

### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**A. Choose the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1.   a. reconstructs our past                       2.   a. coins  
           3.   a. excavation                                 4.   a. the Ramayana and the Mahabharata  
           5.   b. archeologists

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The year of the birth of Christ is considered as **YEAR ONE**.  
 2. The later **coins** depict the images of kings and gods and goddesses.  
 3. **Religious, secular** and **foreign** are the three types of literary sources.  
 4. The word history has been derived from the Greek word **historia**.  
 5. **Fa-Hien** and **Hiuen Tsang** were the two Chinese travellers who visited India and left their accounts.

#### SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The birth year of Jesus Christ is regarded as YEAR ONE.  
 2. Common Era.  
 3. Monsoon helped the traders from West Asia find their way to India.  
 4. Rock-cut caves are archaeological sources.  
 5. Fa-Hien and Hiuen Tsang.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Our past can affect our present in a big way. Many of our traditions are inherited from past. We do many things in the same way as our ancestors used to do. We follow the same social rules and try to live our life on similar lines.  
 2. On the basis of the birth of Jesus Christ we date historical events. The period before the birth of Jesus Christ is called Before Christ or Before Common Era whereas the period after the birth of Jesus Christ is known as Anno Domini or Common Era.  
 3. Paleography is the study of the old writing systems found on the inscriptions and other old records.  
 4. Prehistory is that period for which there are no written records. On the other hand history is that period for which written records are available.  
 5. Archaeology is the study of cultures of the past and of periods of history by examining the remains of buildings and objects found in the ground.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. We should study history because it is a record of people, places and events

of the past arranged in a chronological order. It gives the information about the people how they lived in the past. It also informs us about the economy, occupations, clothing and eating habits of our ancestors.

History also tells us how the past events have affected our lives. If we don't have adequate knowledge of history, today's events will seem like disconnected occurrences. Its study also creates an awareness of how the past affects our present.

2. Inscriptions are writings on relatively hard surfaces e.g., stone or metal. They generally conveyed kings orders, their deeds, their preachings etc. They are a reliable source of information because they are found in a written form. Unlike oral sources neither do they get lost with time nor they get alter in any way. They provide stable information about many things such as rulers, their governance, way of living and also give us clue about the political boundaries of a particular ruler.
3. Archaeological sources are particularly useful in the study of prehistoric cultures since prehistory is concerned with periods for which there are no written records. The plants and animals remain indicate the climatic conditions and vegetation that existed at that time. The study of the bones of animals excavated help historians to understand the pattern of animal domestication of a particular period.
4. Numismatics is the study of coins. Coins are a valuable source of information for us. Coins depict the images of kings, and gods and goddesses. These coins also mention the names of the kings and the dates of their region. Thus, coins help historians to reconstruct the unknown history of several ruling dynasties. The religious symbols and legends on the coins throw light on the art and religion of the time. The coins mainly reflect the economic conditions of the times they belong to. They also tell us about trade, technology and commerce. For example, many Indian coins have been unearthed from the ruins in Rome and many Roman coins have been found at various ancient parts of India.
5. The geography of India has shaped its history in an important manner. Geography is helpful in understanding the location of settlements, the movement of people and the creation of states.

Geography explains us that India has a long coastline with many harbours and natural ports. These harbours and ports helped our ancestors to trade with people of distant places like Rome, Mesopotamia, Egypt and South Asia.

Geography also explains us how the mountain passes in the Himalayan range made it possible for people from Iran, Afghanistan and Central Asia to enter India. These people were either invaders or **immigrants**. The passes also helped in trade between India and Central Asia, and West Asia during the ancient times.

Geographical structures such as seas and the mountains also acted as natural **frontiers**.

6. Paintings do help us in reconstructing the past. For a very long period they were the only means of expression for the humans. As the art of writing was unknown to man he chose painting as a medium of expression. Paintings give us an inside view of the life of our ancestors. Humans draw what they saw in their surroundings. This help us a lot in knowing about their living and different aspects related to it such as food, hunting, clothes, etc. Even after the invention of writing, painting did not lose its importance. We continue to find a horde of information in the form of painting.

## 2 Earliest Societies



### Exercises

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

##### A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. d. all of these  
 2. c. Neolithic Age  
 3. c. discovering fire  
 4. b. Ice Age  
 5. b. Flaked tools  
 6. b. primitive man

##### B. State True or False :

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

##### C. Match the following :

- |             |                        |   |                     |
|-------------|------------------------|---|---------------------|
| <b>Ans.</b> | <b>Column A</b>        |   | <b>Column B</b>     |
| 1.          | Palaeolithic           | → | a. Middle Stone Age |
| 2.          | Neolithic              | → | b. Core tools       |
| 3.          | Microliths             | → | c. Old Stone Age    |
| 4.          | Mesoliths              | → | d. Mesolithic Age   |
| 5.          | Early Palaeolithic Age | → | e. New Stone Age    |

#### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

##### A. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The early humans are also called hunter-gatherers because they did know how to cook their food. They used to collect their food from their surroundings.
2. According the his torians the early humans discovered fire accidentally. For example, lighting might strike a rotten tree and the trunk would catch fire. Fromthis, they would light a fire and keep it going for years.
3. Core tools were used for chopping trees and breaking bones of animals.
4. Palaeoanthropologists are those people who decipher the sources related to the primitive man.

5. Habitation sites were those sites that were used by the people to live for particular time periods. Whereas in factory sites, stone tools were made in abundance.

**B. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Old Stone Age is the first part of the Stone Age and has the longest time span, stretching back to when tools were first used. It was the time when the ape looking hominids began to evolve into humans, with improved brains and skills, such as making stone tools and the value of living in groups.

This age can be summarised as below :

The old stone Age or Palaeolithic Age is further divided into three periods:

**Early Palaeolithic Age :** Early Palaeolithic Age is the first part of the Palaeolithic Age, when the climate was extremely cold, because of which it was also called the Ice Age.

**Stone tools used**

It is during this period that early humans started flaking big pebbles to make stone tools, called core tools, such as the hand axes, cleavers or choppers.

These were probably used for chopping trees and breaking bones of animals and were mainly oval or pear shaped.

**Middle Palaeolithic Age :** The Middle Palaeolithic Age is the second part of the Palaeolithic Age, which witnessed formation of groups and even an introduction of rock and cave paintings.

**Stone tools used**

Core tools were big and difficult to use, while flakes were lighter and much sharper than core tools. The early humans gave it sharper edges, hafted the shaped-flakes on pieces of wood or bone handles and used them mainly for chopping meat and skinning animals.

**Upper Palaeolithic Age :** Upper Palaeolithic Age is the last part of the Palaeolithic Age which also marks the end of the Ice Age.

**Stone tools used**

By this time, the early humans had started using blade tools. Blade tools were also made by flakes but they had two sharp edges and a top crested ridge. These, too, were hafted on pieces of wood or bone handles.

**Living Styles of Early Human :** In the old stone Age humans lived in groups of around 60-80 members. These groups were also called bands, as they were the first examples of a community life, imbibing in humans a sense of sharing and co-operation. And though there were no inequalities within the bands, there was hardly any interaction with others outside the band. Living together also helped them hunt and fight big animals, construct shelters, make tools, etc.

2. The cave paintings found in Bhimbetka are separated into different ages on the basis of the subject and style.

This has resulted in the finding that the majority of the paintings are Mesolithic in age while a few may go back to the Upper Palaeolithic.

The Upper Palaeolithic paintings are in green or dark red oxide and are generally linear, with images of wild animals such as bison, rhinos and tigers dominating. Human figures are absent. The Mesolithic paintings, which comprise the majority of the work here, have large groups of animals including bison, buffalo, tiger, rhino, boar, elephant and a variety of deer and antelope.

These figures were first drawn in outline and then filled in with solid colours or with a variety of geometrical patterns including lines, dots, lozenges, herringbone patterns and wavy lines.

Depictions of human stick figures are also found; and while they are not elaborate, they do depict a variety of day-to-day scenes including individual or groups hunts with a wide assortment of weapons, food gathering activities, scenes of mourning and death, pregnant women and communal activities, such as dances.

3. Neolithic Age witnessed a large number of changes for Palaeolithic Age. In the Neolithic Age only the mankind completed the process of becoming agriculturist which started during the earlier period. Now as oppose to the Paleolithic period when the humans were hunter-gatherer, they became farmers and agriculturists. In the Paleolithic Age they used to move from one place to another, in search of food and shelter. But now they started living permanently at one place. The tools used in this period were more varied, in both shape and use and included stone tools such as axes and adzes.

4. The Deccan has always been a very rich site for prehistoric artefacts, tools and implements. In many excavations, stone tools, axes, cleavers, etc., have been found.

Preserving the ancient Stone Age of Lower Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Ages, the Hunsgi and Baichbal valleys, located in Karnataka, are treasure islands for archaeologists, offering lots of early stone tools. Both the valleys are considered factory sites, where stone tools were made in abundance. Many springs and wells have been explored at these sites, indicating habitation. These valleys are huge resources of information about the ancient world.

5. The distinctive features of the early humans are as follows :

**Hunter-gatherers :** Cooking food was not an option for early humans as fire had not been discovered by them. They survived by gathering figs, fruits, leaves and roots from plants around them. They also hunted wild animals and scavenged dead animals.

**Cave dwellers :** Early humans lived in caves. Caves used to provide them protection from extreme heat, extreme cold and wild beasts. Also, they did not have any other choice, as they did not know the art of constructing huts

and houses.

**Nomads** : The earliest humans wandered from place to place for several reasons. Firstly, they wandered in search of animals that they hunted for food and skin. The animals wandered about with no permanent place to live, so did the early humans. Secondly, plants and trees bore fruits in different seasons. Since they lived on hunting and gathering, they had to wander to different places in different seasons. Thirdly, they moved in search of water. Many rivers and lakes are seasonal, so early humans who lived on the banks of such rivers and lakes would have had to go in search of water during the dry seasons. Also, when they exhausted the resources

## 3 From Hunters to Farmers



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**A. Choose the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1. a. dog                      2. b. microliths                      3. a. Mehrgarh

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The period after the Paleolithic Age is called **Mesolithic**.  
2. The beginning of **farming** was the most important development of the Neolithic period.  
3. Cows and goats gave **milk**.  
4. **Burzahom** was the first Neolithic site to be discovered in Kashmir.  
5. One important Neolithic site in Assam is **Daojali Hading**.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

#### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Microliths are the small tools made during the Mesolithic Age.  
2. Two important Mesolithic sites in India are—Birbhanpur on the Damodar river and Mewar in present day Rajasthan.  
3. Burzahom.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Wheat and rice were the earliest plants that were domesticated whereas goats, sheep and oxen were the earliest animals that were domesticated.  
2. Some regions in India where Neolithic tools have been found are as follows :
  - Burzahom in Kashmir
  - Bellery in Mysore
  - Piklihal in Andhra Pradesh
  - Assam, Bihar and Orissa in Eastern India
  - The districts of Midnapur, Bankura, Burdwan, Birhum, and Purulia in West Bengal.

3. Neolithic people dispose of their dead by burying them in a grave.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The domestication of plants and animals turned early man from a food gatherer to a food producer. Earlier he used to roam from one place to another in order to collect food for himself. In the beginning of Neolithic Age he found that certain plants such as wheat and rice can be used for the purpose of eating and that they can be grown by a specific way. He also found that animals such as goat, oxen and sheep can be domesticated and can be used as a source of food in the later period. With such discoveries it was no longer needed to move from one place to another. He started living a settled life and began to produce his own food.
2. The Neolithic man was unable to understand certain natural phenomena such as thunder, lightning, earthquakes, floods etc. He, therefore, worshipped them. He also worshipped nature, trees, sun, snakes etc. He now began to think that there was some super-power which controlled all these forces. This was perhaps the first idea of God that came to him.
3. Domestication of animals was very helpful for early men. Domesticated animal such as dog was helpful for him in protecting himself from others. Goats and cows give him milk. Many domesticated animals such as horses and donkeys were used for carrying goods from one place to another. Also oxen were helpful in pulling his ploughs.

