

EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. Epigraphy 2. b. Ibn Battuta 3. b. Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
4. c. Kalhana 5. c. Portugal 6. a. Numismatics

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Megasthenes** was a famous traveller from Greek who called this land 'Indica'.
2. The early Medieval Period is marked by presence of **powerful** dynasties.
3. Bharat name has been derived from the name of **Bharata**.
4. The **manuscripts** were mainly written on palm leaves, cloth and bark etc.
5. In South, the **Vindhyas** and **Satpuras** acted as barriers.
6. **Bards** were appointed by the kings to record all the proceedings at the king's court.

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Distinguish between :

- Ans.** 1. **Northern region :** This region lies in the south of the Himalayas to the north of the Vindhyas. With advent of many foreign invaders many changes took place in political, social and economic spheres of the medieval period.

Southern region : This region lies to the south of the Vindhyas. As the Vindhyas and the Satpuras acted as a barrier, the invaders could not reach here in large number. As a result, there were only few rulers in the Deccan and the South who developed their own unique culture.

2. **Early medieval period :** The period lasted from AD 700 to 1200. This period is marked by the presence of powerful dynasties like Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, Cholas and Rajputs.

Late medieval period : This period lasted from AD 1200 to 1700. It is marked by the rise of dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, which was established by the Turks followed by other dynasties and finally the Mughals.

B. Very short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Babur was the person who used the term Hindustan.
2. Mughals
3. Epigraphy
4. Ibn Battuta
5. Babur

C. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The different names of our country are as follows :
India, Hindustan, Bharat Varsha or Bharat, Jambudvipa and Nabhivarsha.
2. The Great Himalayas is the geographical feature in the north influences the history of India.
3. Coins from medieval period gives us information about the different rulers of that time, their interests, achievements, etc. For example, coins belonging to Mughal period depict the portraits of Mughal rulers.
4. i. Ibn Battuta from Morocco;
ii. Marco Polo from Italy; and
iii. Sir Thomas Roe from England.

D. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. Archaeological Sources

The archaeological sources can be classified into various types :

- Building, sculptures, etc., (Monuments)
- Numismatic evidences (Coins)
- Epigraphic evidences (Inscriptions)
- Artistic evidences (Paintings)

Monuments

Monuments include temples, mosques, forts, tombs, etc. They not only tell us about the religious practices but also about the society, its architecture, economic and political conditions. Some of the famous monuments are the Red Fort in Delhi, the Taj Mahal in Agra and various temples in the South.

2. Indigenous sources were created within the country, these include manuscripts and chronicles. The manuscripts were mainly written on palm leaves, cloth, brick, bark and later, on paper as well. The chronicles were the records of rule of kings and their kingdoms. Bards (Poet) were appointed by the kings for this purpose. They used to record all the proceedings at the king's court, thus giving valuable information about the administration of that period. The languages used in these chronicles were mostly Persian and Turkish. Hence, the indigenous sources reflects the lifestyle of rulers, their families and wars which they fought.
3. Major historical developments during the medieval period were as follows :
- Many political groups emerged. Muslim invaders like Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori and other Turks, founded the Delhi Sultanate.
 - Mughals were the most powerful Mongol rulers who uprooted the rulers of Delhi Sultanate and gave a kind of political stability to our country for a very long period of time.
 - Castes or Jatis and sub-castes gained prominence during this period.
 - Changes were made at the social and economic levels. Extension of

agriculture was marked by the gradual clearing of forests.

- The process of centralisation and regionalisation were interdependent and had a great influence on one another.

E. Give reasons for each of the following :

- Ans.**
1. Foreign travellers wrote about the things that they saw while visiting India. As they wrote about everything in detail and that too in a fairly impartial manner, their writings provide us vital information to a very large extent.
 2. During the medieval period a large number of foreign invaders entered India through north-west. Many of them stayed here permanently. As their culture, eating habits were different, in due course of time, they got mixed with the existing system. This brings out changes in social, economic, cultural and political life of people during medieval period.

2 Rise of the Regional Kingdoms



EXERCISE

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. d. Chahmanas | 2. d. Dharmapala | 3. a. temple walls |
| 4. b. nadu | 5. c. taxes on land | 6. d. Nagapattinam |
| 7. a. Muhammad Ghori | | |

B. State True or False :

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

C. Match the following :

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Ans. | Column | | Column B |
| 1. | Gurjara-Pratiharas | → | i. Rajputs |
| 2. | Rashtrakutas | → | ii. Tamil Nadu |
| 3. | Palas | → | iii. Gujarat, Rajasthan |
| 4. | Cholas | → | iv. Bengal |
| 5. | Suryavanshi | → | v. Deccan |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The word 'Rajput' literally means son of a **King**.
 2. The Pala dynasty was founded by **Gopala**.
 3. The most powerful ruler of Chandella dynasty was **Kirtiraman**.
 4. The Sun Temple was built by king **Bhimdeva** in 1026 CE.
 5. The area between the Namada and the Krishna rivers is known as the **Deccan**.
 6. The Ghaznavid dynasty came from king **Subuktagin**.
 7. The capital of the Pallavas was the city of **Kanchi**.
 8. Rajaraja Chola, also known as the Rajaraja I, was a **brilliant** commander.
 9. The most important source of information about the Cholas are the **inscription**.

