high pressure belts to the Sub-polar low pressure belts. They blow from S.W. in the northern hemisphere and from N.W. in the southern hemisphere.

Polar winds blow from the polar high pressure belts to the sub-polar low pressure belts. They blow from N.E. in the northern hemisphere and from S.E. in the southern hemisphere.

### IV. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. degree celcius, 2. anemometer, 3. Barometer, 4. Carbon di-oxide, 5. periodical, 6. Stratosphere, 7. Exosphere, 8. sea level

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

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

# 5

## The Hydrosphere

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

- Ans.**
1. The process by which water continuously changes its form and circulate between hydrosphere, atmosphere and lithosphere is called water cycle.
  2. A huge wave rising very high is called tsunami.
  3. Japan is very rich in fish because here the cold Oyashio and warm Kuroshio currents meet.
  4. The tides are caused by the rising and falling of sea water at regular intervals.
  5. The warm Gulf stream affects the climate of the north western coast of Europe because the warm currents flow from the warmer region to colder regions.

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

- Ans.**
1. Three different forms of water are : Vapour, liquid and solid. The sun's heat causes evaporation of water and it changes into water vapour. It is the gaseous form of water. When the water vapour cools down, it condenses and forms clouds. Then it may fall on the earth in the form of rain (liquid water) or snow or sleet (solid water).
  2. Tsunami is caused when an earthquake, a volcanic eruption or underwater landslide shifts large amounts of ocean water. The tsunami of 2004 caused wide spread destruction in the coastal areas of India. The Indira Point in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands got submerged after the tsunami.

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

- Ans.**
1. **The uses of tides :**
    - (i) At the time of high tide, the water level close to the shore rises. It enables the ships to arrive at the harbour more easily.
    - (ii) The high tides also help in fishing. Many more fish come closer to the shore during the high tide. This enables fishermen to get a plentiful catch.
    - (iii) Tides also keep the harbour clear of refuse and mud brought down by rivers and thus they prevent the harbours from getting silted.

- (iv) Tidal waves are harnessed to generate electricity. Tidal energy is one of the important non conventional sources of energy.
  - (v) Tides prevent the sea water from freezing by keeping it in motion.
2. (i) Ocean currents affect the climate of the coastal regions. Warm currents raise the temperature while the cold currents reduce the temperature. For example, the warm Gulf Stream raises the temperature of the coasts of north western Europe. This region remains free from ice and dew to the Warm Gulf Stream. On the other hand the cold Labrador Current makes the climate of the north-eastern coast of North America colder than usual.
- (ii) The region where cold and warm currents meet are rich in plankton (the fish food) so in such areas we find rich fishing grounds. For example the coast of Newfoundland is rich in fish because the cold Labrador current and warm Gulf stream meet here.

**IV. Read it and give reasons :**

- Ans.**
1. The ocean water is salty because rivers while passing over the earth's surface carry away various salts with them and deposit them in the oceans.
  2. South America receives less rain due to the cold Peruvian currents, while in the eastern coast in the same latitudes receives more rain due to warm Brazilian current. Thus a desert called Atacama formed along the south west coast of South America.
  3. The coast of Newfoundland is rich in fish because the cold Labrador current and warm Gulf stream meet here. As a result thus area is rich in plantation, which encourages the breeding of fish.
  4. The total amount of water on the earth's surface remains constant as the amount of water being evaporated as vapour is equal to the water fall on the surface as precipitation in the form of rain, snow, etc. Thus water-cycle keeps the amount of water on earth constant.

**V. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Gulf of Mexico, 2. cold, 3. S.W., 4. highest, 5. cold

# 6

## Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

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

- Ans.** 1. Natural Vegetation includes all types of plants, grass, bushes and scrubs that grow naturally on the earth.



2. Plants are called producers because plants make their own foods by the process of photosynthesis. Animals are called consumers because they obtain their food directly indirectly from plants.
3. Natural Vegetation depends on temperature and moisture.
4. Trees in evergreen forests never shed their leaves while trees in deciduous forests shed their leaves in a particular season.
5. Mediterranean trees has adapted to the dry summer season in the following way :  
They have spiny, waxy or small leaves and thick barks to reduce transpiration. Trees and shrubs are widely spaced.
6. Seal, walruses, musk-oxen, Arctic owl, Polar bear and snow foxes are the animals that are found in Tundra region.

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

- Ans.**
1. **Tropical Evergreen Forests** : These forests are also called tropical rainforests. These thick forests occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. All the trees in these forests do nto shed all their leaves at a particular time.  
**Tropical Deciduous Forests** : Tropical deciduous are the monsoon forests found in large part of India, northern Australia and central America. These regions experience seasonal changes in climate. Trees shed their leaves in the dry season.
  2. In the polar region the climate is extremely cold. It is called the Tundra region. The growth of natural vegetation is very limited here. Only mosses, lichens and very small shrubs are found here. It grows during the very short summer. This is called Tundra type of vegetation.
  3. **Coniferous Forests** : In the higher latitudes (50°-70°) of northern hemisphere the spectacular coniferous forests are found. They are also called Taiga. These forests are also seen in the high altitudes such as, those of the Himalayas in India. They are tall, softwood evergreen trees. They have thick needle shaped conical leaves which reduce transpiration and protect themselves from cold winter.
  4. It is necessary to conserve natural vegetation and wild life to maintain proper ecological balance. Due to uninterrupted and excessive exploitation of the plant and animal resources, our ecosystem has been damaged badly. The forests are being cleared for agriculture and settlements due to enormous growth in population. Forests are the natural habitat of wild life. Forests provide us useful oxygen and water vapour. They also provide us timber, fruits and nuts. Instead of cutting the existing trees, we must try to grow more and more trees.

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

**Ans. 1. Wildlife :** Due to variation in climate and natural vegetation different types of animals are found in different regions of the world. The common animals of the tropical deciduous forests are : tigers, lions, elephants, langoons and monkeys. Deer, foxes, wolves and birds like pheasants are commonly found in the temperate deciduous forests. Silver fox, mink and polar bear are the common animals of the coniferous forests. Savannas grasslands of Africa are very rich in wild life. Elaphants, Zebras, giraffes, deer, leopards are common in tropical grasslands. Wild buffaloes, bisons antelopes are common in the temperate grasslands. The animals found in the Tundra region have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climate conditions. Seal, walruses, musk-oxen, Arctic owl, Polar bear and snow foxes are some of the animals found here.

