



Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. a. The first urbanisation in India began during the **Harappan** period.
b. resembled chamber of commerce.
c. The use of **new tools** enhanced agricultural production.
d. **Gramabhojaka** was the largest landowner of the village.

3. Answer the one sentence :

Ans. a. Second urbanisation starting from the 6th century BC.
b. The grazers were called 'Gopalakas'.
c. In South India, there were three categories of cultivators. The landowners were called vellalar, ordinary farmers uzhavar and landless labourers adimai or kadaisiyar. These terms have been mentioned in the Sangam Literature.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Answer the following questions in short :

Ans. a. Urbanisation is the process by which people move from villages to towns; and larger rural settlements gradually grow into towns and then cities.
b. Bharuch, Sopara and Tamralipti were towns that developed primarily as trading centres. Trade was flourishing. Imports were gold, silver coins copper, tin, coral; white cotton silk, ivory and perfume were exported. There was trade link between North and South India and also with the Roman Empire.
c. Coins also help us greatly in finding out about early cities. The archeologists have discovered several thousand of coins belonging to the period under consideration. The earliest coins discovered from a number of sites, are known as punch-marked coins. They have been accorded this name because of the designs which were punched on to the metalsilver or copper. Generally, the legends or writings on the coins state the name or title of king who issued the coins. These coins remained in use for about 500 years.
d. Mathura has been a renowned settlement for more than 2500 years. It was the crossroads of major routes of travel and trade-from the north-west to the east and from north to south. Farmers and herders living in nearby

areas provided food for people of Mathura. Mathura also provided some extremely fine sculptures. About 2000 years ago, Mathura was the second capital of the Kushanas. Mathura was even a religious centre. It even had Buddhist monasteries, Jain shrines, and was a significant centre for the worship of Krishna. Several inscriptions on the surfaces of stone slabs and statues are found in Mathura.

- e. The imports into Barygaza were wine, copper, tin, lead, coral, topaz, cloth, gold and silver coins. White cotton, silk, ivory, perfume were exported.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
- a. Archaeological evidences for crafts have been found. It includes extremely fine pottery called the Northern Black Polished Ware. The name is traced to the northern part of the subcontinent. It is normally black in colour and has a fine sheen. However archaeological evidences for many crafts have not even survived. It is known from texts that the manufacture of cloth was important. Centres like Varanasi in the north, and Madurai in the south existed. Both men and women were employed in these centres. Most craftspersons and merchants formed associations called as shrenis. These shrenis of craftsperson gave training, procured raw materials and distributed the finished products. Further, shrenis of merchants organised the trade. Shrenis also served as banks where rich men and women deposited money.
 - b. The expansion of agriculture and trade, and the establishment of states, led once more to the growth of towns and cities. This phase, starting from the 6th century BC, is called the second urbanisation.
By 400 BC, several towns and cities had developed in the North, like Pataliputra, Mathura, Kasi, Kosala and Ujjain.
By 200 BC, several thriving urban centres had developed in the South too. In South India, the towns that developed include Thanjavur, Arikamedu, Madurai, Puhar and Mamallapuram.
Major Reasons for Second Urbanisation : Two areas that saw tremendous growth during this period were agriculture and trade. Both internal and overseas trade flourished, boosted by the use of money. There was a proliferation of arts and crafts as craftsmen organised themselves into guilds. All this resulted in the growth of towns. One major factor common to these developments was the use of iron.
 - c. The invention of new tools and implements, led to the expansion of land under cultivation leading to agricultural intensification. New varieties of corn and fruits began to be cultivated. Each family occupied a fixed portion of land in the village. All the members of that house, cultivated together as a group. People normally did the work themselves. Sometimes, the work was done by employing labourers and slaves. They paid the land rent from 1/6th to 1/12th of the total produce. The

management and control of the village was in the hands of the headman of the village called Gramabhojaka. He was also responsible for the collection of the land rent, as well as administrative affairs. A village Samiti (council) was there for his help. Pasturelands or grazing grounds of the village cattle also existed. The grazers were called 'Gopalakas'.

- d. Arikamedu in Pondicherry was a port town. Most of the imports and exports must have taken place from here. A brick structure has been found at the site, which may have been a warehouse or a granary.

Different types of pottery have been found, such as amphorae, tall double-handled jars to keep liquids. Red glazed pottery made by wet clay known as Arretine was (named after an Italian City) was also found. Another local pottery with Roman designs have also been found. Besides Roman gems, lamps and glassware have also been found. This indicates the Pandiyans had trade links with Rome, in particular.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.

10

Contacts with Distant Lands (Between 200 BC and AD 300)

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. a. i. b. iv. c. ii. d. iii. e. iv.

2. Oral Questions :

- Ans. a. One of the most famous Indo-Greek ruler was Milinda or Menander. According to traditions, Milinda embraced Buddhism. The discussions of Milinda and the Buddhist sage Nagasena are recorded in the classical Pali Buddhist text, named, Milinda Panha (Questions of Milinda).
- b. This period was also characterised with the growth of Bhakti. The worship of certain deities like Shiva, Vishnu and goddesses like Durga came into prevalence which became a central feature of later Hinduism. Shiva has a fierce side to his character. But he is also the patron deity of ascetics. Goddesses such as Parvati, Mahadevi and Gauri were worshipped.

Unlike the Gods of the Vedic Age, these new Gods were not tied to natural phenomena. Anyone irrespective of caste, creed or sex could worship them through Bhakti. It was believed that through Bhakti an individual could aspire for liberation from rebirth.

Most people preferred to worship this form of religion as it had a wider appeal. Keeping fasts and vows, travelling to places of pilgrimage and

worshipping a deity with a pure heart were the essentials of this form of Bhakti. Hymns and prayers in praise of God became common.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Sunga** and **Kanva** were the two post mauryan dynasties of Northern India.
 - The teachings of **Gautam Buddha** had become had become very popular.
 - The **Chola** kingdom was also called Chola Mandala.
 - was a great Pandya king.
 - Kanishka** was one of the greatest Kushana ruler.

4. Whether the following are True or False :

- Ans.** a. True b. False c. True d. False e. True.

5. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| a. Menander | → | i. was a great Saka ruler. |
| b. Rudradaman | → | ii. converted to Buddhism. |
| c. Karikela | → | iii. founder of Satavahana dynasty. |
| d. Simuka | → | iv. was a disciple of Kumarajiva. |
| e. Fa-Hein | → | v. earliest Chola ruler. |

6. Answer in one sentence :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a. Fa-Hein. | b. Gautamiputra Satakarni. |
| c. Hiuen Tsang. | d. King Kharvela. |
| e. Kanishka. | |

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
- The famous Silk Route was controlled by the Kushanas. During their rule, one branch of the Silk Route extended right up to the mouth of the River Indus from Central Asia. From here, silk was sent to Rome through ships.
 - The Satavahanas ruled a powerful empire which withstood attacks from central Asia. One of their important rulers was Gautamiputra Satakarni. The Nasik Cave Inscription made by his mother Gautami Balasri informs us about his rule.
The capital of the Satavahanas was Prathisthanapura in Maharashtra. The rulers engaged in the trade with the Roman empire. In the Deccan, the Satavahanas rose to power under Simuka during the post-Mauryan period and established a huge kingdom including Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Junna (Pune) and Paithan (Maharashtra).
 - He issued numerous gold coins, which can be found even as far as Mathura and Banaras.
 - Fa-Hein travelling via Central Asia and Kashmir came to India during the reign of Chandragupta II popularly known as Chandragupta

Vikaramaditya. He left his country China in 399 A.D. reached India in 405 A.D. and stayed here for about 6 years, i.e., from 405 to 411 A.D. During his 6 years's stay in India, he spent 3 years at Pataliputra, the capital of the Gupta empire. From Pataliputra, he went to Tamralipti, a port city in Bengal. He returned home by sea route in 414 A.D. visiting Ceylon, Java and Sumatra. He has given a vivid description of his travel of India, in his text 'Fo-Ko-Ki'.

e. Fa-Hein authored the book 'Fo-Ko-Ki'.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. a. The Cholas : The Chola kingdom was situated between the Pennar and the Velur rivers and was popularly known as Cholamandalam. Its chief centre of political power was Uraiyyur, a place famous for its cotton trade. In the 2nd century BC, a Chola ruler named Elara, conquered Sri Lanka and ruled there for about 50 years. Another important Chola ruler Karikala is said to have constructed 160 km of embankment, above the Kaveri river in about 100 AD, with the help of 12,000 slaves brought from Sri Lanka. He founded the new capital of the Cholas at Puhar, which is identical with Kaveripattanam. It was a great centre of trade and commerce. The Cholas maintained a very strong the Malaya Archipelago. Under Karikala's successors; the Chola power declined very rapidly and we know nothing of the Cholas from fourth to ninth century AD.

The Cheras : The Cheras, also known as Keralaputra, ruled over an area comprising north Travancore, Cochin and South Malabar. Udiyanjeral was the first important Chera ruler. Their capital was Vajji. The most famous Chera king was Nedunjeral Adan. The Cheras encouraged trade with Rome and Egypt.

b. In 185 BC, Pushyamitra Sunga founded the Sunga dynasty after defeating the last Mauryan ruler Brihadratha. The Sunga rulers fought the Bactrian invasions from the North-West for about 112 years and were succeeded by Kanva dynasty.