## 4 The Earliest Cities



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**A. Choose the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. b. Indus                      2. c. Perpendicular                      3. a. Great Granary

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Ornaments were also made from a substance called **faience**.
2. The most important feature of the Indus Valley Civilisation was its **town planning**.
3. The houses had **wells** and **bathrooms**.
4. **Seals** are one of the most commonly found objects in Harappan cities.
5. The people of the Indus Valley were primarily **agriculturists**.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

#### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Four important sites of the Indus Valley Civilization are as follows :
- Harappa (Punjab, Pakistan)
  - Mohenjodaro (Sind, Pakistan)

- Ropar (Punjab)
  - Lothal, Rangpur and Rojdi (Gujarat)
2. Pottery, seal-making, jewellery and cloth-making are some of the important crafts of the Harappans.
  3. The Harappan or the Indus Valley Civilisation is the first civilisation of India. It is called so because it was developed on the banks of rivers Indus at a place called Harappa.
  4. Nobody has been able to read the Indus valley script because it has been written in a language that is no longer in use in any part of the world.

**B. Short answer questions :**

1. The Indus Valley Civilisation flourished in the parts of northern and central India, Rajasthan, north-west India, Sind and Baluchistan.
2. The inhabitants of the Indus Valley stored their grains in large buildings called granaries.
3. Seals of Harappa were used for stamping by people in authority. Some seals were also used as ornaments such as amulets.
4. The cities might have been destroyed by earthquakes or floods. Another factor could be the falling quality of the soil due to excessive deforestation (i.e., the large-scale cutting down of trees).

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Of all the structures found in the cities, the most important so far is the Great Bath. Constructed on the citadel in Mohenjo-daro, the Great Bath measures 11.88 metres x 7.1 metres and is 2.43 metres deep. It comprises a huge tank to store water and some rooms probably used as changing rooms, surrounding the tank. There is a hole in one end, right at the bottom which was possibly used to drain the water out. The floor of the tank has five layers of brick and mortar and walls were coated with tar to protect against seepage. The coating was so strong that the tank can hold water till date. Archaeologists believe that the Great Bath was probably used for ritual bathing or during religious ceremonies.
  2. By the things found in Harappa we can say that the Harappans were agriculturists. We have found seeds of different plants that suggests that the Harappans grew wheat, barley, grain, peas, maize, millets, cotton and rice. Also we have found many agricultural implements such as plough. Due to all these we say that the Harappans were agriculturists.
  3. The drainage system found in the Indus Valley Civilisation is one of its kind in the world. It was not only well developed but also well executed. Every street had its brick-lined drainage channel. It was connected to the house drains. These drains were properly covered. The drains had manholes for proper inspection and cleaning. The drainage system shows the advancement in the civilisation.
  4. Trade was carried on a large scale during the Indus Valley Civilisation. The cities might have been destroyed by earthquakes or floods. Another



factor could be the falling quality of the soil due to excessive deforestation (i.e., the large-scale cutting down of trees).

## 5 The Vedic Age



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

##### A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. c. Four                      2. a. 1028  
 3. a. Rig Veda                      4. c. Ghod

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

- Ans. 1. Aryans entered India from **north-east**.  
 2. The **Rig Veda** is the earliest Veda.  
 3. **Wheat** and **barley** were the staple food of the early Aryans.  
 4. **Varna System** became the norm of the society.  
 5. Sacrifice in Later Vedic Period assumed great importance and religious worship became very **complex**.

##### C. State whether true or false :

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

##### D. Match the following :

- |                |   |                       |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| Ans. 1. Chalco | → | i. Megalithic burials |
| 2. Sanyasa     | → | ii. Ved Vyas          |
| 3. Mahabharata | → | iii. Valmiki          |
| 4. Ramayana    | → | iv. Fourth stage      |
| 5. Inamgaon    | → | v. Copper             |

#### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

##### A. Very short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda and Atharva Veda are the four Vedas of the Vedic Period.  
 2. The hymn of the Rigveda gives us the praise of various gods Indra, Agni, Varun and many others.  
 3. The Rig Vedic Aryans personified natural forces and attributed them to various human characters. Some of the important gods were Indra, Agni, Varun, Marut, etc. We also find some female divinities such as Aditi and Usha who represented dawn.  
 4. Megaliths is the name given to stone boulders which were carefully arranged by people to mark burial sites.

##### B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The foremost duty of the king was to protect his people from enemies, to maintain law and order, and to offer prayers on behalf of the tribe.  
 2. Sabha and Samiti were the two bodies of people that were established as a check on the powers of the king. Sabha a body of selected people from the

- tribe. Samiti was a body representing the general public.
3. The society of Aryans was divided on the basis of occupation but later on it birth became the basis of division. It was mainly divide into four groups—Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. Of these, the top first three groups were considered the upper caste people, whereas Shudras were considered as lower caste people or untouchables.
  4. The leader of the tribe was called Raja.
  5. Two different types of pottery has been found that belonged to this period. These are known as Painted Grey Ware and Black and Red Ware.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.**
1. About 2000 BC, the plains between Poland and Central Asia was inhabited by semi-nomadic tribes. These people were tall, quite fair and had sharp features. They had domesticated the horse and used it to draw light chariots with spoked wheels. These people were mainly pastoral and practised little agriculture. In the early part of 2000 BC, owing to pressure from increasing population or on account of pastures disappearing, they migrated eastwards, westwards and southwards. Some went on to become the ancestors of present day Greeks, Latins and Celts. Others entered India which led to the rise of the Aryan culture.
  2. One megalithic site of the Deccan can be explained in the form of Inamgaon. Inamgaon is the largest megalithic site in India located on the banks of river Ghod in Maharashtra.  
 Inside the house there were oval shaped pits used for cooking. The settled area had a fortified wall and a riverfront. This proves that a landing platform for boats was once built there. The fields around the river Ghod and channels and embankments for irrigation.  
 Inamgaon had a well-developed industry. It is proven by the fact that to the west of Inamgaon, archaeologists have discovered material remains such as tools of stone, copper and ornaments in gold. Tools made of stone were probably used for cutting meat and animal hides. Other interesting articles discovered at Inamgaon are terracotta beads, semi precious gems, ivory and seashells.
  3. The political life of the Early Vedic Period was as follows :  
 The people lived in a tribal society. Each tribe was called a *jan* or *vansh*. The area which the tribe lived in and used was called a *janapada*. The leader of the tribe was called a *raja*. The *raja* was chosen by the members of the tribe from amongst themselves; he did not have to be son of a previous *raja* in order to become a *raja*. The foremost duty of the king was to protect his people from enemies, to maintain law and order, and to offer prayers on behalf of the tribe.
  4. During the Early Vedic Period the Aryans personified natural forces and attributed them to various human characters. Indra, Agni, Varun and Marut were some of their important gods. The dominant mode of

worshipping god was through recitation of prayers and offering of sacrifices. The Rig Veda is full of sacred hymns. They did not worship gods in temples but assembled in the open fields to sing hymns and prayers.

People were not worshipping god for their spiritual uplift or for ending the miseries of existence. They asked mainly for 'praja', 'pashu', 'food', 'wealth' and 'health'.

Sacrifices occupied an important place in an attempt to please god. For this, elaborate altars were made which required mathematical precision.

But in the later Vedic Period the important Early Vedic gods lost their importance. They were replaced by Prajapati (Brahma) the creator, Vishnu, the preserver and Shiva the destroyer. Hinduism, as it exists today, began to take shape in this period. Sacrifice assumed great importance, and religious worship became very complex.

## 6 Early States



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

##### A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. c. 16                      2. b. 1/6 th                      3. b. Pataliputra  
4. a. sacrifices

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

- Ans. 1. **Iron** played a very important role in clearing the thick forests.  
2. The larger and more powerful janapadas were called **Mahajanapadas**.  
3. The Vaishyas were the **third** in the Verna system.  
4. Herders paid taxes in the form of **animals** and **animals produced**.  
5. King **Bimbisara** had built good roads that helped in increasing trade.

##### C. State whether true or false :

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

##### D. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Vajji —————→ i. Division of society  
2. Shishunaga dynasty —————→ ii. Gana-sangha  
3. Varnas —————→ iii. Hereditary rule of kings  
4. Republic —————→ iv. Magadha empire  
5. Monarchy —————→ v. Vaishali

##### A. Very short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Bhuddism and Jainism.  
2. A Republic is a state under a group of rulers elected by the common people.  
3. Bimbisara and Chandragupta Maurya.  
4. When janapadas became big and powerful because of the increasing

population and through rituals and wars, they began to be called mahajanapadas.

5. The mahajanapadas were fortified to get protection from attacks by other kings.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Agriculture flourished in the Magadhan empire because of the following two reasons :
- (i) Iron ploughs were used in large scale. They were more effective in turning the sticky soil.
  - (ii) The transportation of paddy began to be done, instead of sowing its seeds.
2. In Magadha, the king enjoyed absolute powers. He was the sole recipient of revenue from the peasants and final authority in all matters. He occupied a powerful and important position and he took various titles to assert his authority.
  3. The rulers of the Mahajanapadas maintained standing armies to show their power and to look after their resources.
  4. The rulers of the Mahajanapadas introduced taxation so that they can get ample resources to build huge forts and can maintain big armies.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Vajji was ruled by a confederacy (union) of eight clans. The republic was governed by an assembly consisting of representatives of the eight clans. The chairman of the assembly was called the ganapramukh. But the ganapramukh's position was not hereditary—it was like that of a chief rather than that of a king. Decisions on important issues were taken after discussions were held in the assembly. If a decision could not be reached, the matter was put to vote. The main clans of the Vajji confederacy included the Lichchavis, the Vajjis, the Jnatrikas and the Videhas.
2. The kingdom of Magadha was situated in present day Bihar. The natural advantages that helped it to become the most powerful kingdom in North India were as follows :  
Magadha had a very good supply of forest timber and elephants. It had control over the lands bordering the Ganga, and this gave it ready access to trade. Magadha controlled the important river part of Champa, which gave it great advantage in matters of trade and in times of war. Magadha also had abundant iron and copper deposits. Iron was needed to make weapons. It was also used to make agricultural tools like the plough. Magadha was located in the fertile Gangetic plain. This helped the growth of agriculture and made Magadha prosperous. All these factors worked to make Magadha more powerful than its rivals.
  3. Magadha became an important centre of trade and commerce during the reign of Bimbisara. King Bimbisara had built good roads that helped in increasing trade. Besides road, trade was carried through rivers too.

Broach and Sopara were important seaports. The main articles of trade were muslin, silk, ivory and perfumes. Earlier trade was carried through barter. With the introduction of silver and copper punch-marked coins trade got a boost. Bhrikukachchha became an important seaport.

## 7 New Ideas and Religions



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

##### A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. c. Freedom from the cycle of birth and death      2. b. Mahavira  
3. b. Shakya      4. c. Bodhi Vriksha

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

- Ans. 1. The period between 800 BC to 600 BC witnessed religious **awakening**.  
2. Tripitaka means **three baskets**.  
3. The **Tripitaka** is the earliest collection of Buddhist teachings.  
4. The followers of Mahavira were called **Jains**.  
5. The Upanishads taught the law of **Karma**.

##### C. State whether true or false :

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

#### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

##### A. Very short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Gautam Buddha founded Buddhism.  
2. Jains were divided into two groups. They were—the Digambaras and the Svetambaras.  
3. The literal meaning of Upanishad is 'according and sitting near guru' 'Upa' means near, 'ni' means down and 'shad' means sit.  
4. Two similarities between Buddhism and Jainism were as follows :
  - Both were started by members of the Kshatriya Varna.
  - Both opposed Brahmanical supremacy.
5. The first Sermon given by Gautam Buddha was called the 'Turning of the Wheel of Law' or *dharmacharpravartana*.

##### B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. One day as Siddhartha rode to the royal park he saw sights which changed his life forever. He saw an oldman, a sick man and a corpse (dead body). He was deeply saddened by the suffering he saw around him. Finally, he saw an ascetic and was struck by the peace on the man's face.
2. The four noble truths are :
  - Suffering is an integral part of our lives
  - Suffering is caused by our desires
  - Suffering ends when our desire ends
  - Freedom from suffering is possible by practicing the Eight-Fold Path.