**2. Tropical Grasslands :** These occur on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics. This vegetation grows in the areas of moderate to low rainfall. The grass can grow vary tall about 3 to 4 metres in height. These grasslands are called Savannas in Africa. They are known as Llanos in Venezuela and Campos in Brazil.

**Temperate Grasslands :** These are found in the mid latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents. Usually grass here is short and nutritious. Temperate grasslands are given different names in different continents. They are called Prairies in North America, Pampas in South America, Steppes in Europe, Downs in Australia and Veld in South Africa.

**3. Temperate Evergreen Forests :** These forests are found in the mid-latitudinal coastal region. They are commonly found along the eastern margins of the continents, e.g., in south east U.S.A., south China and south east Brazil. They comprise both hard and soft wood trees like oak, pine, eucalyptus, etc.

**Temperate Deciduous Forests :** These forests are found in the coastal temperate regions of western Europe, north eastern China, Japan, north eastern part of U.S.A., New Zealand and Southern Chili. The common trees are oak, ash and beech. During winter temperature in these areas falls below 6°C. Therefore trees shed their leaves in water to protect themselves from such cold weather.

### IV. Match the following :

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

### V. Name the temperate grasslands found in each of the following continents:

**Ans. 1. Prairies, 2. Pamdas, 3. Downs, 4. Steppes**

### VI. Fill in the blanks :

**Ans. 1. Campos, 2. Chir, 3. Savannas, 4. Meditarranean, 5. Temperate**

# Human Environment : Settlement Transport and Communication

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

- Ans.**
1. Early settlements grew near the river valleys due to availability of water and fertile soil.
  2. Some of the earliest civilizations developed in the river valleys were—Indus Valley civilization, Nile Valley civilization, Tigris and Euphrates Valley and Hwang-ho valley civilization.
  3. A Compact settlement is a closely built area of dwelling wherever flat land is available. In a scattered settlement dwelling are spaced over an extensive area.
  4. Agriculture, fishing, forestry crafts oak and trading are some of the activities practised by the rural people.
  5. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata are connected by the Golden Quadrilateral.
  6. The advantage of metro railway line is that it reduce road congestion and it is free from population, since it rans on electricity. Delhi and Kolkata have metrorailway lines.
  7. Some important inland water ways are the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system, the Greate lakes of North America and the river Nile in Africa.
  8. Helicopters are very useful in most inaccessible areas and in time of calamities for helping the diaster victims.
  9. Through news papers, radio and television we can communicate with a large number of people, they are therefore called mass media.
  10. E-mail is an electronic mail.

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

- Ans.**
1. **Rural Settlements :** The villages are rural settlements where people are engaged in activities like agriculture, fishing, forestry, crafts work and trading etc. In the rural settlements there is lot of open space and fresh air to breathe.  
**Urban Settlements :** The towns are smaller and the cities are larger in urban settlements. In urban areas the people are engaged in manufacturing, trading and services. In the urban settlements you can see a large number of vehicles moving on the roads. The number of vehicles is increasing day by day due to the growing population in the cities.
  2. Settlements which are occupied for a short period are called temporary settlements. The people living in deep forests, hot and cold deserts and mountains often dwell in such temporary settlements.

3. In rural areas people build houses to suit the environment in the following ways : In regions to heavy rainfall they have slanting roofs. Places where water accumulates in the rainy season the houses are constructed on a raised platform.
4. Air transport has many advantages such as :
  - (i) By it we can cover the distance of thousand kilometres in few hours.
  - (ii) It is the only mode of transport to reach the most remote areas especially where there are no roads and railways.
  - (iii) It is very helpful in time of calamities for rescuing people and distributing relief.
5. Individual means of communication such as letters, etc. are used to communicate with one person at a time. On the other hand means of mass communication such as television, newspaper, etc. are used for communicating with large number of people at the same time.
6. Satellites and internet have helped in communication in a big way. Satellites has made it possible to see activities going on in the other part of the world, live in our own rooms. This has turned the world into a small village. Internet in the same way has made it possible for us to send our messages etc. anywhere in the world, instantly. Now we can communicate with any person anywhere in the world.

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

- Ans. 1. Advantage of road and Rail transport** The most commonly used means of transport especially for short distances are roads. The railways carry heavy goods and people over long distances quickly and cheaply. Advanced technological skills have enabled laying of railway lines in difficult mountain terrain also. But these are much fewer in number. Indian railway network is well developed. It is the largest in Asia. The advantage of underground rail track is that it reduces road congestion and it is free from pollution, since it runs on electricity. In India underground rail tracks are laid in Kolkata and Delhi.
- Disadvantages of Road and Rail transport** The plains have a dense network of roads. Roads have also been built in terrains like deserts, forests and even high mountains. Railways can't provide you door to door service like roads. Compared to roads, the construction of rail tracks is more expensive and needs more skill.
2. Waterways are the cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances. They are mainly of two types : inland waterways and sea routes. Sea routes and oceanic routes are mostly used for transporting merchandise and goods from one country to another. They help in international trade. These routes are connected with the ports of various countries. The invention of aeroplanes brought the whole world very

close. You can travel by an aeroplane thousands of kilometres in a few hours. You can go round the whole world in 24 hours. But it is the costliest means of transport, due to high cost of fuels. In this way the various means of transport has brought the people of different fields closer.

Similarly in the field of communication, artificial satellites and internet has converted the entire world in a global village. These has made it possible for us to communicate with any person in the world. Now doctors, engineers, teachers, politicians can communicate with other on important matters.

3. Many people from the villages are migrating to the cities in search of jobs, better education and medical facilities. That is why you can see so many slums and squatter settlements in the cities where people stay in congested and unhygienic conditions. Shortage of power and water supply are common problems in the cities.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Mumbai, 2. Kolkata, Delhi, 3. Super Fast,  
4. Trans Siberian Railways, St. Petersburg, Vladivostok,  
5. Mandi-Leh, 6. Igloos

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

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



## 8

# Life in the Tropical and Sub Tropical Lands

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

- Ans.** 1. Brazil, parts of Penu, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and a small part of Venezuela are the countries of South America through which the Amazon river pass.
2. The climate of Amazon basin is hot and wet all the year around.
  3. Monaco, Tapioca, Pineapple and sweet potatoes are the main crops grown in Amazon basin.
  4. Thatched houses and Maloca are the two types of houses built by the people of Amazon basin.
  5. The new changes has adversely affected the environment in the Amazon basis in the following way. Due to this, a large area of the rainforest was destructed.