The Kanva dynasty ruled from 72 BC to 27 BC over only the region around Magadha. Many small kingdoms had declared independence during this time. One such kingdom which became prominent around 1 BC, was Kalinga, during the reign of king Kharavela, who gained the title of Chakravarti.

c. Kanishka was deeply influenced by Buddhism. During his reign, the fourth Buddhist council was held at Kashmir. This was presided over by a famous scholar Vasumitra. Other scholars who attended this council were Ashvaghosa (who wrote Buddhacharita), Nagarjuna, Taranath and Charaka.

Buddhism, by this time, had split into many sects. In the fourth Buddhist Council, Buddhism was formally divided into Mahayana and Hinayana.

Mahayana literally means 'greater vehicle'. It became prominent during the reign of Kanishka who ruled large parts of the Indian subcontinent in the late secondary century AD.

The worship of Bodhisattvas also became popular in Central Asia, China, Korea and Japan. They were people who had attained enlightenment. But they had chosen to remain among the people to work for their welfare.

In Hinayana Buddhism, the Hinayana Buddhists did not believe in idol worship, or in the worship of the Bodhisattvas.

Kanishka built many stupas and viharas. He built a monastery at Peshawar.

- d. India had trading and cultural relations with other countries since ancient times. The archaeological remains reveal that India had trading relations with contemporary countries right from the middle of about third millennium B.C. For example, the Northern Black Polished Ware particularly bowls and plates have been found from several archaeological sites throughout the subcontinent. Similarly, the Harappan remains found from various cities of Mesopotamia and the Mesopotamian remains from different sites of the Harappan civilisation reveal that there were sufficient trading exchanges between the two civilisations.

Craftsmen initially settled in areas near to the availability of raw materials. Trading developed as the craftsmen moved away from the source of their raw materials. Traders bought the required materials from villages where they were found, and took them to sell to the craftsmen in the towns. Example :

Iron came from mines throughout the country.

Copper was mined in Rajasthan, the Deccan and the foothills of the Himalayas.

South India provided spices, especially pepper, gold, precious stones, pearls, sandalwood and ebony.

The traders also bought finished goods of the artisans. Transportation of raw materials promoted trade.

Traders, kings and pilgrims contributed greatly in establishing contacts with distant lands. Thus, India since ancient times, had contacts with Rome, Egypt, East Africa, Greece, Iran, Arabia, Tibet, China, West Asian countries and the kingdoms of South-east Asia.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

Ans. a. ii. b. i. c. iii. d. iii. e. ii.

2. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
- The word prashasti is a Sanskrit word which literally means 'praise'. It is a eulogya literary style of writing praises, Ashvaghosa's Buddhacharitatha famous biography of the Buddha, is also an example of a prashasti.
 - In the middle of the 5th century AD, the Central Asian tribe Huns invaders from the North-West.
The successors of Skandagupta could not defend their kingdom as each repeated invasion of the Huns made them weaker. By AD 525, the mighty Gupta Empire had fragmented.
 - Fa-Hien has highly praised the Gupta administration which was mild and liberal. The Gupta Age, is known as the Golden Age, because it had a well-organised administration. There was flourishing trade, religious tolerance, achievements in literature, science, etc.

3. Answer in one sentence :

- Ans.**
- The foundation of the Gupta Empire was laid by Srigupta in 240 CE.
 - Prayag Prashasti.
 - We find information about him from two literary works. One is Harschacharita, a biography of Harsha, written by his court poet, Banabhatta. The other, is the account of a Chinese-Buddhist traveller, Hiuen Tsang, who was an honoured guest of Harsha. Both Banabhatta and Hiuen Tsang highly praised Harsha.
 - Harsha ruled for 41 years.
 - The most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty was Pulakeshin II (AD 609-642).

4. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Sri Gupta I was succeeded by his son **Ghatotkacha**.
 - Chandragupta I** was the first Gupta ruler to be referred as 'Maharajadhiraja'.
 - Samudra Gupta was a great patron of **art and literature**.
 - Harsha moved his capital from **Thanesar** to **Kannauj**.
 - The fifth Buddhist council was organised at **Kannauj** in **AD 641**.

5. State whether the following statements are True or False :

- Ans.** a. False b. False c. True d. False e. True.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
- Allahabad pillar inscription also known as Prayag Prashasti gives us a clear account of Samudragupta's conquest and his life as recorded by his court poet Harisena.
 - Navaratna or the nine gems adorned the court of Chandragupta II. The famous poet Kalidasa and the astronomer Varahamihira were two of the nine gems. The dramatist Vishakhadatta wrote a play Mudrarakshasa which describes how Chandragupta Maurya came to the throne. Panini's Ashatadhyayi was also composed in this period. Pandit Vishnu Sharma compiled the Panchatantra, a collection of fables.
 - Hinduism was revived under the Guptas. The concept of ten avatars or incarnations of Vishnu evolved during this period. The cult of Bhakti or selfless devotion to God also became popular. The Gupta empire brought a period of political stability in the country with a strong government which also contributed to economic prosperity of the kingdom.
 - Harsha was a great patron of art. He wrote three plays in Sanskrit- Ratnavali, Priyadarshika and Nagananda.
 - The Pallavas and Chalukyas, were the most outstanding ruling dynasties in south India during this period. The kingdom of the Pallavas was located at Kanchipuram, while that of the Chalukyas had been centered around the Raichur Doab, between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra. Aihole, the capital of the Chalukyas, was a renowned centre of trade and commerce. It emerged as a religious centre, with a number of temples. The Pallavas and Chalukyas quite often attacked each other's lands, especially the capital cities which were prosperous towns.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
- The sources for Gupta period are varied. By the time of the Guptas, we have enough historical sources to get a clear idea of their working and set up. Both archaeological and literary sources inform us about the Gupta period. The rock-cut temples of Ajanta, brick temples in Kanpur, Devgarh and Jhansi provide us much information about the Guptas. Allahabad pillar inscription also known as Prayag Prashasti gives us a clear account of Samudragupta's conquest and his life as recorded by his court poet Harisena.
Coins : Coins issued by the Gupta rulers also tell us about the life in the Gupta period. Coins of gold and silver of the Gupta Age have also been unearthed. A coin also depicts Samudragupta playing the veena.

Literary : The accounts of Fa-Hein, a Buddhist scholar from China, has given a vivid description of the period. Abhijnana Shakuntalam, Raghuvansham and Meghdootam by the famous poet Kalidasa, were written during this age. They also provide information about the Gupta Age.

b. Harsha's administration was decentralized and it was similar to that of the Guptas. Local officers could take decisions. The empire was divided into provinces. The provinces were divided into districts the districts into villages. Farmers, merchants and craftsmen had to pay taxes. The priests were given donations of land grants. Officers were also given land instead of cash salaries.

c. **Reasons of Decline :** Later Gupta rulers were weak, inefficient and this could not keep kingdom under their control.

Due to this, the Governors of provinces revolted and broke away.

The Gupta empire became vast and hence it became quite difficult to control it, especially when there were weak rulers on the throne.

The attacks by the Hunas, a nomadic tribe from Central Asia, made the empire weak leading to its decline.

d. Harsha's administration was decentralized and it was similar to that of the Guptas. Local officers could take decisions. The empire was divided into provinces. The provinces were divided into districts the districts into villages. Farmers, merchants and craftsmen had to pay taxes. The priests were given donations of land grants. Officers were also given land instead of cash salaries.

e. These southern kingdoms had allowed vast powers to their local units or assemblies. These assemblies were of different nature and represented different people. The 'Sabha' was an assembly of Brahmin landowners who functioned through various sub-committees which looked after local temples, saw agricultural and irrigational operations and took part in making and repairing roads.

Where the Brahmins were not the land-owners, the 'Ur' acted as the village, assembly. It worked more or less like the 'Sabha', as mentioned above. The 'Nagaram' was an assembly of the merchants. Many of these assemblies continued to operate for centuries.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

Ans. a. iii. b. ii. c. ii. d. iii.

2. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** a. The biographies, prashastis, autobiographies and accounts of travellers form a part of the secular literature. The Sangam texts of the south also belong to this category. Most famous of these were the Arathashastra of Kautliya, Harshacharita by Banabhatta, the dramas of Kalidasa such as Abhijnana Shakuntalam and the Meghadootam. The Arathashastra describes the political system and the art of governance. It gives information on the political, social and administration of the Mauryas.
- b. Vedas, Upanishads and the Puranas are the three works of vedic literature.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** a. The Vedas are written in **Vedic Sanskrit**.
- b. **Tripitakas** and **Jatakas** are Buddhist texts.
- c. The Jain and Buddhist texts are written in **Pali** and **Prakrit**.
- d. Tamil poet Thiruvalluvar wrote a poem called **Tirukkural**.
- e. Meghdootam is a well-known work of **Kalidasa**.