3. After the passing away of the Buddha, his disciples compiled his sermons and speeches as the Buddhist religious texts. That is how Patakas and Nikayas came into existence.
4. Buddha also organised the sangha or the religious orders, whose doors were kept open to everybody, men and women, high caste and low caste. The Buddhist sangha helped in the spread of Buddhism not only in India, but also in Central Asia, China, Tibet and South-east Asia. Men and women who joined sanghas were called Bhikkus and *Bhikkunis*.

### C. Long answer questions :

**Ans.** 1. The following reasons led to emergence of two new religions in the 6th century BCE.

- **Reaction against excessive rituals**— People were forced to follow elaborate and costly rituals as subscribed by the Brahmins. They wanted a simple religion without the excessive and unnecessary rituals.
  - **Rigid varna system**— Earlier, the varna system was based on occupations. During this period, it was determined by birth. Hence, the people of the upper varna looked down upon those of lower varna. Some of the new thinkers such as Gautam Buddha and Mahavira strongly opposed the hereditary domination of the brahmins and the importance attached to birth in the varna system.
  - **Increasing influence of Vaishyas**— With increasing importance of trade, the importance of vaishyas also increased. In the Brahmanical order, vaishyas were looked down upon. New religious sects like Buddhism and Jainism did not attach any importance to the varna system. They believed in non-violence and did not condemn the practice of usury. This suited the needs and interests of the vaishyas. Thus, they supported Buddha and Mahavira openly.
  - **Use of everyday languages**— The *Vedas* were in Sanskrit, which was not easily understood by the common man. The simple everyday language for religious texts as the need of the people.
2. The teachings of Mahavira were simple. He based his teachings on three thoughts :

- Right Faith
- Right Knowledge and
- Right Conduct

These three teachings are called *Triratna* or three jewels.

Mahavira did not criticise the *varna* system. According to him, an individual's position in life was related to his good or bad deeds in his previous life. He believed that through a simple, disciplined, and balanced life, one could be free from the cycle of birth or *moksha*. He supported the idea of a life of non-violence and kindness. He believed that honesty is the true virtue of life and one must never steal or possess what rightfully belongs to others. One of the most important aspects of Jainism is the protection of all forms of life. The sect did not support religious rituals and sacrifices.



were killed and wounded during the Kalinga war. The bloodshed and the wailing of widows and orphans completely changed Ashoka's attitude towards expansion through war. He gave up war and adopted the path of peaceful conquest. He called this new policy *dhammavijaya*.

4.
  - Ashoka built rest houses on the highways.
  - He also built hospitals for both humans and animals.

### C. Long answer questions :

**Ans.** 1. Ashoka believed that a king should treat his subjects just as a father treats his children. He did a number of welfare works, like building of roads, planting of trees along the roads, building wells, rest-houses for travellers, hospitals for the sick, etc. The *Dhamma Mahamatras* (officers responsible for promoting the policy of *Dhamma*) looked after these welfare activities across the empire.

2. Dhamma in Sanskrit is dharma which literally means religious duty, but for Ashoka it means 'the right way'. Ashoka's dhamma was not related to the worship of any god or performance of sacrifice. It was a code of conduct inspired by Buddha's teachings. He advocated non-violence, compassion and peace but never forced his ideas on his subjects. He respected all religions. The edicts set up by Ashoka explain his dhamma. These inscriptions carry the following messages to this people :

- Be tolerant of all religions and love one another.
- Live in peace and harmony with one another.
- Follow the path of non-violence and do not harm any living thing.
- Be kind to all, including poor and servants.
- Obey and respect elders.
- Practise charity towards the poor.

3. With the help of Chanakya, Chandragupta overthrew the Nandas and set up the Mauryan empire in 321 BCE with his capital at Patiliputra (modern Patna).

He conquered Afghanistan, Baluchistan and areas west of Indus. He also conquered many territories in the south, thus extending his empire up to the Deccan. The vast empire under Chandragupta's control stretched from Hindu Kush in the northwest to Bengal in the east and from the Himalayas in the north to the Narmada in the south.

Chandragupta set up his capital at Pataliputra. Megasthenes, the Greek envoy at the court of Chandragupta Maurya refers to Pataliputra as 'Palibothra'. It was a large city shaped like a parallelogram, surrounded by a wooden wall. Chandragupta lived in a luxurious palace in the city. 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.

4. The Mauryan administration was a totalitarian one, though a benevolent one.





- Ans.** 1. PGW → i. Histories  
 2. Sagam Literature → ii. Puducherry  
 3. Herodotus → iii. Bharuch  
 4. Barygaza → iv. Tamil  
 5. Pondicherry → v. Painted gray ware

## SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

### A. Very short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Mathura town was famous for its art and culture.  
 2. Different kinds of people living in the villages were—agricultural landlords called Vellalars, ordinary ploughmen called azhavasr and landless labourers called Kadasiyar and adimai.  
 3. The earliest coins of India were called punch-marked coins.

### B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. To increase agricultural production many steps were taken. In agricultural activities, iron implements were used. Water for irrigation was made available. Also the use better quality seeds was encourage.  
 2. Black polished ware was a glossy, shiny type of pottery found in north India. This pottery suggested that it was used by the richer class.  
 3. With the help of iron tools, farmers were able to clear the dense forests of the middle and lower Ganga valley. These lands were later used for agricultural purposes.

### C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The use of iron technology was of crucial importance to the expansion of agriculture based settled life, particularly in the sub-humid region of the Ganga valley. Iron deposits were abundant in India particularly in the Chhotanagpur region and central India.  
 With the help of iron tools, farmers were able to clear the dense forests of the middle and lower Ganga valley. This brought about effective human colonization of this vast fertile region. Iron tools also helped in quarrying stones for erecting megalithic monuments and in digging wells and irrigation tanks.
2. In the northern part of the country, the village headmen was called the *gramabhojaka*. He was often the largest landowner. He had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land. Since he was powerful, the king often used him to collect taxes from the village. He also functioned as a judge and sometimes as a policeman.
3. Mathura was important as a religious centre because it was associated with many religious trends. Being the birth place of Lord Krishna, Hindu pilgrims visited this city all round the year. Here we can find many temples dedicated in Hindu gods particularly Lord Krishna. Apart from this, many Buddhist monasteries and Jain shrines were built in Mathura. Due to this, a large number of people used to visit the city for religious purposes.



- Ans.**
1. The Silk Route was a widespread organised network of trade routes across the Asian continent, connecting the Mediterranean world, as well as north and east Africa and Europe. This route made a great contribution to the political, economic and cultural exchange between China, India, Greece, Persia (ancient Iran), Arabia, Rome and Europe. This exchange took place between traders, merchants, pilgrims, missionaries, soldiers, nomads and urban dwellers for almost 3,000 years. Various religions also spread through the same route.
  2. The rulers encouraged foreign trade because of many reasons. The rich trade means a large amount of money will come in the empire and too in the form of gold and silver. This not only was truthful for the empire but also for its economy. The more rich the empire is the more prosperous it is.
  3. Hinduism undergo many changes during this period. The worship of certain deities became common. The deities were worshipped through bhakti i.e., an individual's devotion to a chosen deity. To the Vaishnavite or the devotee of Vishnu, this God is the source of the universe. Vishnu's counterpart 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. No elaborate sacrifices were performed, only an individual worship of a God or a Goddess. It was believed that through Bhakti an individual could aspire for liberation from rebirth.
  4. Kanishka's empire was certainly vast with his policy of conquests he extended his empire from southern Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, north of the Amu Darya in the north west to Pakistan and Northern India, as far as Mathura in the south east, and his territory also included Kashmir in the north. To maintain this vast kingdom he followed the policy of control over trade. He controlled both the land and the maritime trade.

## 11 The Gupta and the Post-Gupta Period



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

##### A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.**
- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. c. The Guptas | 2. b. Fa Hien       |
| 3. a. Vatapi     | 4. b. Harshavardhna |

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

- Ans.**
1. Chandragupta I adopted the title of **Maharajadhiraja**.
  2. The title of **Maharajadhiraja** means 'king of kings'.
  3. Hiuen Tsang informs that Harsha's revenues were divided into **four** parts.

4. **Pulakeshin II** was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya Dynasty.
5. The Pallava dynasty was founded by **Simha Vishu** in the **sixth** century.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

**SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT**

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Kanchipuram was the capital city of the Pallavas.  
 2. Aihole is famous for its Vishnu Temple.  
 3. Chandragupta I was the founder of the Gupta Dynasty.  
 4. Shailbhadra was a Buddhist Scholar at Nalanda.  
 5. Pulakesin II defeated the Pallava king Mahendraverman.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The Allahabad Pillar Incription is very important in reconstructing the history of Samudragupta's times. It describes the conquest and glory of Samudragupta. It states that his empire included almost the whole of northern India. Also several tributary kingdoms surrounded these directly administered areas. He was also recognised as a suzerain by the kings of southern India.
2. The main sources of information that tell us about the Gupta period are books, coins, monuments and inscriptions. Many accounts by court poets and foreign travellers also act as important sources.
3. Chandragupta II was succeeded by his son Kumaragupta. Towards the close of his reign the empire was threatened by hordes of Pushyamitras who was defeated by Skandagupta. During the reign of Skandagupta the empire was threatened by the Hunas, the nomadic tribe of central Asia. After his death, the Gupta empire began to decline.
4. The Chalukyas were great builders. They built a large number of temples in honour of deities like Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. The *Vishnu Temple of Badami*, the *Shiva Temple of Pattadakal* and the Vishnu Temple of Aihole are famous for the architectural design. Some of the caves at Ajanta were excavated during the reign of early Chalukya rulers. Other famous temples are *Papanatha* and *Virupaksha*, represent scenes from the Ramayana.
5. Under the Pallavas A part of the state revenue was spent on maintaining an army. The army usually consisted of infantry, cavalry and elephants. The Pallavas maintained a navy, as did some of the Chalukyas such as Pulakeshin II.  
 A defeated ruler was sometimes made a *Samanta*, that is, a chief who held land on condition that he would supply soldiers to the king when required. When central rule weakened, *Samantas* often became independent.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The sources of the Harsha period tell us about his life and times. Harsha's reign marks the transit from ancient to medieval times. Harsha governed

his empire in the same lines as did the imperial Guptas, but his administration had become feudal and decentralised. Harsha's army was longer than the imperial Guptas and the Mauryans. He could mobilise a larger army with the aid of his feudatories. Apparently, every feudal chief was required to contribute a fixed number of foot soldiers and horses and this helped enormously in building up the imperial army.

2. Samudragupta is regarded as one of the most powerful rulers of ancient India. Under him, the Gupta empire was firmly established and attained the supremacy equal to what the Mauryans had exercised before. The Allahabad pillar inscription describes the conquest and glory of Samudragupta. Like Mahapadma Nanda and Chandragupta Maurya, he aimed to make himself *Ekarat* or the sole ruler. By the end of his reign, his empire included almost the whole of northern India (except West Punjab, Kashmir, Sindh, Western Rajputana and Gujarat). Several tributary kingdoms surrounded these directly administered areas. He was also recognised as a suzerain by the kings of southern India. He was also a great patron of art, and on one of his coins, he is shown as playing on a lyre.
3. Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese pilgrim who left China in AD 629 and travelled all the way to India. He stayed in India for a long time. He returned to China in AD 645. He had come to study at the Buddhist university in Nalanda which was a flourishing centre of learning under the Buddhist scholar, Shilabhadra. He spent many years in Harsha's court and travelled widely across the country. Under his influence Harsha became a staunch supporter of Buddhism.
4. Pulakeshin II (608-642) was the most powerful of Chalukyas rulers. His capital city was Vatapi (Badami in Karnataka). Pulakeshin conquered northern Konkan and the Gujarat and Malwa regions. He also defeated the Pallava king Mahendravarman. Hiuen Tsang also paid tribute to the powers and virtues of Pulakeshin II. Later on Pallavas defeated the Chalukyas and killed Pulakeshin II in 642.