6. We can divide the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin into following three topographical features : The plains of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, the mountain and the foothills of the himalayas and the Sundarbans.
7. Terraced farming is practised in the hilly areas because terraces are built on steep slope to create flat surface and remove the slope so that water does not run-off rapidly.
8. Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi and Patna are the major cities when are located on the bank of River Ganga.
9. The rivers and lakes of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin are getting polluted because the pollution from the nearby towns are discharged into the rivers and lakes.
10. Allahabad, Varanasi, Buddhist Stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Imambara of Lucknow are the famous tourist place of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

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

- Ans.**
1. The Amazon rainforests are rich in wild life. Among the animals found here are tree-dwelling sloths, monkeys and ant-eating tapirs. Various type of reptiles and snakes also thrive in these jungles. Crocodiles, snakes and pythons anaconda and boa constrictor are some of the species.
  2. The plain area provides the most suitable land for human habitation. The soil is fertile, agriculture is the main occupation of the people where flat land is available for cultivation. The density of population of the plains is very high.
  3. The vegetation cover of the area varies according to the type of landforms. In the Ganga and Brahmaputra plain tropical deciduous trees grow along with teak, sal, sheesham, neem and peepal etc. Thick bamboo groves are common in the Brahmaputra plain.

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

- Ans.**
1. **Amazon basin :** The people here practice ‘slash’ and ‘burn’ method of agriculture. It is also called shifting agriculture. In this method the farmers clear a piece of land by slashing or cutting down the trees and bushes. These are then burnt, which releases the nutrients in the soil. While men hunt and fish along the rivers women take care of the crops. They mainly grow manioc, tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. The staple food is manioc, also known as cassava that grows under the ground like the potato. They also eat queen ants and eggs sacs. Cash crops like coffee, maize and cocoa are also grown.
- Ganga Brahmaputra Basin :** The plain area provides the most suitable land for human habitation. The soil is fertile, agriculture is the main occupation of the people where flat land is available for cultivation. The density of population of the plains is very high. The main crop is paddy. Since cultivation of paddy requires sufficient water, it is grown in the

areas where the amount of rainfall is high. Wheat, maize, sorghum, gram and millets are the other food crops that are grown. Cash crops like sugarcane and jute are also grown.

2. The people in the Amazon basin practice 'slash' and 'burn' method of agriculture. It is also called shifting agriculture. In this method the farmers clear a piece of land by slashing or cutting down the trees and bushes. These are then burnt, which releases the nutrients in the soil. Now crops are grown in this cleared field for a few years. After repeatedly using the patch of land, the soil loses its nutrients. So it is abandoned. Then they clear another plot of land to plant. In the mean time young trees grow in the old field. In this way soil fertility is restored. People can then return to it and start cultivating it again.
3. The main crop in the Ganga Brahmaputra basin paddy. Since cultivation of paddy requires sufficient water, it is grown in the areas where the amount of rainfall is high. Wheat, maize, sorghum, gram and millets are the other food crops that are grown. Cash crops like sugarcane and jute are also grown.

There are various agro based industries found in the plains. The important industries are the cotton, jute, wool and silk textiles, sugar, leather and making oil from oilseeds.

Tourism is another important activity of the basin. Taj Mahal is on the banks of river Yamuna in Agra. Allahabad on the confluence of the Rivers Ganga and Yamuna, Varanasi on the bank of River Ganga, Buddhist stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Gomti, 2. Hugli, 3. polluted, 4. Allahabad, 5. Taj Mahal, 6. Lucknow, 7. Cassana, 8. Atlantic

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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

# 9

## Life in the Temperate Grasslands

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

- Ans.** 1. The Prairies are located in Chicago region of North America.  
2. As the prairies are situated far inland the climate is of continental type with extreme temperatures.

3. The prairies are also known as the “Granaries of the world” due to the huge surplus of wheat production.
4. A local warm wind blowing down the eastern slopes of the rocky mountains in winter is called Chinook.
5. Chicago and Winnipeg are the important cities of the prairies of the U.S.A. and Canada.
6. The Velds are located in south Africa bound by the Drakensburg mountain in the east and Kalahari desert in the west.
7. The Velds have a moderate climate due to the influence of the Indian Ocean.
8. The wild animals of the Velds are primarily lions, leopards, cheetah and Kudu.
9. The soil are not very fertile in the Velds due to sparse vegetation cover and barren surface.
10. The Velds are famous in the world for its Gold and Diamond. Johannesburg is known for being the gold capital. Kimberley is famous for diamond mines.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions :

- Ans.** 1. **(a) The Climate of the prairies :** As the prairies are situated far inland, the climate is of continental type with extreme temperatures. The summers are warm and winters are very cold.
- (b) The Climate of the velds :** The velds have a moderate climate due to the influence of the Indian Ocean. During winter temperatures vary between 5°C and 10°C. Summers are short and warm.
2. The velds are rolling plateaus with varying heights ranging from 600 m to 1100 m. On the north eastern part, high velds are located that attain a height of more than 1600 m in some places. The tributaries of rivers Orange and Limpopo drain the region.
  3. Wool is also an important export of South Africa. Merino sheep is known for its quality wool. Dairy farming is also important activity. Cattle are reared in the warmer and wetter regions and dairy products such as, butter and cheese are also exported. The velds have rich mineral deposits. This region is famous for gold and diamond mines in the world. As such lot of people are engaged in mining activities.

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

- Ans.** 1. Cattle rearing is an important economic activity in the prairies. Large cattle farms are called ranches. They are looked after by sturdy men called cow boys. Dairy farming is another major industry. The dairy belt extends from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast in the east. Dairy farming and extensive agriculture both promote setting up of food processing industries. Both Canada and the U.S.A. export dairy products.



- 2. Soil natural vegetation of the prairies :** Here the places that receive rainfall of over 50 cm, are suitable for farming as the soil is fertile. The prairies are among the most productive agricultural regions of the world. Scientific methods of cultivation and use of tractors, harvesters and combines has made North America a surplus food producer. The prairies are also known as the “Granaries of the World” due to the huge surplus of wheat production.