4. State whether the following statements are True or False :

Ans. a. False b. True c. False d. True e. True.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**1. Answer the following questions in short :**

- Ans.** a. The Mahabharata is believed to be the work of Ved Vyasa. Main story is about the conflict between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, who were cousins. Duryodhana, the eldest of Kauravas, felt jealous of the Pandavas and planned to destroy them. He refused to give Pandavas their share of the kingdom. This resulted in a fierce battle fought at Kurukshetra. In the battle that lasted for eighteen days, all the Kaurava brothers were killed. Yudhistira, the eldest of the Pandavas became the king of Hastinapur.
- b. Kalidasa lived during the time of the Guptas. He has written many dramas in Sanskrit. His famous work include the Meghadutam, Raghuvansha, Ritusamhara, Kumara-sambhava and the famous play Abhijana-shakuntalam.
- c. In the field of architecture the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro, Buddhist temples at Gaya, the Stupas at Sanchi and Bharhut, the Gupta temples at

Deogarh and Kanpur, the Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar, the Mahadeva Temple at Khajuraho, Vishnu Temple at Badami and the Shiva Temple at Tanjore deserve special mention.

- d. 1. The epics are our main source of information about political and social conditions of the Epic Age.
2. The epics are also praised for their literary value.
3. The epics reveal the high ideals of life.
4. The Bhagavat Gita forms part of the Mahabharata. It is in the form of a dialogue between Lord Krishna and Arjuna. It lays emphasis on doing one's duty fearlessly without a desire for results. It also stressed the immortality of the soul.
- e. The quality of Sangam literature reflected the high intellectual standard of the Tamil composers. The poems were written in the assemblies or Sangams of poets under the Pandya rulers. These works bring to light, many facts of ancient times. During the Sangam age, the eminent epics of Silappadikaram by Ilango, Manimekalai by Sattanar and Tirukkural, a Tamil classic of couplets by Thiruvalluvar, were composed and occupied an important place in Tamil literature.
- f. India also made remarkable progress in astronomy. Aryabhatta calculated the position of the planets, discovered the cause of the lunar and solar eclipses, correctly calculated the circumference of the Earth and wrote a book on astronomy which is called Aryabhatiya.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** a. **The Vedic Literature :** The earliest known works of the Aryans were the four Vedas. Most of the hymns are in praise of different Gods and Goddesses. The Vedas are in old or Vedic Sanskrit. They give valuable information about the social and religious life of the Aryans. The Vedas were followed by the Brahmanas. These are prose texts that explain the meaning of the hymns. The Upanishads contain the essence of Hindu philosophy. They deal with questions like the origin of the individual soul and God. There are 108 Upanishads.
- The Puranas :** The word 'Purana' means old. There are 18 Puranas. They contain stories about Hindu Gods and Goddesses. They also deal with religious beliefs and rituals and the Hindus. They were written in simple Sanskrit. Therefore, they continued to be read with great interest by all sections of Hindu society : the priests, the households and the Shudras.
- The Epics :** The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the two great Epics of India.
- The Ramayana :** The Ramayana is believed to be the work of the Sage Valmiki. The central theme is the story of Rama and Sita who were the incarnations of Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmi respectively. It is a long story depicting the attainments and virtues of Rama, Sita and other ideal characters, such as Lakshmana, Bharata and Hanuman. Rama

fought against Ravana, the ruler of Lanka. He killed Ravana and other demons, who had abducted his wife Sita.

- b. The biographies, prashastis, autobiographies and accounts of travellers form a part of the secular literature. The Sangam texts of the south also belong to this category. Most famous of these were the Arathashastra of Kautliya, Harshacharita by Banabhatta, the dramas of Kalidasa such as Abhijnana Shakuntalam and the Meghadootam. The Arathashastra describes the political system and the art of governance. It gives information on the political, social and administration of the Mauryas. Similarly, the India written by Megasthenes tells us about the political, social and economic conditions during the reign of the Mauryans.

Kalidasa lived during the time of the Guptas. He has written many dramas in Sanskrit. His famous work include the Meghadutam, Raghuvansha, Ritusamhara, Kumara-sambhava and the famous play Abhijana-shakuntalam.

Harsacharita written by Banabhatta is another valuable literary piece of ancient India which contains a description of the early life of king Harsha. Kalhan's Rajatarangini is another famous historical work which describes the history of Kashmir till the twelfth century AD.

- c. Medical science was fairly advanced. The Atharva Veda mentions the different methods used to diagnose diseases. It also prescribed medicines. Sushruta, an Ayurvedic scholar was an expert in performing operations. He gave importance to diet and cleanliness. Charaka wrote the Charak Samhita, which tell us about different diseases and their cure.
- d. The artisans of the ancient period excellent in making sculptures. The stoneworkers of the Mauryan period mastered the art of polishing stone. A sculpture of rare beauty is the statue of a chauri bearer (female attendant) found at Deedarganj near Patna. It bears the famous Mauryan polish.

The Gandhara and Mathura schools of art, which excelled in sculpture, flourished during the Kushana period. The Gandhara school combined Greek art styles with the Indian style. The Mathura school produced images in purely Indian style. The Sarnath school, which specialised in making statues of the Buddha seated in meditation, flourished during the Gupta period.

Painting : In India, painting on rocks and cave walls began during the Stone Age. The art of painting murals (paintings, usually large ones, done on walls) was perfected under the patronage of the Guptas and Chalukyas. Many of the beautiful murals in the Ajanta caves, depicting scenes from the life of the Buddha, were painted during this time. The colours were made from minerals and plants, and still retain their glow.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. a. i. b. iii. c. i. d. i.

2. Oral Questions :

Ans. a. Diversity is a curse or boon, it depends upon conditions and circumstances. In a positive aspect it is a boon otherwise it is a curse.
b. Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Sikhism, Buddhism and Christianity are the few religions practised in India.

3. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. a. India is a land of **diversity**.
b. **Geographical** and **climatic** conditions determine the economic activities of a region.
c. The source of most languages of North is **Sanskrit**.
d. The Muslims pray in a **Mosque**.
e. All religions encourage a life requiring **goodness, kindness** and **harmony**.

4. State whether the following statements are True or False :

Ans. a. True b. True c. True d. True e. False.

5. Match the following :

Ans.

a. The Sikhs	→	i. Temples
b. The Hindus	→	ii. The Guru Granth Sahib
c. The Muslim	→	iii. Church
d. The Christians	→	iv. The Koran

6. Answer in one sentence :

Ans. a. 22 languages.
b. Sanskrit.
c. The smallest social group is the family. The family that consists of parents and children is called nuclear family.
d. Culture is a set of features of society or a social group. It includes, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs. Respecting and safeguarding culture is a matter of Human Rights.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Define the following :

- Ans.**
- a. **Diversity** : Our country India consists of people who are extremely diverse in many respects. There are differences in the physical features, social life, economic condition, religion, language, dress, food habits, etc.
 - b. **Unity in Diversity** : Unity in diversity has been India's greatest strength. It is a slogan celebrating cooperation and oneness between different groups of people, despite their differences and diverse cultural background. India's struggle against British rule was a great unifying factor, when the entire nation stood against the tyranny of British rule together. People from different religious, cultural and regional backgrounds came together with the common agenda of ousting the Britishers from India.

2. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
- a. People in India speak different languages. This is also called linguistic diversity. The most ancient language of the country was that of the Indus Valley people. But unfortunately, their script is yet to be deciphered. Sanskrit is known as the 'Mother' of all languages in India. Today, in India, we have 22 official languages and many more local dialects, spoken by people from different geographical regions.
 - b. People have the freedom to follow any religion. The main religions today are Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism, Christianity and Zoroastrianism.
 - c. The Hindus pray in a temple. They perform puja. They offer sweets and flowers. The main Holy Book of the Hindus is the Bhagwad Gita. The Muslims pray in a mosque. Their Holy Book is the Quran. They offer namaaz (prayers) five times a day. The Muslim women pray at home. The Sikhs pray in a gurudwara. The Holy Book of the Sikhs is the Guru Granth Sahib. The Sikhs sing hymns called gurubani. The Christians pray in a church. They pray to Jesus Christ and Mother Mary. The Bible is the Holy Book of the Christians.
 - d. A classroom can easily be compared to our country. A classroom comprises students who have different academic capabilities, food habits, family backgrounds, belong to different religions and castes and speak different languages. But, the common factor is that they all belong to the same class. The overall excellence of the class depends upon the all-round development of all the students and individual academic excellence of each student. Each student tries to attain this goal in his or her own way. Similarly, in our country through we live in different regions, speak different languages, wear different clothes, eat different kinds of food, and so on, we are all Indian citizens and share a common

past. Let us now look at these diversities or differences which enrich our lives in many ways and make our country to unique and special.

3. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** a. Our country India consists of people who are extremely diverse in many respects. There are differences in the physical features, social life, economic condition, religion, language, dress, food habits, etc. The thread which ties all these diverse beads together is the fact that we are all Indians.

A classroom can easily be compared to our country. A classroom comprises students who have different academic capabilities, food habits, family backgrounds, belong to different religions and castes and speak different languages. But, the common factor is that they all belong to the same class. The overall excellence of the class depends upon the all-round development of all the students and individual academic excellence of each student. Each student tries to attain this goal in his or her own way. Similarly, in our country through we live in different regions, speak different languages, wear different clothes, eat different kinds of food, and so on, we are all Indian citizens and share a common past. Let us now look at these diversities or differences which enrich our lives in many ways and make our country to unique and special.

- b. Culture is a set of features of society or a social group. It includes, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs. Respecting and safeguarding culture is a matter of Human Rights.

Cultural Diversity presupposes respect of fundamental freedoms freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom to participate in the cultural life of one's choice.