## 12 Culture and Science



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**A. Choose the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. a. Sangam                                      2. c. Ajanta  
3. b. old     4. b. the concept of zero

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. A great deal of our knowledge of the ancient period comes through **literature**.
2. An epic is a long story written in the form of a **poem**.

3. Stupas are dome-shaped structures which have relics of the **Buddha**.
4. The room where the image of the chief deity was kept was called the **Garbagriha**.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

**SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT**

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata.
  2. The Puranas are the religious literature dealing with the stories of Vishnu, Shiva, Durga and also about the creation of the Earth.
  3. The epics of the Sangam period were *Silappadikaram* and *Manimekalai* in Tamil.
  4. Stupas are dome-shaped structures which have relics of the Buddha.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Jataka Tales are the Buddhist texts. They deal with the previous life of the Buddha and shocases moral values.
  2. **Chaityas** or **halls of worship** excavated from rocks are found in the eastern districts of Andhra Pradesh. Some of the rocks cut at chaityas of Bhaja, Karle and Ajanta of Hinayana Buddhism are similar to the brick and wooden structures of Ashokan times.
  3. The Garbagriha was the room where the image of the Chief deity was kept.
  4. An epic is a long story written in the form of a poem. The *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* were written in the ancient period.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.**
1. India made a major achievements in the field of literature. Our ancient literary works were written in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. Literature of this period can be divided into two parts—religious and secular. The religious literature include the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, the Puranas and the epics. The Secular literature include biographies, prashastis, stories, poems, songs and plays.
  2. Murals are the elaborate paintings found on the walls of the Ajanta Caves. These caves served as monasteries for Buddhist monks.  
It is believed that these were made in the light of torches as it is very dark inside the caves. The colours used in them are natural colours, making the paintings appear bright even after 1500 years. The colours were made of plants and minerals but there is no record about the artists who created them.
  3. Many temples were also built. The cave temples at Ajanta, the Dasavatara temple at Deogarh (Hansi), the temple at Bhitargaon (Kanpur) and the temple at Sanchi are constructed of brick and stone and are very beautiful. In the south, the Chalukyas built stone temples dedicated to Vishnu and Shiva at Vatapi, Aihole and Pattadaikal. The Ratha Temple and the Shore

temple at Mahabalipuram and the Kailasnath temple at Kanchi were built by the Pallavas.

The temples built during this period had some common structures. These were the *garbagriha*, the *shikhara* or *vimana* and the *mandapa*.

The *Garbagriha* was the room where the image of the chief deity was kept. The *Shikhara* or *Vimana* was a tower on top of the *Garbagriha* to mark it out as a sacred place.

The *Mandapa* was an assembly hall where people assembled and prayed.

4. The Sangam Age in Tamil literature is considered as the Golden Era of Tamil language. During this period many poems written in classical Tamil were composed. These poems were called the Sangam poems. These give us a lot of information about the rulers and about the life in the southern kingdoms. The *Tirukkural* of *Tiruvallavar* a book on the Art of living, was written a little later. The epics of the Sangam period were *Silappadikaram* and *Manimekalai* in Tamil. *Silappadikaram* is an epic poem written by Ilango Adigal. It is considered as one of the greatest epics of the world.

# 1

## The Earth in the Solar System

Unit-2 : GEOGRAPHY



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**A. Choose the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. b. stars                      2. a. Jupiter and Mars                      3. c. Galaxy

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. A group of millions of stars is called a **galaxy**.  
2. All the planets move around the **Sun**.  
3. **Mercury** and **Venus** do not have any satellite or moons.  
4. The **Earth** is also called the Blue Planet.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

#### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The universe includes everything that exists in space—the Sun, the Moon, the Earth, stars, gas and dust, and all forms of life.  
2. There are eight planets in our solar system.  
3. Neptune travels the longest in its revolution around the Sun. It takes 164.8 Earth years to complete one revolution.  
4. The Sun and the various objects that move around it/like the planets, their satellites (moons), asteroids, comets and meteors, together form the Solar system.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Star is a heavenly body made up of hot glowing gases. It produces its own



- heat and light.
2. Three types of heavenly bodies are as follows :
    - i. Planets :** These are the heavenly bodies which revolve around the Sun.
    - ii. Meteors :** These are small pieces of rock or metal, believed to form when asteroids break up.
    - iii. Comets :** These are spectacular, glowing celestial bodies. They are large balls of rock and ice.
  3. Earth is called a blue planet because about two-thirds of the Earth is covered by water.
  4. We always see the face of the moon because it takes almost the same time to rotate on its axis and to revolve around the Earth.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Galaxies are the very large clusters or groups of stars. A galaxy consists of groups of stars, dust, gas and other matter, bound together by a force called gravity. Our galaxy is the milky way. It is known as the Aakash Ganga in Hindi.
  2. The Earth is a unique planet because it is the only planet where life has been found. There are many favourable conditions that facilitate life on the Earth. These make the Earth a unique planet. These are :
    - optimum distance from the Sun
    - an average surface temperature of 14°C
    - suitable seasons and weather conditions
    - the presence of atmosphere that protects living things from harmful ultra-violet radiations from the Sun.
  3. According to the International Astronomical Union (IAU), there are eight planets in our solar system—Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. All these planets move around the Sun. Planets refer to the heavenly bodies which revolve around the Sun. All the planets revolve around the Sun in their fixed orbits. They also rotate on their axis simultaneously.  
All the planets revolve in the same direction, i.e., from west to east (counter-clockwise). Unlike the stars, they keep on moving from one place to another and sometimes even disappear from view. They shift their position over time. On one hand, they are rotating on their own axis and on the other, they are revolving around the Sun. But not all the planets rotate in the same direction.

## 2 Latitudes and Longitudes



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**A. Choose the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. c. 11 : 30 am      2. a. Greenwich, near London      3. a. 1 hour

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The ends of the axis are known as **poles**.  
2. The **Equator** divides the Earth into two equal parts.  
3. **The Tropic of Cancer** is at an angular distance of  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N from the Equator.  
4. Frigid zone is the only one where the length of days and nights is **maximum**.

**C. State whether true or false :**

- Ans.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. True                      4. True

**SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT**

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The Prime Meridian is the  $0^{\circ}$  longitude that passes through the British Royal observatory at Greenwich near London.  
2. The meridians are numbered up to  $180^{\circ}$  to the east and west of the line of  $0^{\circ}$  longitude, or the prime meridian. The value of a meridian is followed by the letter 'E' or 'W'.  
3. We would find 15 degrees of longitude in one time zone.  
4. The network of parallels and meridians together is called the Earth grid. This grid helps us to locate any place on the surface of the Earth.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two equal hemispheres—Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.  
2. A line of latitude is an imaginary line drawn on the Earth's surface. It runs from west to east horizontally around the globe.  
3. The time in Moscow would be 2 hrs 30 minutes behind that in New Delhi. So the time in Moscow would be

7.45 am  $\xleftarrow{30 \text{ min}}$  8.15 am  $\xleftarrow{2 \text{ hrs}}$  10.15 am

**C. Long answers questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Latitudes are very important for us. They help us in dividing the Earth into three different climate zones, i.e., torrid zone, temperate zone and frigid zone. Apart from this, people pinpoint places on the Earth using a pair of coordinates that include latitudes and longitudes. Latitude describes a locations distance from the Equator. The latitude and longitude of any place on Earth's surface define its unique global address.  
2. **Torrid Zone :** This is the zone which lies between  $23.5^{\circ}$  North latitude and  $23.5^{\circ}$  South latitude. It is also known as the Tropical Zone which lies between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn having the Equator in between, dividing it into two zones, north tropical zone and south tropical zone. This is the zone which receives the maximum amount of insolation due to which this zone experiences high temperature and low pressure conditions.

**Temperate Zone :** This zone is situated in both the hemispheres between

23.5° latitude and 66.5° latitudes. This zone is neither too hot nor too cold. It is so because it lies between the two zones having extreme temperature conditions. So, this is the zone which is like a transition belt.

**Frigid Zone :** This zone lies between 66.5° latitude and 90° latitude in both the hemispheres. The angle of Sun's rays is oblique and, hence, lesser heating takes place due to which temperature is always below freezing point (very cold area). This is the only zone where the length of days and nights is maximum.

3. For every 15° of longitude, we have one time zone. Now, there are 360 degrees of longitude. So, we have 24 time zones in the world. Standard time is the time that the residents of a time zone or country keep. It is the local time of the central or standard Meridian chosen by that country. The standard time zone often follows boundaries that are agreed upon—natural or political boundaries. The time zone enables us to keep a respective time in the entire zone and thus, we need not change the time on our watch every time we travelled one degree of longitude.

### 3 Rotation and Revolution



#### EXERCISES

##### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**A. Choose the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1. c. revolution                      2. b. 366                      3. a. Rotation

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The period of diffused light after sunset is called **Dusk**.  
2. The Earth takes about **24 hours** to complete one rotation.  
3. The circle of illumination is the boundary between **day** and **night**.  
4. **Poles** usually experience complete day and complete night for six months each.  
5. At an **equinox** the Earth's axis is tilted neither towards the Sun, nor away from it.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

##### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation on its axis.  
2. The Earth takes 365¼ days to complete one revolution around the sun.  
3. On 21st March and 23rd September the days and nights are equal all over the world.  
4. Rotation of the Earth causes day and night.

**B. Short answer questions :**

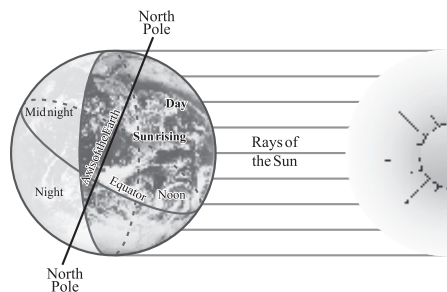
- Ans.** 1. Day and night are caused by the rotation of the Earth. Since the Earth

rotates from west to east the Sun appears to rise in the east. Because the Earth is spherical, only one side of the Earth can face the Sun at any time. The side that faces the sun experiences day, and the side that is turned away from the Sun experiences night.

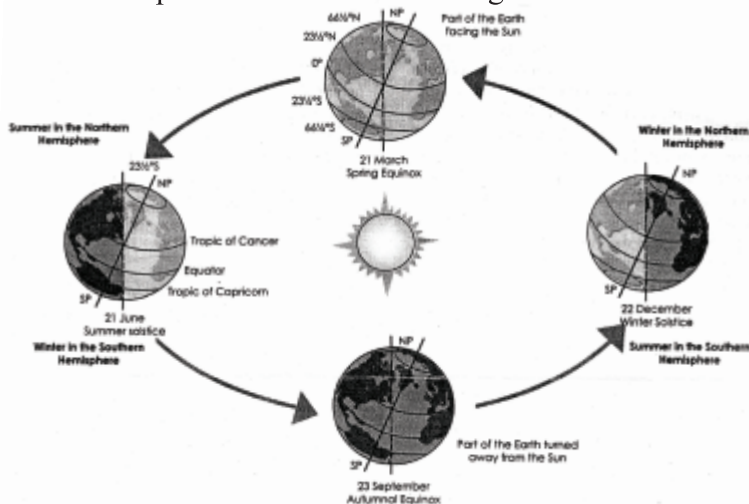
2. Rotation is the movement of the Earth on its own axis. Its time period is 24 hours.
3. Revolution is the movement of the Earth around the sun. The Earth takes  $364\frac{1}{4}$  days to complete one revolution.
4. The unequal length of day and night and the formation of seasons is the effect of the inclination of the Earth's axis.
5. The seasons are reversed between the Northern and the Southern hemisphere because at a time one pole of the Earth is near to the Sun and the other pole moves away from it. As such one hemisphere experiences summer while the other experiences winter at the same time.