**Soil and natural vegetation of the velds :** The soils are not very fertile in the Velds due to sparse vegetation cover and barren surface. However where the land is fertile, crops like maize, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes are grown. Cash crops like tobacco, sugarcane and cotton are also grown. Maize is the chief crop. The maize growing region is called the Maize Triangle.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Mississippi, Saskatchewan, 2. ranches, cowboys, 3. Merino,  
4. Limpopo, Orange, 5. Maize Triangle

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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

10

## Life in the Deserts

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

- Ans.** 1. Sahara desert is located in North Africa. It touches eleven countries. these are : Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara.
2. The main landscape features of the Sahara desert include vast stretches of sand (erg), gravel plains (reg) and rocky plateaus (hammada).
3. Oasis is a area in the desert where under groundwater comes to the surface. Date Palms, rice, wheat, barley, maize, millets and beans are crops grown around the oasis.
4. The natural vegetation of Sahara consists mainly of scattered patches of grass, cactus and shrubs.
5. Hares, desert foxes, hedgehogs, hyenas, Jackals, scorpions, gazelles, Snakes and lizards etc. are the wild animals found in the Sahara desert.
6. Ladakh is located in Jammu-Kashmir in India.

7. Ladakh being situated in the high altitude and at a great distance from the sea has an extremely cold and dry climate. It receives most of its precipitation in the form of snow.
8. Gompas, meadows, glaciers, ceremonies and festivals are the main attractions for the tourists in Ladakh.

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

- Ans.**
1. The Bedouins and Tuaregs are the two main nomadic tribes of the Sahara. These groups rear livestock such as, goats, sheep, camels and horses. These animals provide them with milk, hides from which they make leather for belts, slippers, water bottles, etc. hair is used for mats, carpets, clothes and blankets. They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds.
  2. The camel which is still used for carrying goods and people is often called the 'Ship of the Desert'. It has broad padded feet that do not sink in the sand. Besides, the stores of fat in the camel's hump enable it to go without food and water for many days.
  3. The date palm tree is highly valued in the Sahara. It produces dates, which are eaten. Its trunk provides timber. Its leaves are used for weaving baskets and thatching roofs, and also as fodder and fuel. The sap of the tree is used as beverage.
  4. The Sahara is sparsely populated. Scattered clusters of human settlements are found around oasis where permanent sources of water are available. The houses are built close together for shade, and are designed to keep out the heat and sand. They have thatched roofs, walls of reed or mud, and small windows.
  5. The cultural landscape of Sahara is undergoing a change. Motor cars and trucks now ply on these routes. Tuaregs are seen acting as guides to foreign tourists. The scenic beauty of the desert attracts many tourists to the Sahara. More and more nomadic herdsmen are taking to city life finding jobs in oil and gas companies.
  6. The people of Ladakh make excellent shawls, carpets and blankets of wool. Crafts like weaving and embroidery have flourished. The women are very hardworking. They work not only in the house and fields, but also manage small business and shops.

## **III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The climate of the Sahara desert is extremely hot and dry. It has a short rainy season. The sky is cloudless and clear. The northern part of the desert receives some rainfall in winter, while the southern part receives some rainfall in summer. Here, the moisture evaporates faster than it accumulates.  
In the Sahara, the summers are very hot. The winters are quite cold in the sub tropical north, but milder in the tropical south. Diurnal as well as

annual ranges of temperature are quite high. The western coastal region has a relatively cooler climate due to the influence of the cold Canaries Current flowing along the coast. In summer, days are extreme hot, the temperatures during the day may soar as high as 50°C. The nights during winter may be freezing cold with temperatures nearing zero degrees.

2. Due to cold and dry climate, the vegetation is sparse. There are scanty patches of grasses and shrubs for animals to graze. Groves of willow and poplars are seen in the valleys. Junipers are found on the higher slopes. The finest cricket bats are made from the wood of the willow trees.

The wild animals of Ladakh are wild goats, wild sheep, wild yaks and a type of wild ass called Kaing and special kinds of dogs. Several species of birds are sighted in Ladakh. Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snow cock, raven and hoopoe are common. Some of these are migratory birds.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. rice, wheat, 2. Oasis, 3. Drass, 4. IA, Zojila, 5. Manali-Leh

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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

## Equality in Democracy

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

- Ans.**
1. Universal adult franchise are important in democracy because it is an essential aspects of all democracies.
  2. **Midday meal scheme** : This refer to the programme introduced in all government elementary school to provide children with cooked lunch.
  3. Inequalities is still observed in the Indian society on the basis of cart, religion class background and male or female.
  4. Afro-Americans are the people whose ancestorg were the slaves who were brought over from Africa continent. They are discriminated in the United States on the basis of their colour.
  5. India cannot be described completely democratic because No country can be described or being completely democratic as long as any kind of inequality exists in the society.

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

- Ans.**
1. Various provisions are made in the Indian constitution to recognise the principle of equality.

All adults in India irrespective of what religion they belong to, how much education they have had, what caste they are or whether they are rich or poor, are allowed to vote. This is called universal adult franchise and is an essential aspect of all democracies. The idea of universal adult franchise is based on the principle of equality, because it states that every adult irrespective of his/her wealth and the community he/she belongs to, has vote.

2. The Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal. This means that all persons in the country, including males and females, belonging to all castes, religions, tribes, educational and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal.
3. Midday meal programme has had many positive effects. These include the fact that more poor children have begun enrolling and regularly attending school. Teachers reported that earlier children would often go home for lunch and then not return to school but now with the midday meal being provided in school, their attendance has improved.
4. Midday meal programme has also helped in reducing caste prejudices because both lower and upper caste children in the school eat this meal together, and in quite a few places, Dalit women have been employed to cook the meal.
5. In the United States of America, the African Americans whose ancestors were the slaves who were brought over from Africa continue to describe their lives today as largely unequal, despite the fact that there was a movement in the late 1950s to push for equal rights for African Americans. They are still discriminated on the basis of their colour.
6. The Civil Rights Movement started by the refusal of Rosa Parks, led the Government of the United States of America to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

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

- Ans.** 1. Various provisions made in the Indian constitution to bring equality in the Indian society are as following :
- (i) All adults belonging to different sections of the society, teachers, traders, students, domestic workers, housewives, artisans, government officers, leaders, managers, industrialists, media persons, farmers, labourers, so on and so forth, have to stand in one line to cast their votes.
  - (ii) Every person is equal before the law. It means that every person from the President of the country to a domestic worker has to obey the same laws.
  - (iii) The Constitution provides that no person can be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, place of birth and sex.