India's culture is ever-changing, always adapting to changes caused by internal factors or contact with external cultures and adopting new elements from other countries. Today, in the age of aeroplanes and e-mails, in an age when travelling for work or leisure has become more common, faster and easier, there is a steady exchange of cultural traditions. We carry our traditions to new places and also adapt to the ways of the life of that place.

- c. Unity in diversity has been India's greatest strength. It is a slogan celebrating cooperation and oneness between different groups of people, despite their differences and diverse cultural background. India's struggle against British rule was a great unifying factor, when the entire nation stood against the tyranny of British rule together. People from different religious, cultural and regional backgrounds came together with the common agenda of ousting the Britishers from India. The British could not 'divide and rule' Indian beyond a point and had to leave in the wake of fierce and sustained resistance to their rule from every section and region

of India. The song 'Mile sur mera tumhara, to sur bane hamara' promoted by Doordarshan and developed by Lok Seva Sanchar Parishad celebrates India's national integration 'unity in diversity'.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Diversity : Prejudice, Inequality and Discrimination

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. a. i. b. ii. c. iv.

2. Oral Questions :

Ans. a. A stereotype is defined as a fixed idea of image which we may form about a group of people or things and which are often not true.
b. Dalits were called untouchables.

3. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. a. **Prejudice** is defined as unreasonable dislike for others.
b. Inequality means difference in **treatment**.
c. **Caste system** is the major cause of inequality.
d. The term **Apartheid** stands for separation on the basis of race.

4. State whether the following statements are True or False :

Ans. a. False b. True c. True d. True e. False.

5. Answer in one sentence :

Ans. a. Harijan.
b. A stereotype is defined as a fixed idea of image which we may form about a group of people or things and which are often not true.
c. The term Apartheid stands for separation on the basis of race. It was a system of racial segregation that was prevalent in South Africa.
d. Nelson Mandela.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Define the following :

Ans. a. **Dalits** : The lower caste people which were kept away from the upper class people, called dalits.
b. **Prejudice** : Prejudice is defined as an unreasonable dislike for a person, a group or a custom. It is based on preconceived judgments towards a person or a group of persons in society resulting from their class, caste, gender, religion or other personal characteristics.

- c. **Stereotype** : A stereotype is defined as a fixed idea of image which we may form about a group of people or things and which are often not true.
- d. **Preamble** : The preamble, or the introduction, to the Constitution has declared India a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, and guarantees social, economical and political justice to all.

2. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
- a. For instance, in many Indian families, girls are considered less intelligent than boys, and therefore they are expected performing household work instead of receiving higher education. This notion is a stereotype which gives rise to the prejudice that a girl will not find a good match if she is highly qualified and thus in turn leads to gender bias and discrimination against women.
 - b. We must not judge people on the basis of our preconceived ideas. Our aim should be to develop tolerance towards people who are different from in order to build our strength and bring harmony in society. Prejudice is closely connected to stereotype. According to the famous American journalist. Walter Lippmann, 'a stereotype is a picture in our heads, whether right or wrong, about an individual or group, without taking into consideration the differences that might naturally exist.' At times, people belonging to a different religion, caste gender or economic background are presumed to possess particular characteristics like being stingy, careless, orthodox, etc. : in effect, they are being stereotyped.
 - c. Certain groups of people may be discriminated against because they are poor or because they belong to a particular caste or follow a different religion. Caste system is the major cause of inequality. People of particular caste are treated inequally. Poverty is another major cause of both inequality and discrimination. Poor people are too often treated differently in offices, schools, hospitals, etc., than their more well-off counterparts. Inequality is sometimes caused by racial differences as well. Sometimes the cause of inequality can be the result of gender disparity.
 - d. Secularism means not discriminating the people on the basis of their religion.
 - e. The lower cast people kept away from any social or religious activity. It was called untouchability. Dalits are affected by it.

3. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
- a. The caste system, a traditional and unique feature of Indian society, developed due to discrimination based on the diversity of occupation. Under this system, people doing different kinds of work were placed in different castes. An individual born into a particular caste had to take up the profession of that caste, even if he had the skill and ability to do some other work. He also had to follow the rules and customs of his caste. The

members of different castes were not allowed to mix with each other, eat together to marry each other.

Castes were hierarchical. This means that there were high and low castes. The castes placed higher in the system discriminated against the lower castes. The lower castes were called untouchables. They were not allowed to draw water from public wells or to enter temples, schools, etc. Thus, the caste system gave rise to social inequalities.

The caste system divides society. It threatens the unity of our country. After independence, the practice of untouchability has been declared illegal. However, the caste system still exists, although it has become less rigid.

b. Consider the following statements :

- Boys are physically stronger.
- Boys should study science subjects while girls should study arts and social sciences.
- Girls should be soft spoken and well behaved.
- Girls are good at embroidery, dance and painting.
- Fair people are more beautiful compared to dark complexioned people.
- City dwellers are lethargic and seek luxury while inhabitants of villages are rustic and backward.

The above mentioned statements are example of some common stereotypes which we come across in our daily lives.

c. Year 1976 marked the beginning of anti-apartheid revolt. Nelson Mandela started anti-apartheid struggle through his party 'African National Congress' (ANC). All top leaders of ANC's were arrested in 1963. Mandela and few others were sentenced to life imprisonment. In February 1990, elected President FW de Klerk announced the unbanning of the liberation movements and the release of political prisoners, notably Nelson Mandela. South Africa held its first democratic election in 1994 and Nelson Mandela became the first (Black) President of South Africa. South Africa celebrates 27th April of every year as Freedom Day (Independence Day). In 1993, FW de Klerk and Nelson Mandela were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations of a new democratic South Africa.

- d. **1. Education** : Both formal and informal means of education should inculcate the feelings of harmony.
- 2. Laws** : Laws should be made to reduce discrimination and inequalities and should be strictly adhered.
- 3. Inter-Caste Marriages** : Inter-caste marriages should be encouraged.
- 4. Media** : Media should encourage harmony among different communities.

5. Religion should not breed hatred

Ans. Meaning of religion should be propagated in a broader sense which should breed harmony, tolerance and respect for all.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. a. i. b. i. c. i. d. i.

2. Oral Questions :

Ans. a. Simply, the term government refers to the political system by which a group of people is administered. Every country requires a government to rules , enforce them and ensure welfare of the people.
b. Judiciary is that organ of of the government which safeguards the rights of the people.

3. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. a. The **executive** executes the laws laid down by the constitution.
b. In monarchy, a **king** is the head of government.
c. In parliamentary form of government the president is the real head of government.
d. In a **democracy** the government is run by the representatives of the people?

4. State whether the following statements are True or False :

Ans. a. True b. True c. True d. False e. False.

5. Answer in one sentence :

Ans. a. Legislature.
b. India, America and Japan.
c. 28 States and 7 Union territories.
d. Parliamentary form of government.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Answer the following questions in short :

Ans. a. In a democracy, government is run by the representatives of the people. Citizens have the right to vote and thereby choose their representatives. They also have the right to contest the elections. Moreover, the government is answerable to the people for its actions. If it does not fulfil

the expectations of the people, it can be voted out of power the next time elections are held.

- b. Laws are made by the legislature which is the law-making organ of the government.

The executive performs the function of enforcing the laws made by the legislature while the judiciary safeguards the rights of the people. It is independent of the legislature and executive.

- c. A monarchy is a system of government dominated by a single individual. The monarch has all the powers. He may have a group of advisors or ministers to advise him.

In a monarchy people have no real say in the decision-making process. Some monarchs believed that they had been chosen by God and so people could not challenge their authority.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. a. Functions of Government :

- The government builds roads, hospitals, educational institutions, parks, museums, toilets, etc. for the people and makes arrangements for supplying electricity, cooking gas, water, etc. to the people.
 - The government takes decisions on how to deal with problems like poverty, unemployment, discrimination, etc. and how to give good health services and education to the people.
 - The government runs important services such as train and bus services, postal services, and so on.
 - The government provides safety to the people and maintains law and order within the country.
 - The government maintains armed forces to defined the boundaries of the nation. It also maintains peaceful relations with other countries.
 - The government organises rescue work during floods, storms, earthquakes etc. It also provides aid in the form of health services, food and shelter to the affected people.
 - To carry out all its functions properly, the government makes laws which all the people have to obey.
- b. Our country India is divided into 28 states and 7 union territories. Each state is further subdivided into districts for the purpose of administration. The government in India operates at three levels :
- The central or union government is located at New Delhi. It takes decisions for the entire country, looks after security issues and maintains diplomatic relations with other countries of the world.
- The state government, the next level of government, looks after the needs of people residing in the state.
- The needs of citizens residing in villages, towns and cities are taken care of by the system of local self-government. It puts democracy in place at the lowest level in society.

- c. There are different types of government: monarchial, dictatorial and democratic. In the present prevailing political scenario, democracy and monarchial form of government are most commonly found.

1. Monarchy : A monarchy is a system of government dominated by a single individual. The monarch has all the powers. He may have a group of advisors or ministers to advise him.

In a monarchy people have no real say in the decision-making process. Some monarchs believed that they had been chosen by God and so people could not challenge their authority.

India has had a long history of monarchial system. We had great kings like Ashoka and Akbar. They united the whole country. In independent India, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel played a great role in uniting hundreds of small kingdoms to form a mighty Indian Republic.