### C. Long answer questions :

**Ans.** 1. The Earth completes one rotation on its axis in 24 hours. While rotating, one half of the Earth's surface gets light from the Sun and the other half remains dark. So, the lighted half is day and the dark half is night. The sun-rays are slanting both in the morning and in the evening. They fall on a large area of the Earth so there is less heat during the morning and the evening. The sun-rays are vertical or relatively vertical at noon. They fall on a small area of the Earth so it is hot at noon. The period of diffused light before sunrise is called Dawn. The period of diffused light after sunset is called Dusk.



2. The different position of the Earth during its revolution around the Sun is



responsible for the seasons. Thus in the Northern Hemisphere, the seasons follow the pattern of spring beginning in March, summer in June, autumn in September, and winter in December. In the Southern Hemisphere, the pattern is reversed, with autumn beginning in March, winter in June, spring in September and Summer in December.

3. **a. rotation** : The movement of the Earth on its own axis called rotation results in the formation of day and night. As only part of the Earth faces the sun at any given time, that part experiences day and the other part experiences night.
- b. revolution** : The movement of the Earth around the Sun called revolution results in the occurrence of seasons. As the Earth is tilted on its axis, at a given time one of the two poles is inclined towards the sun. Due to this, different parts of Earth receive different amount of sunlight and thus experience different seasons.
4. As we know, the Earth is tilted at an angle of  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  with the plane of the Earth's orbit. Due to this inclination, when the north pole is pointed towards the sun, the South pole points away from it. In this case, the areas lying in the northern hemisphere receive more sunlight and that too for a longer period. On the other hand the areas lying in the Southern Hemisphere receive lesser amount of sunlight and that too for a short period. Due to this, the northern hemisphere experience summer solstice. After 6 months the situation reverses and the southern hemisphere experience summer solstice and the northern hemisphere winter solstice.
5. The three differences between Equinox and solstice are as follows :
- An equinox is the time when the sun is nearest or spends the same amount of time at the horizon or the equatorial plane giving equal lengths to day and night while a solstice is the time when the sun is farthest from the equatorial plane causing longer nights and days.
  - An equinox happens at the start of spring and fall while, solstice happens during summer and winter.
  - Both happen twice every year; an equinox occurs at specific periods of time rather than days while a solstice occurs for several days.

## 4 Maps



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

##### A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. b. without scale

2. a. Conventional

3. b. small area

4. b. land forms

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

Ans. 1. A **map** is a representation of the Earth's surface on a flat area.

2. There are **two** types of maps according to a scale.
3. The needle of a magnetic compass always points in the **north-south** direction.
4. A **sketch** is a map drawn from observation.
5. Usually plans are **drawn** or **printed** on paper.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

**D. Match the following :**

**Ans.** 1. Political maps → i. Landform, waterbodies  
 2. Scale → ii. Directions  
 3. Compass → iii. Rough drawing  
 4. Sketch → iv. Map  
 5. Physical maps → v. cities, villages

**SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT**

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. A map is a representation of the Earth's surface showing how things are related to each other by distance, direction and size.
2. Three basic elements of a map are—title, distance and scale.
  3. Maps are needed to locate a place on the surface of the Earth.
  4. A map is always drawn to scale whereas a sketch is not drawn to scale.
  5. Thematic maps are those maps that are based on a theme or a topic. Such maps show types of soils, forest areas, the distribution of minerals showing direction, distance and locations.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. A sketch is a rough drawing showing direction, distance and locations.
2. A plan is often used for technical purposes such as architecture, engineering or planning.
  3. Conventional symbols are those symbols that are used on different maps to represent the same things.
  4. Representative fraction is a method of showing a scale in a map. In it the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance is given as a fraction, whose numerator is always one.
  5. North, South, East and West are the four cardinal directions.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The distance between any two places on a map, measured along a straight line, is called the map distance. The distance between the same two places on the ground, measured along a straight line, is called the ground distance. The ratio between the map distance and the ground distance is called the scale of the map.

A scale can be represented graphically or in the form of a statement or representative fraction (R.F.). If a scale is expressed in words or mentioned as a statement, for example, 1 cm = 5 km, then it is known as a verbal or statement scale. Another method of showing a scale in a map is

representative fraction. In representative fraction, the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance is given as a fraction, whose numerator is always one. For example, if 1 cm on the map represents (1,00,000 cm) on the ground, then

$$\text{Representative Fraction} = \frac{1}{1,00,000} \text{ or } 1 : 1,00,000$$

2. The basic elements of map are as follows :

**Title**— The topic of the map is written on top of the map, e.g., Political map of India, Rivers of India, Second World War, etc. This makes it easy to select a map according to requirement. It also helps in classifying and arranging maps.

**Grid System**— We have learnt that latitudes which are the east-west lines and longitudes which are the north-south lines create a grid. The grid on maps and globes helps us locate places.

**Distance**— In maps, a region, a country or the entire world is reduced to fit on a sheet of paper. This must be done with great care as a very large area is being represented on the map and the distances must be kept true. This is done by making a small measure or distance on paper represent a large distance on the ground. Therefore, it is important to choose a scale.

**Scale**— The distance between any two places on a map, measured along a straight line, is called the map distance. The distance between the same two places on the ground, measured along a straight line, is called the ground distance. The ratio between the map distance and the ground distance is called the scale of the map.

3. Symbols are signs, shapes or objects that are used on maps to represent particular features, such as mountains, rivers, forests, railways tracks, bridges airports, temples, etc. In Geography, you will find conventional symbols that are used on different maps to represent the same things. These make map reading easy by providing a lot of information on a map without making it crowded. Besides, they act like a special language which can help anyone looking at a map to understand it.
4. A compass is a instrument that is used to know directions. The needle of a magnetic compass always points in the north south direction. In between the cardinal points, we have the intermediate directions north-east, south-east, south-west, and north-west.
5. Do it yourself.

## 5 Realms of the Earth



### EXERCISE

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

- A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. Five  
3. b. lithosphere
2. c. Pacific ocean  
4. b. Stratosphere

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. **Biosphere** is also called the zone of life.  
2. We must try to maintain a balance in **nature**.  
3. The lithosphere is made up of **tectonic** plates.  
4. The Atlantic is the busiest ocean in terms of **passenger** and **cargo** traffic.  
5. **Nitrogen** and **oxygen** are the two main gases found in the atmosphere.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

**SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT**

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Lithosphere is the solid portion of the Earth on which we live.  
2. The Northern Hemisphere is called the 'Land Hemisphere' because a greater part of the total landmass lies in this hemisphere.  
3. Asia is the largest continent.  
4. The Earth is called a 'Unique planet' because it is the only known planet where life is found.  
5. The biosphere is the narrow zone of contact where Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere come in contact with each other. It is in the sphere that all life exists.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. There are seven continents on the Earth. In order of their sizes they are :  
1. Asia, 2. Africa, 3. North America, 4. South America, 5. Antarctica, 6. Europe and 7. Australia.  
2. The Earth is called the 'blue planet' because a large part of the Earth's surface is called with water. Due to this it looked blue from the space and hence the name 'blue planet'.  
3. Indian Ocean is the only ocean to be named after a country. Its shape is roughly triangular. India lies at the head of this ocean. Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal are the two northward extensions of the Indian Ocean. In the south it merges with the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.  
4. Biosphere is that realm of the Earth where life exists. It is a narrow zone where land, water and air come into contact with each other. Living beings exist only in the biosphere. It is formed by the interaction of plants (flora), animals (fauna) and other living things with their environment.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. **Continents**— There are seven continents on the Earth. In order of their sizes they are : 1. Asia, 2. Africa, 3. North America, 4. South America, 5. Antarctica, 6. Europe and 7. Australia.  
A greater part of the total land mass lies in the northern hemisphere making it the Land Hemisphere.  
Asia is the largest continent. Europe and Asia are a continuous landmass,



separated by the Ural mountains the Ural rivers and the Caspian Sea. They are sometimes considered as a single continent Eurasia.

North and South America were once a single landmass, but have now been separated by the Panama Canal. North America is the third largest continent in area.

Antarctica is centred around the South Pole. It is permanently covered under a thick sheet of snow and ice and hence called the white continent. It is the only continent without any permanent settlement.

Australia is also known as the Island Continent. It is the smallest continent.

2. The atmosphere is important for us because of the following reasons :
  - It prevents Earth's surface from being hit by meteoroids or rocks from outer space.
  - It is vital for life on Earth. Without the atmosphere life would not be possible.
  - It gives us air to breathe and protects us from the ultraviolet rays of the sun.
  - Air has weight. It therefore exerts atmospheric pressure or air pressure.
  - The atmosphere makes weather phenomenon like rain and snow possible.
  - The atmosphere absorbs so much heat that temperatures on earth are such that life is possible.
  - The blanket of air acts like a greenhouse and keeps the Earth's surface warm at night.
  - The movement of air helps in condensation of moisture and precipitation.
  - Wind is caused by air flowing from high pressure to low pressure. Its direction is influenced by the Earth's rotation.
  - The atmosphere is the medium for sound waves to travel.
3. Oceans are important for human beings for the following reasons :
  - Oceans have a moderating effect on the climate of coastal regions.
  - Oceans encourage the circulation of water in the form of water cycle. The water cycle is one of the factors that make life possible on Earth.
  - The Ocean waters are home to a great variety of marine life, which is source of livelihood to many people.
  - Waterways in oceans serve as a cheap means of transport.
4. Biosphere is a relatively thin life-supporting stratum of Earth's surface extending from a few kilometres into the atmosphere to the deep-sea vents of the ocean. The biosphere is a global ecosystem composed of living organisms (biotic) and the abiotic (non-living) factors from which they derive energy and nutrients. It is a very important zone as all life on the Earth depends upon green plants which are found in the biosphere only.

# 6 Major Landforms of the Earth



## EXERCISES

### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

#### A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. a. mountain                      2. c. Deposition                      3. b. tablelands

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Landforms can be categorised in **three** classes.  
2. **Plateaus** cover 45% of the Earth's land surface.  
3. Magma is called **lava** when it breaks through the Earth's crust.  
4. The Tibetan Plateau is the **highest** and the **largest** plateau in the world.  
5. Among all landforms, **plains** are the most valuable to humans.

#### C. State whether true or false :

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

### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

#### A. Very short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Mountains, plateaus and plains are the major landforms of the world.  
2. A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface with a peak or summit.  
3. Mountains are valuable to us because they are the source of many perennial rivers.  
4. A plateau is a highland with steep slopes and a flat top.

#### B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. **Mountain ranges** — The Himalayas and the Aravallis  
**Plateau** — The Chota Nagpur plateau and the Deccan plateau  
**Plains** — The Northern Plains and the Coastal Plains
2. On the basis of their origin, mountains can be classified into following four types :
- Fold mountains, e.g., the Himalayas
  - Block mountains, e.g., the Vindhyas
  - Volcanic mountains, e.g., Mt. Fujiyama
  - Residual mountains, e.g., Aravalli
3. An intermontane plateau is enclosed by mountain ranges whereas a piedmont plateau is formed at the foot of the mountains.
4. Volcanic mountains are formed by volcanoes.

#### C. Differentiate between :

- Ans. 1. **Mountain** : A mountain is defined as a natural elevation of the Earth's surface with a peak or summit, which is small in proportion to its base.  
**Plain** : A plain is a broad, nearly level stretch of land that has no great changes between its highest and lowest points.
2. **Block mountain** : Block mountains are those mountains that are formed

when two plates pushing each other cause pressure to build, resulting in a fracture.

**Fold mountains :** Fold mountains are those mountains that are formed by the upliftment and folding of landmasses due to forces which act sideways.

3. **Tectonic plains :** These plains are formed by internal forces causing uplift of sea coasts.

**Erosional plains :** The plains are formed when the action of rivers, glaciers, and wind erode higher levels of land for years to form flat plains.