- (iv) Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets. All persons can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing ghats.
  - (v) Untouchability has been abolished.
2. Midday meal programme has many advantages. This programme has had many positive effects. These include the fact that more poor children have begun enrolling and regularly attending school. Teachers reported that earlier children would often go home for lunch and then not return to school but now with the midday meal being provided in school, their attendance has improved. Their mothers, who earlier had to interrupt their work to feed their children at home during the day, no longer need to do so. This programme has also helped reduce caste prejudices because both lower and upper caste children in the school eat this meal together, and in quite a few places, Dalit women have been employed to cook the meal.
  3. Om Prakash Valmiki has written that him he had to sit away from the others in the class, and that too on the floor. The mat ran out before reaching the spot he sit on. Sometimes, he would have to sit behind everybody, right near the door...sometimes the students used to beat him without any reason. When he was in class IV, the headmaster asked Om Prakash to sweep the school and the playground. The other children in her class were studying and he was sweeping. Headmaster was sitting in his room and watching him. He was not even allowed to get a drink of water. He swept the whole day...From the doors and windows of the school rooms, the eyes of the teachers and the boys saw this spectacle. He was made to sweep the school and the playground for the next couple of days and this only came to when his father who happened to be passing by, saw his son sweeping. He confronted the teachers and then walking away from the school holding Om Prakash's hand, he said loudly for all of them to hear, "You are a teacher so I am leaving now. But remember this much Master... (He) will study right here...in the school. And not just him, but there will be more coming after him."
  4. The Muslim couple who was looking to rent an apartment in the city. faced many problems in getting that. The property dealer took them to some apartments which were available for rent but the landlords refused to give the apartments on rent to them when they realized that they were Muslims. They gave an excuse that they could not rent the house to someone who ate meat because the building did not have any non-vegetarian residents. The couple and the property dealer were surprised to hear this because they could smell fish being cooked in the neighbouring house. In the end, it took a whole month of looking at apartments before they found a landlord who was willing to give them a place on rent.

**IV. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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

**2**

## **Gender and Inequalities**

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

- Ans.**
1. Gender is the concept of being male or female, children grow up as boys and girls. Being a boy or girl is an important aspect of one's identity.
  2. A gender role is a set pattern of behaviour that a man or a woman is expected to follow in a society.
  3. There are case of female infanticide and female foeticide. This is the main cause of unfavourable sex ratio for female in some societies.
  4. The literacy rate of women is lower than man because in some societies girls' education is not considered as important as boys' education.
  5. In India, posts are reserved for women in some government bodies to give more decision making powers to women.
  6. Women's labour in home is not valued because it does not bring money for the family.
  7. In 1977 a law was passed to protect women against sexual harassment. A law was passed in 2006 to protect women against physical and mental violence within their homes.
  8. The importance of Women's Day is that it valued the importance of women in our lives and also unite the women all over the world. It is celebrated every year on the 8th March.

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

- Ans.**
1. In some societies girls' education is not considered as important as boys' education. In these societies, women are expected to stay at home, look after the children and do the housework, hence girls are not encouraged to go to school.
  2. The role of girls differ from the boys in the family. It is so because a boy is usually encouraged to behave like a father and a girl is usually encouraged to behave like a mother.  
According to tradition girls are expected to do the house work and take care of the children, when they grow up, they are brought up to be kind and gentle and they are usually encouraged to develop skills such as, cooking and sewing, while boys when they grow up, expected to work

outside home and earn money to support the family.

3. In many communities, men and women are treated differently. Some professions are thought to be more suitable for men, while some others are thought to be more suitable for women. For instance, women usually do not work as mechanics and men usually do not work as baby sitters. Most of the nurses are women. The work of teaching very small children is usually done by women.
4. It is true that gender based inequalities do exist in many societies, but the societies are changing very fast. In many families, there is no discrimination between boys and girls. Both boys and girls are treated equally in matters of providing enough and nutritious food, healthcare facilities and educational opportunities. Girls are now getting higher and professional education and employed on very high posts.

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

- Ans.** 1. Earlier there used to be separate schools for boys and girls. Even today there are some schools where only boys are admitted or only girls are admitted. But most of the schools today are co-educational where boys and girls learn together.

Most of the rules are the same for boys and girls, but some rules are different. School uniforms, for example are usually different for boys and girls. There may be different playgrounds for boys and girls in some schools. The outdoor games played by boys and girls may also be different in some cases. Certain subjects like home science are usually opted only by girls. It is also observed in some schools, that the boys and girls sit in separate rows in the class room. In residential schools there are separate dormitories for boys and girls.

2. In some societies, the health of women is neglected. Women are not given proper and timely medical care. Sometimes they are not given enough food. Some families discriminate between the food given to the male members of the family, and the female members of the family. It results in a higher death rate of women.

In some societies girls' education is not considered as important as boys' education. In these societies, women are expected to stay at home, look after the children and do the housework, hence girls are not encouraged to go to school.

In most societies, men enjoy more decision making power than women do. In families, men usually make most of the important decisions. Usually, men also hold most of the important posts in offices and government bodies in India.

3. The housework done by women is considered to be of no value because it doesn't fetch money. In the house, women are expected to cook and clean, shop for groceries, care for the children, and so on. Some women

especially in villages, also have to fetch water and firewood. In addition, women are often expected to help in the family's economic activities which could be working in the fields, grazing animals, selling goods or running the family business. All the work is very important for the family's well being and it needs a lot of labour. But this work is not regarded as work at all because it does not bring money for the family. The money saved by the family because of this work is seldom taken into account.

4. The changes in women living conditions have not happened automatically. Women individually and collectively have struggled to bring about these changes. This struggle is known as the Women's movement.

**Campaigning** : Campaigning to fight discrimination and violence against women is an important part of the women's movement.

Campaigns have also led to new laws being passed. A law was passed in 2006 to give women who face physical and mental violence within their homes, also called domestic violence, some legal protection.

Similarly, efforts made by the women's movement led the Supreme Court to formulate guidelines in 1977 to protect women against sexual harassment at the work place and within educational institutions.