2. Dictatorship : A dictatorship is a form of government where a person or small group of people rule the country without the collective approval of the people. The common people have no say in such a government. No elections are held. All power lies with the ruling group or the dictator, who can rule as long as they are able to hold on to power. People have no freedom of expression under this system of governance.

3. Democracy : In a democracy, government is run by the representatives of the people. Citizens have the right to vote and thereby choose their representatives. They also have the right to contest the elections. Moreover, the government is answerable to the people for its actions. If it does not fulfil the expectations of the people, it can be voted out of power the next time elections are held.

Democratic governments can be of two types :

- a. Parliamentary
- b. Presidential.

The difference between the two is based upon their relationship with the three organs of government.

Parliamentary Form of Government

1. The Prime Minister is the real head of the government.
 2. The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the parliament and appoints ministers to form the Council of Ministers. Thus, there is close coordination between the legislature and the executive.
 3. The government, which is directly elected by the people, stays in power for its full term as long as it has the support of the majority.
- Example : India.

Presidential Form of Government

1. In it, the President is the real head.
2. He is elected directly by the people.
3. Since, the President is elected directly by the people, he/she is not responsible to the legislature.



4. The President is not necessarily from the party that wins a majority in the parliament.

Example : United States of America.

Unitary and Federal : Governments can also be classified as unitary or federal. In a federal form of government, power is divided between the Centre and States. This division of power lies with the Constitution. In India, the Constitution has given the Centre more powers than the states. This is why we say that India is federal with a unitary bias. A unitary form of government is one in which all power is centralized under one Central government.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Panchayati Raj System

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. a. iii. b. ii. c. ii. d. iii.

2. Oral Questions :

- Ans. a. The Gram Panchayat requires funds for undertaking measures to improve the life of villagers. It derives its income mainly from three sources. One part comes from taxes on houses, shops, fairs and purchase or sale of cattle and property. The state government provides funding to the Panchayat. Also, a small part of the funds comes from donations given by villagers for community development projects.
- b. For the community development projects and to improve the life of the people, the government sanction some grants.

3. Answer in one sentence :

- Ans. a. Members of Gram Sabha. b. Sarpanch.
c. Gram Sabha. d. Sarpanch.

4. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. a. Panchayati Raj refers to the system of self governance in **rural** areas.
b. In the Gram Panchayat, seats are reserved for **SC** and **ST**.
c. The **Panchayat Secretary** is appointed by the District Magistrate.
d. The **Indian Constitution** allows each state to have their own laws for the **Panchayats**.
e. The Panchayati Raj is a **three** tier system.

5. State whether the following statements are True or False :

- Ans. a. True b. False c. False d. False.

6. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| a. An assembly of villagers | → | i. Sarpanch |
| b. Panchayat President | → | ii. Block Samiti |
| c. Level of Panchayat | → | iii. Gram Sabha |
| d. A Block Level Panchayat | → | iv. Zila Parishad |
| e. The District Level Panchayat | → | v. Three |

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Define the following :

- Ans.**
- a. **Panchayati Raj :** Panchayati Raj refers to the system of self-governance in rural areas or at the grass roots level. The administrative activities in the villages are conducted through this system. The local problems of villages pertaining to roads, canals, schools, land disputes, healthcare, sanitation, etc. can be most effectively resolved only by the local people.
- b. **Gram Sabha :** The Gram Sabha consists of all the men and women in the village who are 18 years of age and above. They meet at least twice a year. The Gram Sabha elects their representatives to the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Sabha has the power to view the work done by the Gram Panchayat and examine its accounts of expenditure. If it is not satisfied with the performance of any member of the panchayat, it can remove the member by means of a vote of no-confidence.
- c. **Panch :** The members of a Gram Sabha elect a small committee of members from among themselves to constitute the Gram Panchayat. The number of these members may differ from state to state. The Gram Panchayat is a responsible body which looks after the various problems of the villagers and takes steps to improve the condition of the village. It is necessary that the Gram Panchayat should have a member belonging to the scheduled caste and a woman member as well. If these are not elected, the Government itself appoints two such members. The members of Gram Panchayat are called Panch.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
- a. Panchayati Raj refers to the system of self-governance in rural areas or at the grass roots level. The administrative activities in the villages are conducted through this system. The local problems of villages pertaining to roads, canals, schools, land disputes, healthcare, sanitation, etc. can be most effectively resolved only by the local people. The vastness of our country makes it impractical for the central government or state governments to look into the local problems of rural areas. So, the local people constitute a governing body which caters to their specific needs.
- b. The members of a Gram Sabha elect a small committee of members from among themselves to constitute the Gram Panchayat. The number of these members may differ from state to state. The Gram Panchayat is a responsible body which looks after the various problems of the villagers

and takes steps to improve the condition of the village. It is necessary that the Gram Panchayat should have a member belonging to the scheduled caste and a woman member as well. If these are not elected, the Government itself appoints two such members. The members of Gram Panchayat are called Panch.

- c. The Gram Panchayat requires funds for undertaking measures to improve the life of villagers. It derives its income mainly from three sources. One part comes from taxes on houses, shops, fairs and purchase or sale of cattle and property. The state government provides funding to the Panchayat. Also, a small part of the funds comes from donations given by villagers for community development projects.
- d. The Gram Sabha consists of all the men and women in the village who are 18 years of age and above. They meet at least twice a year. The Gram Sabha elects their representatives to the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Sabha has the power to view the work done by the Gram Panchayat and examine its accounts of expenditure. If it is not satisfied with the performance of any member of the panchayat, it can remove the member by means of a vote of no-confidence.

3. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
- a. The Gram Panchayat meets at regular intervals and looks after the implementation of the development programmes and other issues. Its main duty is to improve the condition of the village and villagers by providing basic amenities like roads, water, schools and electricity. Therefore, it has to handle construction and maintenance of roads, provide clean drinking water and water for irrigation. It also has to maintain records of births and deaths in the village. In addition to that, it has to look after the welfare of the people by providing reading rooms or libraries, organising fairs, maintaining water sources as wells, ponds, etc. The Panchayat also has to execute schemes started by the state governments for generating employment in the villages. The Gram Panchayat is answerable to the Gram Sabha because its members have been elected by the Gram Sabha.
 - b. The Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system. It works at three levels: the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Block Samiti (Panchayat Samiti) at the Block level and the Zila Parishad or Zila Panchayat at the district level. A few panchayats are combined to form a Block Samiti. A Block Samiti is the organisation formed to take care of the needs of the whole block.

However, there are certain things the Block Samiti also cannot handle by itself. The organization at the apex of the Panchayati Raj System called the Zila Parishad helps the Block Samitis. It consists of the representatives of the Block Samitis of the district and other members who work at the district level.

The Indian Constitution allows each state to have their own laws for the Panchayats. The Panchayati Raj system upholds the democratic principle of our country which means that it is run as a government by the people, for the people and of the people even at the lowest levels.

- c. The Gram Sabha consists of all the men and women in the village who are 18 years of age and above. They meet at least twice a year. The Gram Sabha elects their representatives to the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Sabha has the power to view the work done by the Gram Panchayat and examine its accounts of expenditure. If it is not satisfied with the performance of any member of the panchayat, it can remove the member by means of a vote of no-confidence.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. a. i. b. iv. c. i. d. i.

2. Oral Questions :

- Ans. a. The patwari plays a significant role in the village, especially with respect to maintenance of the land records.
b. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act (HSAA), 2005 came into force from 9th September, 2005.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. a. The states in India is divided into **districts**.
b. The **update** report of the Patwari, gives information regarding the ownership.
c. The District Magistrate supervises the work of the **patwari**.
d. A **Hindu** law came into force from 9th September, 2005.

4. State whether the following statements are True or False :

Ans. a. True b. True c. True d. False.

5. Answer in one sentence :

- Ans. a. Hindu Succession Amendment Act.
b. Tehsil.
c. Patwari or Tehsildar.
d. Patwari.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Define the following :

Ans. a. **Tehsildar** : The states in India are divided into districts. These districts are further sub-divided. The sub-divisions are known by different names such as tehsil, taluka, etc.

The District Collector, also known as District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, is an important officer from the Indian Administrative Service. He heads the district administration and is in charge of revenue collection of the district on behalf of the Government. The District Magistrate, together with revenue officers (tehsildars), supervises the work of the patwaris. They ensure that records are maintained. Besides, they settle any disputes, generally at the tehsildar's office. In the tehsildar's office, land disputes are also heard.

b. **HSSA** : The Hindu Succession Amendment Act (HSSA), 2005 came into force from 9th September, 2005. It is a significant step towards advancing women's rights. In its essence, the Act has been enforced to remove gender discriminatory provisions in the Hindu Succession Act (HSA), 1956. Under the HSA, the Hindu son was born with a right to ancestral property. With the coming into force of the amended act, the Hindu daughter would be borne with the same right to ancestral property. Thus, the HSSA has abolished the difference between sons and daughters in the right to ancestral property.

c. **Patwari** : The maintenance of land records is an important function of the patwari. The patwari draws up a map of the village showing details of the various plots of landsize, ownership, area on which crops are grown, types of crops grown, etc.

d. **SHO** : Police stations in rural India have to maintain law and order in the area under their control. The Station House Officer (SHO) is in charge of the police station. He is assisted in his work by a few constables and other officials.