**D. Long answer questions :**

**Ans.** 1. Mountains are useful to man in the following ways :

- The river valleys and the gentle slopes of the mountains are used for cultivation of crops and fruits.
  - Mountains are a storehouse of water. Many perennial rivers originate in the glaciers. These rivers provide us with water for irrigation and our daily requirements. Dams are built across them to generate hydroelectricity.
  - Mountains provide minerals for industries and stones for construction.
  - Mountains are very important for tourism. The snow-capped mountain peaks, thickly wooded slopes, deep valleys and swift rivers provide great scenic beauty. Various mountain sports like trekking, climbing, skiing, paragliding and white water rafting are also great attractions.
  - The mountain slopes are covered with dense forests, which are home to a variety of wildlife. They also provide valuable softwood, medicinal herbs and other products. The meadows on the slopes of the mountains are excellent grazing grounds for sheep.
2. Plateaus are useful to man in the following ways :
- It has rich deposits of mineral and black soil.
  - Plateaus have cooler climates than plains.
  - Grass grows on plateaus. The plateaus of Australia and South Africa are well known for rearing goats and sheep.
3. Depositional Plains are formed by the accumulation of deposits. These are of many kinds. Alluvial plains are formed by the deposition of sediment by rivers, which accumulate over time, such as the Indo-Gangetic Plain. Till plains, found in North America and Europe, have been formed by glacial deposits of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders carried by ice. Wind action accumulates sand to form desert plains, such as the Sahara Desert.
4. Plains are thickly populated because of the following reasons :
- The level land helps in building houses, roads, and railways. The rivers too can be used for transportation.
  - Plains generally have fertile soil suitable for agriculture . Besides, the

flat land is easily cultivable.

- Water—an important resource for humans, agriculture, and industry—is easily available in the plains.
5. Different landforms support different kinds of plant and animal life. The livelihood or lifestyle of the people living in each landform is also different. Life in mountainous areas is tougher than in the plains. The slopes are rocky and don't support many crops. Certain plantations and orchards do flourish wherever soil is fertile. Plateau regions have several minerals and precious stones. Mining is an important activity here. Plains and valleys have rich fertile soil. Agriculture flourishes in these areas. The natural disasters in these areas are also different. Mountains and plateaus often experience extreme weather conditions like storms, earthquakes and landslides. In plains, floods and droughts are common. Whatever might be the nature of calamities of environment, the destruction caused is immense. We must understand our environment. If we take care and maintain balance in nature, we can reduce the impact of the natural disasters.

## 7 India : Our Motherland



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

##### A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. b. Indian Ocean  
2. a. 8° 4' N and 37° 6' N latitudes; and  
68° 7' E and 97° 25' E longitudes  
3. c. Arunachal Pradesh  
4. a. Sri Lanka

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

- Ans. 1. **Seven** countries share terrestrial (land) boundaries with India.  
2. The east-west extent of India is about **thirty** degrees of longitude.  
3. **Telangana** became a new state in June 2014.  
4. India's standard time is exactly **5½** hours ahead of GMT.  
5. The Eastern Coastal Plains lie between the Eastern Ghats and the **Bay of Bengal.**

##### C. State whether true or false :

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

#### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

##### A. Very short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Telangana.  
2. The southernmost point of India is situated in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.  
3. India can be divided into the following six regions.  
● Northern mountains                  ● The Indo-Gangetic plain

- The Deserts
  - Central Highlands and Peninsular Plateaus
  - East and West Coast and
  - Bordering seas and islands
4. The 82° 30'E longitude serves as the standard meridian of India.
  5. There are twenty-nine states and seven union territories in India.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The north east India comprises seven states commonly known as the 'Seven Sisters'. They are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.
  2. India lies to the north of the Equator between 8°4' N latitude in the south and 37°6' N latitude in the north and between 68°7' E longitude in the west and 97°25' E longitude in the east.
  3. Seven countries share terrestrial (land) boundaries with India. We have Pakistan and Afghanistan on the northwest and Bangladesh and Myanmar on the northeast. In the north we share the boundary with China, Nepal and Bhutan. Across the sea, to the south, our neighbouring countries are the islands of Sri Lanka and Maldives.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.**
1. **States having common boundary with China :** Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.  
**States having common boundary with Pakistan :** Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir  
**States showing common border with Nepal :** Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal.
  2. The mainland of India comprises of 29 states and 7 union territories including the National Capital territory of Delhi. Rajasthan is largest state of India in terms of area, whereas Goa is the smallest state.
  3. We need a standard for our country because the east–west extension of our country is nearly 30 degrees of longitude. As the time difference between two successive longitude is 4 minutes, the total time difference between the easternmost and the westernmost part of India is nearly 2 hours. To avoid confusion with respect to time at different places in India, the longitude 82°30'E has been selected as the Standard Meridian for the country. The local time of the meridian is the Indian Standard Time IST for every place in our country. As India's Standard Meridian is 82°30' east of Greenwich Meridian, its standard time is exactly 5½ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. (The time at the Prime Meridian is known as G.M.T.)

## 8 India : Physical Features



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**A. Choose the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1. c. The Himadri                      2. b. Himadri                      3. a. delta

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Along the entire northern boundary of India lies an arc-shaped chain of **Northern mountain**.
2. The northern most range of the Himalayas is called **the Himadri**.
3. The outer Himalayas are also known as the **Shivalik**.
4. The Peninsular Plateau is **triangular** in shape.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

**SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT**

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The Himalayas is the highest mountain chain in the world.
2. Delta is a type of landform formed by the deposition of sediments at the mouth of a river. It is usually triangular in shape and has a network of distributaries.
3. Narmada river divides the peninsular plateau in two parts.
4. Lakshadweep islands.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The Himalayas lie in the Northern mountains towards the south of the Karakoram range. They stretch from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east. It consist of three great ranges that run parallel to each other. These ranges extend from west to east covering 2500 km in length.
2. The physiographic divisions of India are—the Northern Mountains, Plateau, the Coastal Plains and the Islands.
3. Malwa plateau extends up to Aravalli in the west and Chota Nagpur Plateau in the east. It is rocky and sandy in composition.
4. The Northern plains are signficial for us for the following reasons :
- i. It forms one of the most fertile regions in the country.
  - ii. It has well developed roads, railways and navigable waterways.
  - iii. It is the abode of temples, monuments and holy places.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Four characteristics of the Deccan plateau are as follows :
- i. It is located between three mountain ranges.
  - ii. It is roughly triangular in shape.
  - iii. It is bounded in the west in the Western Ghats and in the east by the Eastern Ghats.
2. There are two groups of islands : the Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal. The Lakshadweep are a group of small coral islands. These islands look like a horse shoe, in shape, and are called atolls. The Andaman and Nicobar are actually 572 islands which are of volcanic origin. The Barren Island is the only volcanically active island.

The Laccadive and Minicory Islands are a part of the Lakshadweep. Minicoy with an area of 5 sq. km is the largest island in the Lakshadweep. Many of these islands are uninhabited.

3. These densely populated Northern plains are large flood plains of the Indus and the Ganga-Brahmaputra river systems. They run parallel to the entire stretch of the Himalayas and are drained by the rivers Ganga and Indus and their tributaries. They cover most of northern and eastern parts of India. The Northern Plains were formed by the deposition of silt brought by the Himalayan rivers. These fertile plains support one of the most densely populated regions in the world. The Northern Plains can be divided into three types—the Indus Plain, the Ganga Basin and the Brahmaputra Valley.

## 9 India : Climatic Conditions



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**A. Choose the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. a. March to May                      2. a. Equable                      3. c. Loo

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The **Tropic of Cancer** divides India almost into two halves.  
2. Based on the amount of rainfall received, India can be divided into **four** regions.  
3. **Loo** are hot dry and dusty winds.  
4. **October** and **November** the two months known for retreating Monsoon.  
5. The average annual rainfall is about **125** cm.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

#### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Ooty and Kodaikanal.  
2. Loo is a hot, dry and dusty winds that blow over the Northern Plains during day in the summer season.  
3. The four seasons in India are—1. The cold weather or winter seasons, ii. The hot weather or summer season iii. The Rainy Season a South-West Monsoon Season and iv. The season of Retreating Monsoon or Withdrawal of Monsoon.  
4. The major factors which influence the climate of India are : location, relief and surrounding seas.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Location influence the climate of a place in a big way. If a place is located away from the coast, it will experience extreme type of climate. Whereas

- the places near the sea experience equable climate.
2. The areas adjacent to sea experience moderate climate. Here the summers are not so hot and the winters too are not sense. The moderating effect of the sea makes the climate equable.
  3. The hot weather season begins in March and ends by the end of May and in some places continues till the end of June. The north and the north-western parts of India become hotter than the eastern and southern India. The maximum temperature rises above 45°C.  
Hot, dry and dusty winds called Loo blow over the Northern Plains during day.
  4. The Western Ghats and the Western Coastal plains are the two areas of high rainfall. The Thar Desert and the parts of Ladakh are the two areas of low rainfall in India.

**C. Differentiate between :**

**Ans.** 1. **The Southeast monsoons :** These winds bring rain during summer. Direction of these winds is sea to land and so they bring huge amount of rainfall.

**The north east monsoons :** The north-east monsoon brings rain during winter. Direction of these winds is sea to land and so it doesn't contains moisture and brings dryness and coldness after blowing through Bay of Bengal and brings rainfall only in Tamil Nadu.

2. **The season of advancing monsoon :** It begins in the month of June and continues till the end of September. This season is known for heavy rainfall.

**The Season of retreating monsoon :** October and November are the two months known for the retreating monsoon. The South West monsoon retreats or withdraws from the northern India slowly. It is a period of change from the hot-wet weather to cool-dry weather.

3. **Rainy Season :** This season bring rainfall in India. This season begins in June and continues till September.

**Summer season :** This season is known for high temperatures. This is the hottest season in India. It begins in March and continues till May.

**D. Long answer questions :**

**Ans.** 1. By the beginning of October, the monsoon starts withdrawing or retreating from North India. The retreating monsoon is spread over October and November. It is a transition period between the rainy season and winter. As the dry winds pass over the Bay of Bengal, they gather moisture. The retreating monsoon brings rainfall to Tamil Nadu, and parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. These regions receive most of their rainfall from the north-east monsoon during November and December.

2. The south-east winds cause rain in India by taking moisture from the sea while crossing over. And when these moisture laden winds gets obstructed by the mountains in the north and platea in the south, they bring heavy



rainfall in India.

3. India has a tropical monsoon climate due to the Himalayan mountain ranges. The Himalayas obstruct the cold Siberian winds, as a result, our winters are not so severe.

Moreover, moisture-laden winds have to shed their moisture in India. This is because the Himalayas prevent the monsoon winds from blowing into Central Asia, India gets rains in June, July and August whereas the other side of the Himalayas remains rainless.

4. Although the monsoon affects most parts of India, the amount of rainfall varies from heavy to scanty in different parts. Over 80% of the annual rainfall is received in the months of June to September. The average annual rainfall is about 125 cm.

Based on the amount of rainfall received, India can be divided into four regions. Regions with very heavy rainfall receive more than 200 cm rainfall. They include the Western Ghats, the western coastal plains, and the north-eastern states.

Regions with heavy rainfall receive around 100-200 cm of rainfall. They include parts of eastern India, Odisha, and Madhya Pradesh, the Ganga plains of Bihar, UP, and West Bengal, and sub-Himalayan Punjab. The Coromandel Coast, the east coast of Tamil Nadu, and the western Himalayas also receive heavy rainfall.

Regions with moderate rainfall receive between 50-100 cm rainfall. They include the interior parts of the Ganga Plains, UP, Haryana, northern Gujarat, eastern Rajasthan, and the Deccan Plateau.

Regions with low rainfall receive less than 50 cm rainfall. They include the Thar Desert, Kuchchh, parts of Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, and south-west Punjab.

5. The climate of India may be described as tropical monsoon. Even northern India lying beyond the tropical zone, acquires a tropical touch marked by the relatively high temperatures. The large size of the country and its varied relief play a crucial role in determining the climatic variations in different parts of India. But the seasonal rhythm of the monsoon is apparent throughout India. It may be convenient by from the basis for dividing the year into different seasons. The most characteristic feature of the monsoon is the complete reversal of winds. It eventually leads to the alternation of seasons.