In the 1980s, women's groups across the country spoke out against dowry deaths—cases of young brides being murdered by their in laws or husbands, greedy for more dowry.

**IV. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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

# 3

## Struggle For Equality

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

- Ans.** 1. The feeling of equality, that the ballot box provides because the vote of one person is as good as that of another, does not extend to people's lives because there are many poor who do not have access to different facilities provided by the government, on account of increasing privatisation of different services.
2. There are many-poor people, who do not have access to adequate health or educational facilities. This is because of the increasing privatisation of health and education services.



3. Dalits, Adivasi, landless labourers domestic helpers, daily wage earner, petty traders and peasants are the people generally living below poverty line in India.
4. Many children are forced to work as child labour in India to earn some money to help fulfil the basic requirements of their families.

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

- Ans.**
1. Dams are built across the rivers to make proper use of river water. They help in controlling floods, providing water for irrigation, generation, hydroelectric power and development of fishermen in the reservoirs. They are necessary for the economic development of the country.
  2. People faced many problems when they are displaced from their original homes such as employment, building of home, education etc.
  3. The ideal of equality and justice recognised in the Indian constitution is not achieved to a great extent. It is so because of poverty prevailing in our country. Also the people still discriminate on the basis of caste, creed, gender or religion. Because of this there is a big inequality among the various sections of the society.

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

- Ans.**
1. **Tawa Matsya Sangh :** It is a federation of Fisherworker's cooperatives and an organization fighting for the rights of the displaced forest dwellers of the Satpura forest into Madhya Pradesh due to the construction of Tawa Dam.

In 1994, the government gave the rights for fishing in the Tawa reservoir to private contractors. These contractors drove the local people away and got cheap labour from outside. The contractors began to threaten the villagers, who did not want to leave, by bringing in hoodlums. The villagers stood united and decided that it was time to set up an organisation and do something to protect their rights.

With the TMS taking over, the fishworkers were able to increase their earnings substantially. This was because they set up the cooperative which would buy the catch from them at a fair price. The cooperative would then arrange to transport and sell this in market where they would get a good price. They have now begun to earn three times more than they earned earlier. The TMS has also begun giving loans to the fishworkers for repair and the buying of new nets.

2. The various causes of the displacement of people from their original land or home can be described as follows :

When dams are built thousands of people are displaced and people are forced to go and build new homes, start new lives elsewhere. The same thing happens when forest areas are declared sanctuaries for animals. In urban areas too, bastis in which poor people live are often uprooted.

Some of them are relocated to areas outside the city. Their work as well as their children's schooling is severely disrupted because of the distance from the outskirts of the city to these locations.

3. To fight against inequality people adopt various methods. They organise themselves in groups to raise their voice. They initiate protest movements. Some thousands of people are displaced and people are forced to go and build new homes, start new lives elsewhere. The same thing happens when forest areas are declared sanctuaries for animals. In urban areas too, bastis in which poor people live are often uprooted. Some of them are relocated to areas outside the city. Their work as well as their children's schooling is severely disrupted because of the distance from the outskirts of the city to these locations.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Mahadio, Narmada, Hoshangabad,
  2. 1958, 1978,
  3. one-fourth,
  4. private contractors

# 4

## Role of The Government in Health

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

- Ans.**
1. Usually, the word health, refer to remain free from diseases and injuries.
  2. The people living in slums in big cities are more prone to diseases because they live in most unhygienic conditions.
  3. A number of foreigners came to India for treatment because some of our hospitals are compared with the best in the world.
  4. Diarrhoea, worms, hepatitis etc. are main water borne diseases.
  5. Primary Health centre is a health centre which covers many villages in a rural area.
  6. The cost of Medical treatment for the same illness in the private hospital is much more than the government hospital because the facilities of private hospital are very expensive.
  7. The patients faced many problems in the Government hospitals such as patients are not taken to a doctor in a proper manner, they are not provided basic necessities like clean water adequate housing, clean surrounding etc.
  8. By not having the army, the Costa Rica government could spend more money on health education and other basic needs of the people.

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

- Ans.**
1. Various factors which affect the health of a person are :
    - (i) Drinking water
    - (ii) Diet
    - (iii) Pollution in environment
    - (iv) Disposal of waste
    - (v) Mental strain
  2. Rahul's father had to spend so much money on Rahul's treatment because took him to a private hospital with the best of facilities. It looked like a five star hotel. They carried out various tests which were expensive.
  3. The court also said that it was the duty of the government to provide the necessary health services including treatment in emergency situations. Since Hakim Sheik was denied treatment at various government hospitals, therefore, the court asked the State Government to give him the money that he had spent on his treatment.
  4. The adequate health care is not available in to all India because government hospitals are not easily available for all. Rich people however, can go it private doctors or private hospitals and nursing homes to get proper treatment, but noor people have to stand in a big line in the government hospitals.
  5. In 1966, the Kerala government made some changes in the state. Forty per cent of the entire budget was given to panchayats. This made possible for a village to make sure that proper planning was done for water, food, women's development and education. Health centres were also improved. All of this helped to improve the situation. Despite these efforts, however, some problems such as, shortage of medicines, insufficient hospital beds, not enough doctors remained and these needed to be addressed.

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

- Ans.**
1.
    - (i) Health facilities have grown substantially over the year. In 1950 there were only 2,717 hospitals in India. In 1991, there were 11,174 hospitals, in 2000, the number grew to 18,218.
    - (ii) India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world and is among the largest producers of doctors. Approximately 15,000 new doctors qualify every year.
    - (iii) A number of foreigners came to India for treatment. Some of our hospitals compare with the best in the world.
    - (iv) India is the fourth largest producer of medicines in the world and is also a large exporter of medicines.

This clearly shows that health facilities have improved substantially in India since 1950.
  2. Some negative aspects of health care in India are as follows :
    - (i) Most doctors settle in urban areas. People in rural areas have to travel long distances to reach a doctor. The number of doctors with

respect to the population is much less in rural areas.

We should keep in mind that India is the second most populous country in the world having a population of more than 1 billion and about three-fourth of the population of India lives in villages).

- (ii) About five lakh people die of tuberculosis every year. This number is almost unchanged since independence.

Almost 2 millions cases of malaria are reported every year and this number isn't decreasing.

- (iii) We are not able to provide clean drinking water to all. 21 per cent of communicable disease are water borne, for example, diarrhoea, worms, hepatitis etc.