2. Answer the following questions in short :

Ans. a. Police station has a great importance in rural areas. Police station in rural India have to maintain law and order in the area under their control.

b. Tehsildar is a revenue officer. The District Magistrate together with tehsildar, supervises the work of the Patwari. They ensure that records are maintained.

c. HSA means Hindu succession Act, 1956. Under the USA, the Hindu son was born with a right to ancestral property.

d. In some states, records are being computerised and kept at the Panchayat office so that they are updated faster and the farmer can obtain them easily.

- e. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act (HSAA), 2005 came into force from 9th September, 2005. It is a significant step towards advancing women's rights. In its essence, the Act has been enforced to remove gender discriminatory provisions in the Hindu Succession Act (HSA), 1956. Under the HSA, the Hindu son was born with a right to ancestral property. With the coming into force of the amended act, the Hindu daughter would be borne with the same right to ancestral property. Thus, the HSAA has abolished the difference between sons and daughters in the right to ancestral property.

3. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
- a. The patwari plays a significant role in the village, especially with respect to the maintenance of the land records. The maintenance of land records is an important function of the patwari. The patwari draws up a map of the village showing details of the various plots of land-size, ownership, area on which crops are grown, types of crops grown etc. The district Magistrate together with revenue officers (tehsildars), supervises the work of the patwari. They ensure that records are maintained.
 - b. One day, Sukhiya decided to buy another rickshaw and sublet it to another puller in order to increase his income substantially. Since he required money to buy the rickshaw, he went back to his village to arrange for the sale of a part of his land. To his surprise, he found that two men were already cultivating his field. Upon inquiry, he learnt that Bhushan, a local rich farmer had taken possession of his land, and had appointed two persons as wage labourers to cultivate the land. Sukhiya met Bhushan and claimed his rights over the land. The two men had a huge argument after which Sukhiya came back to his house in the village. On his way, Sukhiya was also attacked by some men and badly hurt. Rameshwar, a school teacher and respected person of the area who knew the law of the land, came to his rescue. Under his guidance Sukhiya and his neighbours called the chowkidar, Shyamu. The case being of physical assault was of a serious nature, so Shyamu guided them to local thana where they met the Station House Officer (SHO). Thereafter, Sukhiya lodged a First Information Report (FIR) and his attackers were taken into custody. According to the law, physical assault is a criminal offence, so the police initiated a criminal case against his attackers. At the time they had been appointed by Bhushan, the rich farmer. The police immediately arrested Bhushan and initiated criminal case against him too.
 - c. The maintenance of land records is an important function of the patwari. The patwari draws up a map of the village showing details of the various plots of land size, ownership, area on which crops are grown, types of crops grown, etc.
 - d. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act (HSAA), 2005 came into force from 9th September, 2005. It is a significant step towards advancing

women's rights. In its essence, the Act has been enforced to remove gender discriminatory provisions in the Hindu Succession Act (HSA), 1956. Under the HSA, the Hindu son was born with a right to ancestral property. With the coming into force of the amended act, the Hindu daughter would be borne with the same right to ancestral property. Thus, the HSAA has abolished the difference between sons and daughters in the right to ancestral property.

Till recently, in many states of our country, Hindu women did not get a share in their father's or ancestor's land. However, with HSAA sons, daughters and their mother get an equal share in the agricultural land. The government has ensured that this law is enforced by all the states and union territories of our country.

For centuries, women, who have worked along with their husbands and brothers in the fields, helping them with the cultivation, harvesting and all other works associated with agriculture, have been divided the right to inherit a share in the father's property. Now, under the new law, finally women have got their due.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. a. iii. b. ii.

2. Oral Questions :

- Ans.
- The elected representatives of the municipal corporation are known as councillors.
 - Octori duty on goods brought into the city or taken out of it, is the source of income for a municipal corporation.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
- The urban local self government is **different** from the local self government in rural areas.
 - The elected representatives of the municipal corporation are known as **councillors**.
 - Municipal elections are held every **5** years.
 - The work of the Corporation is done by various **departments**.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
- Generally, cities with a population of 10 lakhs or more are governed by municipal corporations. The cities are divided into a number of municipal wards. Members of parliament and members of the state legislature elected from the area are also members of the municipal corporations. Special seats are reserved for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. One-third of the seats are reserved for women.
 - The mayor and the deputy mayor are prominent members of the corporation. The mayor is the presiding officer of the corporation. They are elected directly by the adult population of the city.
 - The chief executive officer of the municipal corporation is the commissioner, who implements the decisions taken by the councillors. The commissioner is appointed by the state government.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
- The work of the Corporation is done by various departments, who look after water, electricity, roads, sanitation, schools and so on. Many people are employed by the Corporation to look after the smooth and efficient functioning of the various departments.
The various functions of a Municipal Corporation can be grouped into four categories :
 - Civic amenities like supply of water, maintenance of roads etc.
 - Public education like running primary and secondary schools etc.
 - Public health like running hospitals and dispensaries, organising vaccination programmes, etc.
 - Public security like registration of births and deaths, maintaining fire-fighting services, etc.
 - Sources of Income
 1. Taxes on property such as house tax, tax on shops and lands.
 2. Tax on vehicles.
 3. Octroi duty on goods brought into the city or taken out of it.
 4. Income from water and electricity supply to houses and factories.
 5. Grants-in-aid and loans from the State Government.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

Ans. a. iii. b. iv. c. iii.

2. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** a. Different types of people live in a village and they have different types of livelihoods. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the villagers. They are mostly farmers. There are, however, other people who follow different occupations. There are shopkeepers, blacksmiths, carpenters, weavers, potters, barbers, etc. All of them form the village community.
- b. In urban areas (big cities and towns) different types of people reside and they practise different types of livelihoods.
Factory workers, businessman, shopkeepers, professionals (like teachers, doctors, lawyers, etc.) are the main people who follow different kinds of professions. They include vegetable vendors, domestic servants, garment workers, and bank employees etc.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** a. Around 54% of the population is dependent on **agriculture**.
b. **Small** farmers own land less than 2 hectares.
c. **Factory** workers form a substantial part of the urban population.
d. A painter is engaged in **self** government.
e. The movement of the people to the urban areas in search of job is called **migration**.

4. State whether the following statements are True or False :

Ans. a. True b. False c. True d. False 3. True.

5. Answer in one sentence :

- Ans.** a. Livelihood refers to occupation, an employment, which is necessary to provide oneself with basic needs. In rural India, agriculture is the main source of livelihood.
- b. Large farmers own large tracts of land (i.e., from 5 hectares to hundreds of hectares of land).
- c. He makes different things of wood like doors, windows, chairs, tables etc.
- d. Three divisions of urban occupations are :
(i) Primary occupation
(ii) Secondary occupation
(iii) Tertiary occupation

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Answer the following questions in short :

Ans. a. Large Farmers : Large farmers own large tracts of land (i.e., from 5 hectares to hundreds of hectares of land). They use modern technology like tractors, harvesters, threshing machines, high yielding seeds and fertilisers to increase their yield. Many of the large farmers do not work on their own fields. They employ other for that, especially the landless farmers of the village. Many large farmers grow cash crops like cotton and sugarcane, along with food crops like wheat and rice.

Small Farmers : They own land less than 2 hectares and can't make both ends meet. They do all the agricultural work themselves from preparing the land and sowing the seeds to harvest the crop.

- b. The carpenter is also an important number of the village community. He makes different things of wood like doors, windows, chairs, tables and stools, etc. He makes the wooden plough and the wooden cart.
- c. When natural resources provide goods and people utilise them, it is called primary occupations, e.g., agriculture, cattble breeding, dairy farming, poultry farming, mining, forestry, etc.
- d. **Secondary Occupations :** In this, people deal with the processing of raw materials like agricultural produce, fowl, fish, and other sea animals. This is done manually or through machines. Textile industry transforms cotton, wool or jute into clothes. Metal like iron which is extracted from an iron ore is transformed into tools, machines or furniture. Paper is made from the wood. Leather industry makes the leather products from the skin of dead animals. Bakeries make the eatable products from the agricultural produce like wheat, barley, maize etc.
- e. In cities and towns a major part of the people are self-employed or people who themselves run their own business and shops. They are independent to run their shops as they like. Their incomes depend on hard work and interaction. Shopkeepers and businessmen form a major section of the self-employed people.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. a. In urban areas (big cities and towns) different types of people reside and they practise different types of livelihoods. Factory, workers, businessmen, shopkeepers, professionals (like teachers, doctors, lawyers, etc.) are the main people who reside in the cities and towns. There are, however, other people who follow different kinds of professions. They include vegetable vendors, domestic servants, garment workers, and bank employees, etc.

1. Factory workers forma substantial part of the urban population.They

are employed in different factories where they work day and night and produce various things of daily use such as cloth, hosiery articles, medicines, chemicals, etc.

2. Shopkeepers and businessman are busy in buying and selling different types of things from bread, butter, vegetables, fruits, food grains, sweets, groceries to books and stationery.

3. Professionals like teachers, doctors, lawyers, bank employees clerks, postman, policemen also form a major part of the urban population. They serve the society in their own way.