## 10 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife of India



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

- A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. Lion    2. c. tropical deciduous forests  
3. c. wildlife                                        4. a. Palms

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Tropical evergreen forests are **swampy** and **wet** throughout the year.  
2. Tigers are found in the foothills of the **Himalayas**.  
3. The plant species like **Rhododendrous** and **Junipers** are found at the higher altitude of the Himalayas.  
4. Forests provide **habitats** for wildlife.  
5. The Himalayas have the **richest** and most diverse wildlife in the country.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

**SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT**

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The different types vegetation found in India are as follows :  
    i. tropical evergreen forests,                      ii. tropical deciduous forests  
    iii. tropical thorn forests                      iv. mountain forests  
    v. mangrove forests
2. Tropical rainforests are found in warm and wet regions with annual rainfall of more than 250 cm and temperatures ranging between 25 to 35°C.
3. Tropical deciduous forests are also called monsoon forests.
4. Sal and teak.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Natural vegetation includes that part of plant life which grows without human help and grows naturally according to the available environment.
2. Tropical evergreen forests are mainly found in the areas receiving heavy rainfall i.e., more than 200 cm. These types of forests are confined to the areas getting high amount of rainfall like the Western Ghats, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. Deciduous forests are called monsoon forests because their growth is dependent upon monsoon.
4. Conservation means to protect the resources such as natural vegetation and wildlife so that they remain available for the coming generations.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The tropical rainforest are also called evergreen forests because the trees in the forests shed their leaves at different times of the year. That means that not all the trees shed their leaves at the same time. Due to this the forests remain green throughout the year.
2. The difference between the evergreen forest and deciduous forest are as follows :
- Evergreen forests :** The trees in the rainforests shed their leaves at different times of the year. Hence these forests appear evergreen. They are very dense. The trees are tall and of the hardwood type. They have broad

leaves that form a canopy, preventing sunlight from penetrating deep into the forest. A number of species grow in the same area. There is a thick undergrowth of shrubs and creepers. Ebony, mahogany, rosewood and cinchona are the common trees.

**Deciduous forest :** The trees shed leaves for six to eight weeks during the dry season. However, each species has its own time of leaf-shedding and so the forests never look absolutely bare at any time. These forests are also quite dense, with undergrowth, but the trees are shorter and more widely spaced than in the rainforests. Economically, these are the most important forests. Teak, sal, sandalwood, bamboo, *shisham* and *mahua* are the common trees.

3. In order to arouse a general awakening in the common man in favour of protection of wildlife the Indian Board of Wildlife has started to observe wildlife week. Every year from 2-8 October wildlife week is organised in all parts of one country. Every year around this time governments, environmentalists, activists, educators organize different activities to accelerate the awareness of wildlife conservation among people. India, being at mega-storehouse of various species is also able to manage several conferences, awareness programmes and public meetings among the nature lovers. Schools and educational institutions organize events such as wildlife related movie screening, painting competition/essay writing/debate competition for young children wildlife as the theme.
4. Forests are important for us in the following ways :
  - Trees inhale carbon dioxide and exhale oxygen, the much needed life-giving gas.
  - Trees moderate the temperature of a place.
  - Forests provide habitats for wildlife.
  - Forests provide products like timber, wood, gum, fuel, fruits and nuts, honey, lac and medicinal herbs etc.

# 1 Diversity

Unit-1 : SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE



## EXERCISES

### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

#### A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. b. mosque                      2. a. Kashmir                      3. b. being different

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. **Diversity** is needed to add variety to life and to make it more meaningful.  
2. The festivals of Baisakhi and Lohri are celebrated in **Punjab**.  
3. Varied uses of **spices** are an integral part of our food preparation.  
4. The traditional saree of Gujarat is **Patola**.

#### C. State whether true or false :

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

**D. Identify the states from the following sentences :**

- Ans.** 1. Tamali was wearing a beautiful mundu-blouse. **Kerala**  
2. Mani enjoys the dosa and rice idlis that his mother prepares. **Tamil Nadu**  
3. In Kashmir men and women wear phiran. **Kashmir**  
4. The snake boat races are very famous here. **Kerala**

**SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT**

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Pongal.  
2. Onam is the most important festival in Kerala.  
3. Pongal, Onam and Bihu.  
4. There are twenty-two official languages in India.  
5. Patola, bandhani and sarees like Kanchipuram, Mysore Silk and Lucknow are the types of sarees women wear in India.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Diversity is the state of being different and of being unique.  
2. Diversity in food means that people in different parts of country eat different type of food. In some parts people eat wheat whereas in some parts they eat rice.  
3. The following kinds of diversity are prevalent in India—diversity in festivals, diversity in food, diversity in clothing, religious diversity and linguistic and regional diversity.  
4. Wheat, rice, millets, pulses and sweets such as kheer, gulab jamun, rasgullas are the different foods eaten in India.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. We can explain diversity with the help of following example :  
If we look around in a classroom, we will find that no child is exactly the same. Even in a family, members look different. They have different physical appearances. They have different habits and interests. Some like to read newspaper; some like play cricket; some like to watch T.V. and so on. Thus, we can define diversity as the state of being different or unique.  
2. No country illustrates diversity better than India. It is the largest democracy in the world with a civilisation that is more than 5000 years old. Different groups of people from different places of the world migrated to India over the years adding to its richness. Today, India is a land of varied cultures, religions and communities. More than 1600 languages are spoken here. A wide range of ethnically different people populate our land. We find people following different customs, traditions and lifestyles. Six major religions are practiced by Indians.  
3. Sarees are worn by women of different communities in different styles. For example, the traditional saree of Gujarat is Patola and bandhani is from Rajasthan. Apart from these there are various forms of sarees like Kanchipuram, Mysore Silk and Lucknowi that are specific to people of different religions. Apart from sarees the most popular dress in Punjab is



- Ans.** 1. Prejudice means judging other people in a negative way or thinking them as inferiors.  
2. Discrimination is prejudice in action. It means treating people in a less favourable way because they are members of a particular group.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Stereotyping means to fix an image about a person or a group of persons.  
2. Prejudice prevent us from getting close to each other. They prevent harmonious living in society.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Discrimination is prejudice in action. It means treating people in a less favourable way because they are members of a particular group. It occurs when a group of people are not given the same benefits or status as everybody else. Discrimination may lead to pressing other people down, not allowing them to participate in activities, restricting their access to jobs or to live in certain neighbourhoods, or denying them something they are entitled to by right and law.

2. Under the constitution, people were allowed to follow their religion as they wished, and to practise their customs and festivals in any way they deemed fit. India thus, adopted a secular look, that is, all religions were equal before law. It did not adopt any religion as state religion.

In the social and economic arena, the Constitution granted equal opportunities to all. It laid down special sections to empower the economically and socially weaker sections of the society, namely the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the other backward classes. Untouchability was abolished and declared a punishable offence. People were free to choose the kind of work they wanted to do and government jobs were open to all.

The Constitution of India strives to bring about equality in India. Given the diversity of India it has been quite successful. Yet discrimination and inequality continue to exist even today in India and the world. One must, however, remember that equality is a value that one should keep striving for in order to bring about happiness and unity in the society. It is something that can be brought about only by determined efforts of the people. We must learn that there is no place for prejudices or discrimination in our communities, homes, schools and work places if we want to have a just society.

## 3 The Government



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**A. Choose the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. b. levels                      2. c. entire country                      3. a. people

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. A government defends the country against **foreign** aggression.  
2. A military dictatorship is a form of government wherein the political power resides with the **military**.  
3. In a **unitary** form of government the central government possesses much authority and decision making power.  
4. An important function of the government is to maintain **law** and order in the country.  
5. A **monarchy** consists of rule by one person or a group of people.

**C. State whether true or false :**

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

**SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT**

**A. Very short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. We need government to maintain law and order in the country and to look after our problems.  
2. 'Democracy' means rule by the people.  
3. A government is a group of people who are in charge of the public affairs of a country.  
4. The government can be of different types. It can be democratic, dictatorial, military dictatorship, monarchy, parliamentary and presidential, federal and unitary.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Laws help a country by ensuring discipline and harmony in the society.  
2. In an authoritarian form of government 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 he is able to hold on to power. People have no freedom of expression under this system of governance.  
It can be dictatorship, military dictatorship or monarchy.  
3. There are three levels of government. The first level is the union or central government. This is the highest level and it takes decisions for the entire country. At the state level, the state government looks after the welfare of a particular state. People living in villages, towns, and cities form their own government to look after their needs. This is called local self-government.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.** 1. A Government is a person or group of people who looks after the affairs of a country. A government has the following two functions :  
• To defend the country against foreign aggression.  
• To protect the unity and integrity of the country.  
2. In a Federal form of government power is split between a central government authority and its constituent states. Usually the Constitution allocates duties, rights and privileges to each level of government. The

Constitution usually defines how power is shared between national, state and local governments, the power to amend this Constitution is usually granted to the citizens or their governmental representatives.

3. In a monarchy, all power rests with the monarch, and he or she has the final say in running the country. The position of the monarch is hereditary, i.e., the position passes from the king or queen to one of their children.

As oppose to this, in a democratic system of government people participate in political and decision-making process without considering their race or colour. Each individual has his votes and these votes are effective and able to change decisions.

Secondly, the leaders and those who are governing the country are elected by the community. Thirdly, the government protects human rights and provides the best condition to its citizens. The minority groups, whether they are religious or ethnic, live in a safe environment without government intervention.

4. In a democratic form of government, the real power lies in the hands of people. The government works according to the wishes of the people. If not satisfied with the work of the government, people can change the government by the process of election. Thus, in a democratic form of government people are the supreme power. In sharp contrast to this, in a dictatorial form of government, people has no say in the working of the government. The entire power lies in the hand of an individual. The dictator governs according to his own wishes and the people have no power whatsoever to remove him.

## 4 The Essence of Democracy



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. b. the elected representative of the people                                 2. a. 5 years  
3. c. a coalition government                                 4. a. Position of the ruler is hereditary

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. In a **democracy** people elect their representatives to run the government for them.  
2. The participation of the people is seen clearly in the **election** process.  
3. The citizens form political parties according to their views and **objectives**.  
4. The **majority** cannot ignore the opinion of the **minority**.  
5. **Justice** is an important element in the working of a democratic government.

C. State whether true or false :

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



## SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

### A. Very short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. In India elections take place after every 5 years.
  2. Democracy is a form of government in which people elect their representatives so as to form a government for them.
  3. Vidhan Sabha is the lower house of the state legislature. It is the governing body of a state.
  4. People employ the methods of criticism through the media or direct protest such as strike and signature-campaigns to criticise the government.

### B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. A coalition government is the one in which many parties form a government collectively.
  2. A representative democracy means that people elect their representatives to run the government for them.

### C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Citizens play an important role in a democracy. Their foremost work is to elect their representatives to run the government for them. Besides this, people also participate in a democratic government by expressing their views openly on the policies of the government. They criticise the government whenever required. This criticism can be done through the media like TV or newspapers. Direct protests like dharna, strike, rallies and signature campaigns are other means of participation. These methods help in making the government understand what actions are expected by the people. For example, when the government increased the charges for electricity, the people, who did not expect such a sharp increase in electricity bills, expressed their resentment strongly through TV and newspaper. Several rallies and signature campaigns were organised to protest against the decision of the government. Finally, the government acknowledged public opinion and its responsibility towards them and orders were passed to reverse its decision to satisfy the public. Similarly, whenever the government increased prices of essential commodities such as fuel or milk, common man reacted.
  2. The five conditions required for the successful working of a democratic government are as follows :  
**Elections**—Elections in India take place after every five years by universal adult suffrage. The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The Rajya Sabha members are chosen by the elected members of the state and territorial assemblies.  
**Right to Vote**— People play the most important part in electing the government at all levels. In the elections those representatives are elected who get the support of maximum number of people. Thus, it is the

participation of the people in elections which ensures the formation of government.

**Right to Freedom**— Right to freedom refers to the freedom of expression, speech, movement, profession and religion. These freedoms are given to citizens in a democratic country. India is the best example of democratic government where citizens are guaranteed the right to freedom by the Constitution of India.