- (iv) Half of children in the India do not get adequate food to eat and are undernourished.

**IV. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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

# 5

## How The State Government Works

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

- Ans.**
1. The member of the legislative Assembly are called MLAs. They are elected directly by the people.
  2. Bicameral legislature is a two house legislature. It consists of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. The legislature of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh are bicameral.
  3. Any person, who is a citizen of India and is atleast 25 years old, can become the member fo Legislative Assembly.
  4. After the elections the MLA's belonging to rulling party elect their leader who becomes the Chief Minister.
  5. A bill passed by both the houses or by Legislative Assembly only, and signed by the governor becomes a law.
  6. The various government departments implement the laws made by the Legislative Assembly.

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

- Ans.**
1. A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the numbers of constituencies in a state can be said to be in majority. The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party. In the elections held in

2003, the Indian National Congress with 43 MLAs had the majority and became the ruling party.

2. The members of the opposition play an important role in democracy. Due to their criticism of the government policies, the ruling party always remains alert to carry out its responsibility.
3. After the elections the MLAs belonging to ruling party elect their leader who becomes the Chief Minister. In this case, the Congress Party MLAs choose Shri Virbhadra Singh as their leader and he became the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister then selects other people as ministers.
4. In the Legislative Assembly, MLAs can raise various issues related to the problems of their constituencies or general problems related to the welfare of the people of the whole state. The concerned minister then replies to the questions and tries to assure the Assembly that adequate steps are being taken.

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

- Ans.** 1. The members of the Legislative Assembly MLAs are elected by the people of the state. Each state is divided into different areas or constituencies. From each constituency the people elect one representative. For example, the state of Himachal Pradesh is divided into 68 assembly constituencies. The higher the population of the state, the larger is the number of constituencies in the state. Uttar Pradesh being the most populous state has the largest number of constituencies.

To stand for election to the Legislative Assembly, a person :

- (i) has to be a citizen of India and at least 25 years old.
  - (ii) must not be bankrupt or mentally unsound.
  - (iii) must not be a paid employee under any government.
2. The people in power like the Chief Minister and the ministers have to take action on various problems concerned with the welfare of the people such as, sanitation, supply of safe drinking water, control of diseases, checking crimes, maintenance of state highways, problems of housing, problems related to farmers, state traders, manufactures, labourers and other sections of the society, providing educational facilities to all children, launching programmes for the upliftment of the poor section of the society, etc.

The government can also decide to make new laws for the state regarding various issues, for example, regarding sanitation and health, it may make it compulsory for the municipal corporations to ensure that there are adequate toilets in urban areas. It may also ensure that a health worker is appointed in every village. It may also ensure that every child living in the remotest area has access to a primary school. This act of making laws on certain subjects is done in any house of the Legislature of each state.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. constituencies, 2. Uttar Pradesh, 3. Speaker, 4. President of India,  
5. Congress

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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

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



# 6

## Understanding Media

- Ans.**
1. The means by which large number of people get information, knowledge and entertainment are collectively known as media.
  2. T.V., radio and newspapers are some examples of mass media. They are called means of mass communication because they reaches millions of people across the country and the world.
  3. News papers and magazine are termed as print media while T.V. and radio as the electronic media. Print media use the technology of printing. They use papers for this purpose whereas the electronic media uses the digital equipments such television and computer.
  4. Changing technology or machine and making technology more modern is the recent phenomenon in electronic media. It is taking place to reach a large number of people
  5. Most T.V. channels and newspaper are part of big business houses because they earn money by advertisements.
  6. A balanced report is the one that the discusses all points of views of a particular story and then leaves it to the readers to make up their minds.
  7. The media also plays an important role in deciding what stories to focus on and there for it sets an agenda.
  8. The government owned media units are the press information Bureau, the publication Division and the Prasar Bharti.

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

- Ans.**
1. Changing technology, or machines, and making technology more modern, helps media to reach more people. It also improves the quality of sound and the images that we see.
  2. The different technologies that mass media use are expensive. For example, in a T.V. studio in which the news reader sits, there are lights,

camera, sound recorders, transmission satellites, etc., all of which cost a lot of money.

3. By independent media, we mean media which is free from the control of government. It is so because only then it could criticize the policies of government. Media in India is not fully independent. It is so because some of media units are under the control of government. Some others are under the influence of big business houses.
4. Recognising that the media will not be interested in covering small issues that involve ordinary people and their daily lives, several local groups have come forward to start their own media. Example is a fortnightly newspaper called Khabar Lahriya.
5. Writing a balanced report, however, depends on the media being independent. A independent media means that no one should control and influence its coverage of news. No one should tell the media what can be include and what should not be included in a news story.

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

Ans.

1. In a democracy, the media plays an important role in providing news and discussing events taking place in the country and the world. It is on the basis of this information that citizens can, for example, learn how government works. And often, if they wish to, they can take action on the basis of these new stories. Some of the ways they can do this are by writing letters to the concerned minister, organising a public protest, starting a signature campaign, asking the government to re-think its programme, etc.
2. The media must follow a code of ethics based on the following principles:
  - (i) The media should not publish or broadcast the information that is incorrect or misleading. Information should be properly verified before it is made public, especially, if it is likely to arouse ill feeling between communities or damage somebody's reputation.
  - (ii) The media should respect people's privacy. A person's identity and details about his or her family, personal life, religion, caste etc., should not be made known unless it is, necessary to do so in the interest of the public.  
Anything said by a person should not be recorded without the speaker's knowledge and approval unless it is necessary to do so on legal grounds or for some other good reason.
  - (iii) The media should be very cautious while presenting any news or information that may threaten the security and unity of the nation or harm the society.
  - (iv) The media should not publish or broadcast anything that is vulgar.
3. The Right to Information Act passed by the government of India came into force all over the country except Jammu and Kashmir on 12 October 2005. The main provisions of this act are :

- (i) Every public authority institution or body established, controlled or founded by a government must maintain all its records in such a way that such records are easily available.
- (ii) Every public authority must publish information about its organisation, functions, duties, important policies and decisions, planned experiences, and so on.
- (iii) Every public authority must appoint public information officers in all its administrative units or offices to give information to people.
- (iv) A person who wishes to get information from a public authority must make a request in writing and pay the prescribed fee.
- (v) A public information officer who receives a request for information must either supply the information or reject the request within a fixed time limit.
- (vi) An information commission must be set up at the centre and in every state to receive and look into complaints from the public.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. John Gutenberg, 15th, 2. Bible, 3. electronic, 4. Satellites, cables.  
5. Agenda, 6. 12 Oct. 2005, J & K.