Teachers and professors educate the students and enlighten them. Doctors work in hospitals and dispensaries and cure the people of their illness. The bank employees look into various money transaction jobs. The policeman helps in maintaining law and order in the cities and towns. Besides the above people there are some other people who reside with urban areas such as vegetable vendors, domestic servants, garment workers, etc. The vegetable vendors move from street to street and supply fruits and vegetables to citizen at their door-step. As the urban population leads a comfortable life they engage domestic servants who help them in their household duties like cooking, washing, and cleaning their rooms.

There are scores of other people also whom form a part of the urban population. It is not possible to mention all of them but all of them help each other in the best possible way.

- b. More and more people are moving from rural areas to urban areas in search of jobs. This movement is called migration. There are many more job opportunities available in the cities as compared to villages. This encourages people to migrate to the cities leaving their homes in the villages.

- What is the reason for this migration?
- lack of educational opportunities in rural areas
- lack of adequate health facilities in rural areas
- seasonal agriculture
- lack of employment in the rural sector

Having moved to the cities, the migrants generally settle in the poor areas of the city. These areas usually lack basic infrastructural facilities they may not have electricity, water or drainage. In the course of time these areas develop into slums. The slum dwellers are the urban poor, that is, daily-waged workers, casual labourers, domestic servants, rickshaw pullers, hotel boys and so on.

- c. **Fisherman** : For people who live near the seashore on river, fishing is an important means of livelihood. People catch fish from ponds, lakes or rivers. In villages located near the sea, fishing is the main source of income.

Shopkeepers : The shopkeepers also form an important part of the village folk. They sell different things of daily use, like food items, grocery, stationery, hoisery, etc., and cater to the needs of the villages.

The Blacksmith : Usually there is one family of a blacksmith in each village. He makes tools and implements of iron for the farming community. Members of his family help him in his work. The assistant keeps the fire burning by working on the bellows.

The Carpenter : The carpenter is also an important member of the village community. He makes different things of wood like doors, windows, chairs, tables and stools, etc. He makes the wooden plough and the wooden cart.

Other Rural Occupations : Many villages have schools and dispensaries. In such places the teachers, doctors, nurses also form an important part of the village community. The potters make different types of earthenwares for the villagers while weavers weave cloth, bedcovers, small carpets for the village community. The cobblers make and mend shoes. The barbers do the hair-cutting job while the washerman washes clothes. We should not forget the tailors who make shirts, pyjamas, coats, etc., for the people. The postman delivers the post while the chowkidar keeps a watch on village during the night.

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-I

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Tick (✓) the correct option : | 4 |
| Ans. a. iii. b. ii. c. i. d. iv. | |
| 2. Oral Questions : | 2 |
| Ans. a. The equator cuts the globe into two equal halves known as hemispheres.
b. Paleolithic men were nomads. The people of this age were wanderers, moving from place to place in search of shelter, animals and food. Hunting and gathering was their way of life. This type of life was called nomadic life. | |
| 3. Fill in the blanks : | 4 |
| Ans. a. On 2006 , Pluto was declassified as dwarf planet.
b. Literacy sources can be classified into indigenous and foreign works.
c. The first metal to be discovered was copper .
d. Prejudice is a set of features of society or a social group. | |
| 4. State whether the following statements are True or False : | 4 |
| Ans. a. True b. False c. True d. True. | |

- 5. Match the following :** 2
- Ans.** a. The nearest Star to our Sun → i. Neolithic Age
 b. Megasthenes → ii. Proxima Centauri
 c. Invention of the Wheel → iii. Unity in Diversity
 d. India's greatest strength → iv. Indika

- 6. Answer in one sentence :** 4
- Ans.** a. Mercury.
 b. BC and AD.
 c. It is located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass.
 d. Prejudice is defined as an unreasonable dislike for a person, a group or a custom. It is based on preconceived judgments towards a person or a group of persons in society resulting from their class, caste, gender, religion or other personal characteristics.

Formative Assessment-II

- 1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :** 4
- Ans.** a. ii. b. iii. c. iii. d. i.

- 2. Oral Questions :** 2
- Ans.** a. Topographical maps show great details of the natural features of a small area including rivers, lake, mountains etc. along with man-made areas, like parks, wells, cities etc.
 b. The meaning of word 'vid' is knowledge or wisdom.

- 3. Fill in the blanks :** 4
- Ans.** a. Internationally accepted signs and symbols are called **conventional symbols**.
 b. The Harappan procured tin from **Iron** and **Afghanistan**.
 c. The word Megalith literally means a **big stone**.
 d. The word 'Government' is derived from Greek word **Kupezvings**.

- 4. State whether the following statements are True or False :** 2
- Ans.** a. True b. True c. False d. False,

- 5. Match the following :** 2
- Ans.** a. Geographical features → i. Mohenjo-daro
 b. The Great Bath → ii. Physical maps
 c. Dasyus → iii. Rajasthan
 d. Apartheid → iv. Non-Aryans South Africa before 1994

- 1. Define the following :** **8**
Ans. Do yourself.
- 2. Differentiate between the following :** **4**
Ans. a. **Latitude :** Latitudes are the imaginary lines that run parallel to equator.
Longitudes : Longitudes are imaginary lines running between the North and South Poles.
 b. **Rotation :** The movement of the earth on its axis is called it's rotation.
Revolution : The movement of the earth around the sun is called it revolution.
 c. Do yourself.
 d. Do yourself.
- 3. Correct the following statements :** **8**
Ans. Do yourself.
- 4. Answer the following questions in short :** **8**
Ans. a. There are millions of stars in the sky. Some of the stars are found in groups. A constellation is a group of stars forming a certain shape. One such constellation is a group of seven stars which is called the Saptarishi. The Saptarishi forms a part of the constellation of the Big Bear, also known as Ursa Major in Latin.
 b. Rotation of Earth causes a distinct day and night-12 hours day and 12 hours night. Since the shape of Earth is spherical, only half of it gets sunlight and the other half remains in darkness. Parts of the earth facing the Sun experiences day and the other half in shadow experiences night. A part of the Earth's surface that emerges from darkness Experiences sunrise. Later, when it is obscured from the rays of Sun it experiences sunset.
 c. Title, distance, direction, legends and grid system are the essentials of a map.
 d. Dates in history are divided into BC and AD. BC is an abbreviation for Before Christ and denotes the years before the are counted backwards, for instance, 394 BC will come before 261 BC. AD stands for Anno Domini meaning 'In the year of the Lord'. While writing the dates in AD, AD precedes the number, that is, we write AD 320.
 e. Domestication is a process in which people grow plants and look after animals. Useful plants were domesticated by the man. People selected those plants that yield large size grain and had strong stock capable of bearing the weight of the ripe grain. Some of the earliest plants to be domesticated were wheat and barley.
 The dog, the goat, and the sheep were the earliest domesticated animals. Very soon the Neolithic man started domesticating cow bull, donkey,

hen, pig etc. The animals were used for carrying heavy things and ploughing fields etc.

- f. Several literary sources from the ancient period are written in scripts that are no longer used and are therefore, unknown to us now. These scripts have to be deciphered or 'decoded' to understand what they say. For example, the Harappan used a pictographic script which historians have not yet been able to decipher. Another difficulty is that the Harappan script is Boustrophedon in which one line is left to right and the next, right to left.
- g. Year 1976 marked the beginning of anti-apartheid revolt. Nelson Mandela started anti-apartheid struggle through his party 'African National Congress' (ANC). All top leaders of ANC's were arrested in 1963. Mandela and few others were sentenced to life imprisonment. In February 1990, elected President FW de Klerk announced the unbanning of the liberation movements and the release of political prisoners, notably Nelson Mandela. South Africa held its first democratic election in 1994 and Nelson Mandela became the first (Black) President of South Africa. South Africa celebrates 27th April of every year as Freedom Day (Independence Day). In 1993, FW de Klerk Mandela were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations of a new democratic South Africa.
- h. Do yourself.

5. Answer the following questions in detail :

12

Ans.

- a. The earth is the fifth largest planet. It is a sphere which is slightly flattened at the poles. From a spacecraft, the land on Earth looks a mixture of green and brown. The oceans, which cover more area than the land, look blue. The Earth is therefore, called the Blue Planet.
- b. The different inclination of the Sun's rays cause different amount of heating. On 21st of June the Sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer as the North Pole remains inclined towards the Sun and South Pole in away from it. A larger portion of the Northern Hemisphere gets light from the Sun. Thus, it is summer for places north of the Equator. In the southern Hemisphere, there is winter reason.
- c. Do yourself.
- d. Magadha had two very powerful rulers, Bimbisara and Ajatashatru. They tried to conquer other Janapadas. Mahapadma Nanda, a powerful ruler, Janapadas. Mahapadma Nanda, a powerful ruler, extended his control up to the north-west part of the subcontinent. Rajagriha (present day Rajgir) in Bihar was the capital of Magadha for several years. Later, the capital was shifted to Pataliputra.
Magadha emerged as the most powerful mahajanapada in this period. This was due to many factors :

It was located in the Gangetic basin, where the soil was very fertile and yielded large harvests. Land revenue was high and it provided a substantial income for the kingdom which enabled the rulers to maintain a large army.

Timber and elephants, provided by the eastern forest to Magadha were used for constructing buildings and elephants also used in the army.

Magadha had large deposits of iron-ore, which was used to make agricultural implements and weapons.