**Formation of the Government**— The party that wins the majority of seats in the legislature forms the government. Representative democracy means the rule of the majority. The government should represent the largest number of people. Many a times, one single party does not get a clear majority. In that case, a group of parties combine to form the government. This is called a coalition government.

**Opposition**— The parties that are in minority form the opposition. The minority has an important role to play in the government. Both the majority and the minority should work together for the welfare of the people. The majority cannot ignore the opinion of the minority. It is the duty of the minority to support measures and policies that will benefit the country.

## 5 Panchayati Raj—Local Government of Rural Areas

### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

##### A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. the three tier system of local administration of India  
2. With levels of literacy and awareness being low, the Panchayats can be cheated or taken advantage of by outsiders  
3. c. appointed by the state government  
4. b. zila parishad

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

- Ans. 1. Panchayati Raj takes case of government at the **lowest** level.  
2. The **Sarpanch** the head of the Gram Panchayat.  
3. The **deputy** assists the Sarpanch in his work.  
4. The Block samiti is also called the **Panchayat Samiti**.  
5. The **Zila Parishad** is the uppermost body of the Panchayat Raj system.

##### C. State whether true or false :

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

#### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

##### A. Very short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Panchayati Raj is the three tier system of local administration in India.  
2. All the persons who 18 years old are the members of the Gram Sabha.

Thus, the Gram Sabha is elected by them.

3. Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat at the village level and Block Samiti at the block level.
4. Gram Sabha is the lowermost level of under the Panchayati Raj.

**B. Short answer questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The basic objective of the Panchayati Raj is to let local people participate in the governance of their own areas, identify and solve their own problems.
  2. Property tax and professional tax are the two main sources of income of the gram panchayat.
  3. The Nyaya Panchayat is a local body that works as a village court and provides speedy justice to the villagers. They are formed to address petty issues such as minor theft, family funds, etc.
  4. Local self-government is described as 'power to the people' because through it people themselves can make for their own benefit and solve their problems in a better way.

**D. Long answer questions :**

**Ans. 1. Functions of Village/Gram Panchayat**

The Gram Panchayat has the following functions :

1. To provide basic amenities such as clean drinking water and sanitation to the villagers.
  2. To maintain wells, tanks, and pumps.
  3. To collect taxes and fees.
2. It consists of the council members of the Block Samitis, MLAs and MPs representing the areas and the district level officers. The District Collector is the Chairman of a Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad is a legal body. It has the power to acquire, hold and dispose off property. The Zila Parishad meets once in 3 months. Its special meeting can also be held when requested in writing by 1/3rd of its members. The Zila Parishad functions through a number of standing committees. The members of these committees are elected from amongst the members of the Zila Parishad. The chairman of the Zila Parishad is a member of the Standing Committees.
3. Members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha, the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Assembly from the block become the members of the Panchayat Samiti. Seats are reserved for women and for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Other members of the Block Samiti are elected by the people of the block. The member of the Panchayat Samiti elect a chairperson or *pramukh* as well as a vice-chairperson or the *up-pramukh*.
4. The Gram Sabha consists of men and women who are 18 years old. Anyone who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha. All the members of the Gram Sabha elect a Sarapanch who is the president of the

panchayat. They together form the Gram Panchayat. The members of the Gram Panchayat are selected from amongst the members of the Gram Sabha by secret voting for a period of five years. The duty of the Gram Panchayat is to look after the social, economical and cultural needs of the villagers. The head of the Gram Panchayat is called the sarpanch and the other members are called panch. Sometimes a deputy sarpanch is also elected to help the sarpanch in fulfilling his/her other duties.

## 6 Local Self– Government in Urban Areas



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

##### A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. b. Five   2. a. wards

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

Ans. 1. The **municipality** is the local government in the cities.  
 2. Municipal corporations are also called **local bodies**.  
 3. A municipality is also called a **Municipal Council**.  
 4. A Municipal corporation has a term of **five** years.

#### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

##### A. Very short answer questions :

Ans. 1. Municipalities are the local self government bodies in urban areas.  
 2. The ward councillor elected by the people are the members of the municipal corporation.

##### B. Short answer questions :

Ans. 1. Municipalities are very important for us. They ensures the best management of local resources. They help people to solve their problems such as sanitation, cleanliness, etc. on their own.  
 2. Nagar Panchayats govern areas which are in the process of changing from rural to urban. People in such places are in the process of moving away from agriculture, to service and industry based occupations.  
 3. Octroi is an important source of income for the municipal corporation. Various taxes like water tax, property tax, entertainment tax, pilgrimage tax contribute to its income. There are also taxes on education and other amenities. It receives income by selling its own land. Besides these, the government also grants loans to the corporation whenever it undertakes a project involving huge expenditure. State governments also provide financial assistance and grants to the corporation.

##### C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. The functions of Municipal Corporations are as follows :  
 (i) Taking care of public health and sanitation, for example, removal of

garbage, cleaning of drains, establishment and running of hospitals, dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres.

- (ii) Making arrangement for vaccination and inoculation to check the spread of dangerous diseases. City governments have played an active role in recent times to check the spread of such diseases as bird flue, conjunctivitis and H1N1.
  - (iii) Keeping a check on adulteration of food.
  - (iv) Maintaining a check on pollution.
  - (v) Establishment and maintenance of primary and secondary schools and adult education centres.
  - (vi) Helping to maintain public libraries, museums, zoos and parks.
  - (vii) Supply of safe drinking water.
  - (viii) Public works like construction and maintenance of roads, flyovers, bridges, public buildings, markets, arrangement of streetlighting, water supply system and other public utilities.
  - (ix) Construction and maintenance of old-age homes, orphanages, night shelters for the homeless.
  - (x) Maintenance of records of births and deaths.
2. Solid Waste Management is one of the basic essential services provided by municipal authorities in the country to keep urban centres clean. Waste is found everywhere leading to insanitary living conditions. As long as human beings have been living in settled communities, solid waste has been an issue. Daily life in industrialized nations can generate several pounds of solid waste per consumer not only directly at home but indirectly in factories that manufacture goods purchased by consumers. Solid Waste Management is a system for handling all this garbage; municipal waste collection is solid waste management as are recycling programme, dumps and incinerators.

3. There are times when the municipal corporation does not fulfil its duties in the right manner, which causes much discomfort and inconvenience for the people. In such situations, people complain to the higher authorities for grievance redressal.

For example, if the street light in your colony has not been working properly and you have complained in the corporation office but no action has been taken, you can go to your ward councillor and complain to him or her. In most cases, the councillors are very helpful and the problem is addressed and resolved soon.

In case the situation is very difficult, and the ward councillor, too, is not of much help, you can go to the municipal commissioner. Generally, issues are resolved immediately at that level.

In the worst case, if the municipal commissioner cannot help, then public interest litigation can be filed in the court of law.



## EXERCISES

### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

#### A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. c. 640                      2. a. district collector                      3. c. Supreme court

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The **judiciary** plays an important role in safeguarding the rights of citizens.  
 2. The **High Courts** are in the second level of judiciary.  
 3. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 came into force from **2005**.

### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

#### A. Very short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Anumandals are one of the sub-divisions of a district.  
 2. District collector.

#### B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The judiciary plays a very important role. It provides justice to the people and protects their rights.  
 2. Civil Courts deal with civil cases and Criminal Courts deal with criminal cases. Cases concerning property and financial disputes are decided by civil courts. Cases of theft, murder, assault and other criminal acts are heard in criminal courts.

#### C. Long answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The Supreme Court occupies the highest position in the judicial hierarchy in India. It consists of the Chief Justice and other judges appointed by the President of India. The Supreme Court has three areas of jurisdiction—original, appellate and advisory. The appellate jurisdiction extends to four types of cases—constitutional, civil, criminal and special leave.

The High Courts are in the second level of judiciary. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and some other judges appointed by the President of India. The High Courts have three types of jurisdictions—original, appellate and administrative.

The subordinate judiciary that is courts at the district level and below come into intimate contact with the people in the judicial field. The governor in consultation with the High Court appoints the judges of the district courts.

Disputes are settled in courts. There are civil courts and criminal courts. Civil Courts deal with civil cases and Criminal Courts deal with criminal cases. Cases concerning property and financial disputes are decided by civil courts. Cases of theft, murder, assault and other criminal acts are



Jhum, is also practised. In Jhum, which means 'shifting cultivation' millets, maize and French beans are also raised. The land is abandoned after few years of cultivation in favour of a new plot of land. The yield under Jhum cultivation is much lower than under terrace farming.

2. Most of the villagers in Lohardaga (in Jharkhand) district are engaged in agricultural activities for their livelihood. Most of the farmers are heavily dependent on rainfall for agricultural production. And production is quite erratic. Keeping this in mind, the District Administration decided to provide additional income to the poor families. Various activities such as dairy, poultry, vermin-compost, goat rearing, piggery, etc., were taken up. Why poultry? The annual growth of poultry market is estimated to be about 20 per cent. Seeing this immense potential, members of self-help groups decided to take up poultry as a livelihood option. Lohardaga Grameen Poultry Cooperative Society came into existence in 2002. It comprised of 160 members. It was registered under Jharkhand Self Supporting Act, 1997. After it was registered, the government of Jharkhand released an amount of ₹ 28.35 lakh. Out of this ₹ 10 lakh was for working capital, ₹ 2 lakh for training centre and ₹ 16.35 lakh for subsidy to the 161 members for shed construction.

## 9 Urban Livelihoods



### EXERCISES

#### SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**A. Choose the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1. b. small, temporary shops    2. c. daily basis

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. **People** travel to their workplaces in the cities everyday.  
 2. **Street** or **hawkers** are an important part of the urban economy.  
 3. **Domestic workers** are employed in private homes by the householders.  
 4. Businessmen get **license** or **permission** from the government to do business.

#### SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

**A. Very short answer questions :**

**Ans.** 1. People migrate to cities in search of livelihood.  
 2. Barbers, cobblers, garbage collectors, waste recyclers and vendors of vegetables are some people who work on streets.  
 3. Market is a place where exchange of goods and services takes place among the buyers and the sellers.

**B. Short answer questions :**

**Ans.** 1. Domestic workers are employed in private homes by the householders to carry out tasks such as cleaning, laundry, cooking, shopping and care of



- the elderly. Many work on a part time basis, often for multiple employers.
2. Domestic workers, Businessmen and shopkeepers are three occupational groups in our country.

**C. Long answer questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Many businessmen manage their own shops selling utensils, crockery, furniture, electronic goods such as TVs, refrigerators, DVDs, VCRs, music systems, readymade clothes, toys, bangles, etc. These are permanent shops. Their owners get license or permission from the government to do business. There are others who run a travel agency or render courier-services or run the chemist's shop. Also there are restaurants, fast food-joints, jewellery shops and book shops in the local market. There are many people employed as workers in these concerns.
  2. Many towns and cities grow up around manufacturing industries. For example, Mumbai grew around the textile industry. Factories manufacture a variety of things such as plastic goods, cloth, garments, footwear, electronic goods, paper, machinery, etc. There are also bakeries which make bread and other eatables. The various factories that make up these industries employ thousands of people. These people work for a certain number of hours in the factory and get fixed wages or salary at the end of each month. People who get regular employment are assured of a fixed income throughout the year.

In some industries, like the iron and steel industry, the manufacturing process goes on without a stop. In such places, people work in shifts. There are three shifts of eight hours each day.

3. Street vendors, rickshaw pullers, garbage collectors and roadside barbers are the more visible occupational groups in our economy. The streets of cities, towns and villages in most developing countries and in many developed countries are lined by barbers, cobblers, garbage collectors, waste recyclers, and vendors of vegetables. In many countries rickshaw pullers, camel, bullock or horse cart drivers make their way through cars, trucks, vans and buses on busy city streets.

On the street corners of most cities there are workers who are visible and even invisible. These are countless small kiosks or stalls that sell goods of every kind. Then there are small workshops that repair bicycles and make furniture and metal parts, stitch shoes, weave, dye and print cloth, sell cloth, paper and metal waste.

Conditions of work and the level of earning differs markedly among those who scavenge on the streets for rags and paper and those who sell goods on the street.