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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

# 7

## Advertising

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

- Ans.**
- 1. Advertising means drawing people's attention to goods, services and ideas.
  - 2. Commercial advertising is aimed mainly at promoting the interests of the advertiser which is usually a business organisation.
  - 3. Creating brand values are refers to mentioning the qualities for a particular brand product which appeal to consumer.
  - 4. Classified advertisement are those which gives information about births, deaths, marriage, jobs, houses available, service available and so on.
  - 5. An advertising that tells people about the advertiser's efforts to promote research, education, economic development, public welfare, etc. is called institutional advertising. It is done to build a good image of the advertising.



6. Social advertising is that type of advertising which seeks to promote important social issues such as family planning, communal harmony, etc. Its benefit is that it shows people a way to deal with social evil and how to eradicate them.
7. Consumer's Protection Act was passed to protect consumers against harmful or low quality products, etc.

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

- Ans.**
1. Advertising is useful because It draws people's attention to goods, services or ideas. Most advertisements are meant to tell people about the qualities of various goods and services and to encourage people to buy such goods and services.
  2. Commercial advertising is aimed mainly at promoting the interests of the advertiser, which is usually a business organisation.  
Social advertising is aimed mainly at dealing with social evils and how to eradicate them. It is usually done by governments.
  3. Sometimes advertising of various products create inequality between the rich and the poor. By advertising items costing more and meant for rich only advertisements tends to promote a certain lack of respect for the poor. They are not the faces we most often see in advertisements and so tend to dismiss their lives as worthless.
  4. The media plays an important role in protecting the rights of the consumers. Consumers often use the media to complain about products or companies. Companies too, use the media to defend their products and policies.

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

- Ans.**
1. The poor are ignored in the advertising of brand products for the following reasons :
    - (i) The poors are generally not treated as the possible buyers of branded products.
    - (ii) If advertisement showing a branded product showcase a poor in it, others will treat it as an inferior products.
    - (iii) Brands are generally associated with big companies. These companies targets only well to do families.

Thus can be proved by an example. An advertisement of branded electronic item will might feature a film star who himself would never use that item. But it will not feature an autorickshaw driver who might be thinking of buying that product. It is done so because a filmstar has a wider appeal than the autorickshaw driver and thus would promote the product better.

2. The producers of goods and services have to compete with a large number of rival producers to sell their products. So, producers who advertise always try to show that their products are better than those of their rivals. However, in their urge to do so, they should not harm the consumers. They should make sure that their advertisements do not :
- Make false claims about their products and services.
  - Go against moral values and accepted standard of decency.
  - Hurt the feelings of people of any race, caste, sex, religion or country.
  - Encourage people to take part in violent, dangerous or illegal activities, or
  - Contain unfair remarks about rivals or about any other person or organisations.

**IV. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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



# 8

## Markets Around Us

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

- Ans.**
- The market is a system that enables buyers and sellers to exchange goods and services.
  - There are many kinds of markets such as small markets in our neighbourhood. Weekly markets and large shopping complex and malls.
  - Wholesale traders buy goods in large quantities and sold them to other traders. While a retailer buy good in small quantities and sold them to directly consumers.
  - It is not always necessary that one to go to the market to purchase the goods because now we can order the goods over the phone and they at our doorsteps.
  - The small farmers forced to sell their products to the locor trader of cheaper rates because the farmer had borrowed money from the local traders.

6. The cooperative societies can save the small producers from exploitation by the local traders making sure that the laws are followed strictly.

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

- Ans.**
1. In the weekly markets, things are available at cheaper rates. This is because when shops are in permanent buildings, they incur a lot of expenditure they have to pay rent, electricity charges, fees to the government and wages to the workers. In weekly markets, these shop owners store the things they sell, at home.
  2. Shops in the neighbourhood are useful in many ways. They are near our home and we can go there on any day of the week. Usually, the buyer and seller know each other and these shops also provide goods on credit. Some people who buy things on credit carry a note book in which the shopkeeper writes the amount of the purchases they have made datewise.
  3. In the garment factory usually most of the workers are women. Most of the workers are employed on temporary basis. Workers' wages are fixed according to their skills. The highest paid among the workers are the tailors who get about Rs. 3000 per month or so. Women are employed as help for thread cutting, buttoning, ironing and packaging. These jobs have the lower wages.
  4. In some cases the yarn dealers don't sell the yarn to the weavers. They distribute the yarn to the weavers and ask them to make the kind of cloth based on the orders they key received. The weavers get the yarn from the merchants and supply them the cloth. For the weavers, this arrangement has two advantages. The weavers do not have to spend money on purchase of yarn. Also the problem of selling the finished product is taken care of, but weavers are paid much less in this arrangement.

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

- Ans.**
1. Different traders involving in different types of markets do not get equal amount of profit. All the people involved in buying and selling didn't make equal profits. There were people who made large profits, while there were people who did not gain much from this buying and selling. Despite their having toiled very hard, they earned little.  
The foreign business persons made huge profits in the market compared to this, the garment exporter made only moderate profits. On the other hand, the earnings of the workers at the garment export factory are barely enough to cover their day-to-day needs. Similarly, we saw the small cotton farmer and the weaver did not get a fair price in the market for what they produced. The merchants or traders are somewhere in between. Thus, not everyone gains equally in the market.

2. After harvesting the cotton, the farmer takes it to the local trader instead of selling it at the big cotton market of the town. The local trader sells the cotton in the cotton market of the town, and earns a handsome profit. Cotton is pressed into bales to be sent for spinning into thread spinning units which buy the cotton and sell yarn to the yarn dealers who sell the yarn to the weavers. The merchants supply the cotton cloth produced by the weavers to a garment exporting factory. The garment exporting factory will use the cloth to make shirts. This shirt is ultimately sold to the consumer. In this entire process the margin of profit is unequal for everyone involved. The weaver, labourer and sometimes the farmer rarely get their appropriate share in profit. The merchant and the wholesale trader get a larger share in the profit.

**IV. Write True or False against the following statements :**

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