Natural barriers like hills and rivers protected the capital from any attack.

- e. Unity in diversity has been India's greatest strength. It is a slogan celebrating cooperation and oneness between different groups of people, despite their differences and diverse cultural background. India's struggle against British rule was a great unifying factor, when the entire nation stood against the tyranny of British rule together. People from different religious, cultural and regional backgrounds came together with the common agenda of ousting the Britishers from India. The British could not 'divide and rule' Indian beyond a point and had to leave in the wake of fierce and sustained resistance to their rule from every section and region of India. The song 'Mile sur mera tumhara, to sur bane hamara' promoted by Doordarshan and developed by Lok Seva Sanchar Parishad celebrates India's national integration 'unity in diversity'.
- f. The Gram Panchayat meets are regular intervals and looks after the implementation of the development programmes and other issues. Its main duty is to improve the condition of the village and villagers by providing basic amenities like roads, water, schools and electricity. Therefore, it has to handle construction and maintenance of roads, provide clean drinking water and water for irrigation. It also has to maintain records of births and deaths in the village. In addition to that, it has to look after the welfare of the people by providing reading rooms or libraries, organising fairs, maintaining water sources as wells, ponds, etc. The Panchayat also has to execute schemes started by the state governments for generating employment in the villages. The Gram Panchayat is answerable to the Gram Sabha because its members have been elected by the Gram Sabha.

Formative Assessment-III

1. **Tick (✓) the correct answer :** 4
Ans. a. iii. b. ii. c. ii. d. i.
2. **Oral Questions :** 4
Ans. a. Trenches are the deep gaps in the sea bed.
b. Alexander the Great invade India in 326 BC.

- 3. Answer in one sentence :** 4
- Ans.** a. Australia.
b. Megasthene.
c. Sanskrit.
d. Municipal Corporation.
- 4. Fill in the blanks :**
- Ans.** a. The Earth's zones include lithosphere **hydrosphere**, atmosphere and **biopsphere**.
b. The **Mariana Trench** is the deepest trench.
c. **Brihadaranyaka** is the biggest of all Upanishads.
d. The HSAA came into force on **2005**.
- 5. State whether the following statements are True or False :**
- Ans.** a. False b. True c. True d. False.

Formative Assessment-IV

- 1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :** 4
- Ans.** a. i. b. i. c. iv. d. iii.
- 2. Oral Questions :** 4
- Ans.** a. Do yourself.
b. Do yourself.
c. Do yourself.
d. In urban areas (big cities and towns) different types of people reside and they practise different types of livelihoods.
Factory workers, businessman, shopkeepers, professionals (like teachers, doctors, lawyers, etc.) are the main people who follow different kinds of professions. They include vegetable vendors, domestic servants, garment workers, and bank employees etc.
- 3. Match the following :** 2
- Ans.** a. The Ganga Basin → i. Dehradun and Coimbtore
b. Forest Research Institutes → ii. 72 BC to 27 BC
c. The Kanva dynasty → iii. More than 5 hectares of land
d. Large farmers → iv. ¼ of the total area of India
- 4. State whether the following statements are True or False :** 4
- Ans.** a. True b. False c. False d. True.
- 5. Fill in the blanks :** 4
- Ans.** a. Our country covers an area of **3.28 million** sq. km.
b. Chandragupta Vikramaditya's second capital was at **Ujjain**.
c. The Bhagavadgita is a part of the epic **Mahabharata**.
d. Around 54% of the Indian population is dependent on **agriculture**.

- 1. Correct the following statements :** **6**
- Ans.**
- a. The Oceans account for 71 percent of the Earth's crust.
 - b. The Thorny Forests are found in areas having less than 100 cm rainfall in a year.
 - c. Megasthenes was Chinese ambassador.
 - d. The biography of Harsha was known as Harshacharita.
 - e. Schedule Castes and Tribes are also a part of Panchayats.
 - f. There are many more work opportunities available in the cities as compared to villages.
- 2. Differentiate between the following :** **6**
- Ans.** Do yourself.
- 3. Define the following :** **8**
- Ans.** Do yourself.
- 4. Answer the following questions in short :** **8**
- Ans.**
- a. Atmospheric air is a mixture of various gases and dust particles. It is mainly composed of gases 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and 1% consisting of argon, carbon dioxide and other gases.
 - b. The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas :
(i) Himadri (ii) Himachal (iii) Shivalik.
 - c. **Natural Vegetation :** The climate conditions and the landforms play a major role in determining the vegetation of any particular area. This is the reason why the plains and the trees of mountain regions are so different from that of the plant cover of the plains. Natural vegetation is the plant cover which grows naturally without any care taken by human beings. As the plant cover of any area adapts to the climate of that area, we get large variety of forests in India according to the varied geographical conditions. There are more than 5,000 species of trees in India. However, the green cover of India is receding very fast due to deforestation and acquisition.
 - d. Buddha established many monasteries (viharas) where the Buddhist monks lived, prayed and preached Buddhism. These were also used as centres of education.
 - e. By the end of Chandragupta's rule, the kingdom of Magadha had become an empire. The Mauryan Empire now stretched from the Hindu Kush in the west to Bengal in the east, and from the Himalayas in the north to the Narmada in Central India.
 - f. Fa-Hein travelling via Central Asia and Kashmir came to India during the reign of Chandragupta II popularly known as Chandragupta Vikramaditya. He left his country China in 399 A.D. reached India in

405 A.D. and stayed here for about 6 years, i.e., from 405 to 411 A.D. During his 6 years's stay in India, he spent 3 years at Pataliputra, the capital of the Gupta empire. From Pataliputra, he went to Tamralipti, a port city in Bengal. He returned home by sea route in 414 A.D. visiting Ceylon, Java and Sumatra. He has given a vivid description of his travel of India, in his text 'Fo-Ko-Ki'.

- g. The patwari plays a significant role in the village, especially with respect to the maintenance of the land records. The maintenance of land records is an important function of the patwari. The patwari draws up a map of the village showing details of the various plots of land-size, ownership, area on which crops are grown, types of crops grown etc. The district Magistrate together with revenue officers (tehsildars), supervises the work of the patwari. They ensure that records are maintained.
- h. In cities and towns a major part of the people are self-employed or people who themselves run their own business and shops. They are independent to run their shops as they like. Their incomes depend on hard work and interaction. Shopkeepers and businessmen form a major section of the self-employed people.

5. Answer the following questions in detail :

12

- Ans.**
- a. The word 'bios' is an ancient Greek word meaning 'life'. The part of the Earth in which all forms of life exist is called biosphere. The biosphere is found where the other three realms, namely, lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere meet.
The biosphere consists of four main elements : human beings, animals, plants and micro-organisms. These four elements are inter-dependent. There is also a continuous interaction between these elements.
The biosphere is made up of distinct areas, each with its own climate, soil and living communities of plants and animals called 'ecosystem'.
Living things are interdependent in the biosphere. They are continuously interacting with their surroundings, e.g., animals including human beings need fresh air from the atmosphere and water from the hydrosphere. There are many other needs such as food and clothing that the fulfil from the lithosphere.
 - b. Young fold mountains are comparatively younger in terms of origin. They have steep slopes and sharp peaks. Most of these mountains have peaks covered with snow. Volcanic activities are very common in such mountains because the crust of the earth here is still unstable. Most of the lofty mountain ranges of the world are young fold mountains.
 - c. Do yourself.
 - d. **Science :** Ancient India was very advanced in science. The Indians made remarkable progress in the field of Mathematics. The world is indebted to ancient Indians for contribution on three counts, namely, their numerals, decimal system and the discovery of 'zero'.

The science of Algebra owes its development both to the Greeks and the Indians. The Indians had devised the science of Geometry to draw the sacrificial altars for Yajnas. They also knew the acute, obtuse and right angles.

Astronomy : India also made remarkable progress in astronomy. Aryabhatta calculated the position of the planets, discovered the cause of the lunar and solar eclipses, correctly calculated the circumference of the Earth and wrote a book on astronomy which is called Aryabhatiya.

Technology : In the field of technology, these were the Indians who, for the first time, discovered the art of manufacturing steel. The craftsmanship of the Iron Pillar of Mehrauli, built during the Gupta period, is unmatched. In the field of Chemistry they were also praiseworthy. They invented lasting dyes and the blue colour.

They made different kinds of coins of gold and silver which led to the promotion of commerce and trade. They made some rare specimens of jewellery of gold, silver and other precious stones which were in great demand in foreign countries.

Medicine : Medical science was fairly advanced. The Atharva Veda mentions the different methods used to diagnose diseases. It also prescribed medicines. Suashruta, an Ayurvedic scholar was an expert in performing operations. He gave importance to diet and cleanliness. Charaka wrote the Charak Samhita, which tells us about different diseases and their cure.

- e. The work of the Corporation is done by various departments, who look after water, electricity, roads, sanitation, schools and so on. Many people are employed by the Corporation to look after the smooth and efficient functioning of the various departments.

The various functions of a Municipal Corporation can be grouped into four categories :

Civic amenities like supply of water, maintenance of roads etc.

Public education like running primary and secondary schools etc.

Public health like running hospitals and dispensaries, organising vaccination programmes, etc.

Public security like registration of births and deaths, maintaining fire-fighting services, etc.

- f. Do yourself.