10. Taxes of land was one of the main sources of **revenue**.

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Rajputs are thought to be part of the lineage of the Suryavanishis (the Sun Dynasty) and the Chandravanshis (the Moon Dynasty). The word 'Rajput' literally means son of a king. They were Kshatriyas, that is, they were born warriors. Most historians believe that they were the descendants of the Central Asian tribes, such as the Sakas, the Huns and the Kushanas, who had eventually settled in India. Some of the important Rajput clans of the period include the Gurjara-Pratiharas, the Tomars, the Chandellas, the Chauhans, the Solankis, and the Paramaras.
2. The Kailasa Temple at Ellora and the rock-cut caves at, Elephanta, off the coast of Mumbai are the Rashtrakutas' most famous architectural achievement.
3. Prithviraj Chauhan was the most famous Chauhan ruler. He is remembered for defeating Muhammad Ghori in 1191 in the first battle of Tarain.
4. The tripartite struggle took place amongst the rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara, Pala and Rashtrakuta dynasties. They fought for the control over Kannauj.
5. The rulers of Ghori benefitted from the death of Mahmud of Ghazni. After his death they captured the weakened Ghazni empire.
6. 'Gangaikonda' means 'Conqueror of the Ganga'. Rajendra Chola adopted this title.
7. In the village of Uttaramerur, there were 30 wards. Each ward would write the names of eligible candidates, to be members of these committees. The names were written on small tickets made of palm leaf and kept in an earthenware pot. A young boy was asked to pick one ticket from the pot, and select the member for each ward.

B. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. **The Palas (800 CE-1200 CE)**— The Pala dynasty was founded by Gopala. 'Dharamapala' and 'Devapala' were the famous rulers of this dynasty. They extended and consolidated the Pala empire. They ruled around the regions of Bihar, Bengal and parts of Orissa and Assam with many ups and downs for over four centuries.

The Palas were great patrons of learning and religions. Dharamapala founded the famous Buddhist monastery at Vikramshila.

The Chandellas (1000 CE-1300 CE)— The Chandella rulers ruled over Bundelkhand, the land between the Yamuna and the Narmada rivers (present-day Madhya Pradesh area). The most powerful ruler of this dynasty was Kirtivarman. Their capital was Khajuraho which has many beautiful and famous temples built by the Chandellas.

The Solankis (1000 CE-1300 CE)— Gujarat was ruled by the Solankis, also known as the Chalukyas of Gujarat. Siddharaja was the most famous

Solanki ruler. The Solankis built many famous temples, such as the Dilwara Temples in Rajasthan and the Modhera Sun Temple in Gujarat. The Sun Temple was built by King Bhimdeva in 1026 CE. It has a larger rectangular stepped tank, which was used to store pure water.

2. The Second Battle of Tarain was different from the first one in many ways. In the first Battle of Tarain Prithviraj Chauhan defeated the invader Mubammad Ghori in 1191. But in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192, Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan. With this defeat the northern India came into the direct control of foreign invaders.
3. The necessary qualifications to be a committee member of a Sabha in the Chola period were as follows :
 - All those who wish to become members of the sabha should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.
 - They should have their own houses.
 - They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.
 - They should have knowledge of the Vedas.
 - They should be honest and well-versed in administrative matters.
 - If anyone has been a member of any committee in the last three years, he cannot become a member of another committee.
 - Anyone who has not submitted his accounts, as well as those of his relatives, cannot contest the elections.
4. Many of the achievements of the Cholas were made possible through new developments in agriculture. Although agriculture had developed earlier in other parts of Tamil Nadu, it was only from the fifth or sixth century that the area around the River Kaveri (up to the delta in the Bay of Bengal) opened up for large-scale cultivation.

Irrigation system developed : Forests were cleared in some regions and land was levelled in other areas for rice production. In the delta region, embankments were constructed to prevent flooding and canals to carry water to the fields.

In many areas, two crops were grown in a year. It became necessary to water crops artificially, giving rise to a variety of new methods for irrigation. In some areas wells were dug. In other places, huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater. Most of the new rulers, as well as people living in villages, took an active interest in the progress of their empire and organised labour and other sources efficiently.

5. The most important source of information about the Cholas are the inscriptions. These inscriptions tell extensively about :
 - the ancestral information of the rulers
 - the military achievements of the rulers
 - the administrative details of land grants, revenue collections and donations
 - the description of donors, other than the kings and the receivers of

- those donations
- the functions of village assemblies, art and crafts and trade guilds
- These inscriptions were carved on stone, on the temple walls and on copper plates.

3 The Delhi Sultanate



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. c. Razia Sultana 2. b. Ala-ud-din Khilji 3. c. Devagiri
4. b. Lodi 5. a. Jalal-ud-din

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The **slave dynasty** was the first Muslim dynasty that ruled India.
2. Balban adopted the policy of **blood and iron** to maintain peace.
3. Ala-ud-din restricted the marriage parties and social gatherings of the **nobles**.
4. **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq** was the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.
5. The **Sultan** was the head of the state under the Delhi Sultanate.
6. The Mongol ruler Timur ruled over a large empire in **Central Asia**.
7. Khirz Khan was appointed as the Governor of **Multan** by Firoz Shah Tughlug.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Make out correct pairs from the following two columns :

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Ans. | A | | B |
| | 1. Iltutmish | → | • Slave dynasty |
| | 2. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq | → | • Tughlaq dynasty |
| | 3. Khizr Khan | → | • Sayyid dynasty |
| | 4. Bahlol Lodi | → | • Lodi dynasty |
| | 5. Ala-ud-din Khalji | → | • Khalji dynasty |

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish, Raziya Sultan.
2. Slave dynasty, Khalji dynasty, Tughlaq dynasty, Sayyid dynasty, Lodi dynasty.
3. Qutb-ud-din Aibak.
4. Razia faced great opposition from the nobles because they were not ready to work under a female monarch.
5. Babur invaded India in 1526.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Iltutmish was a slave of Aibak and later became son-in-law of Aibak.

Sensing troubling, he created a group of 40 powerful nobles known as 'Chalisa' or 'The Forty' to suppress his enemies. Iltutmish defeated his enemies as Qibacha and Tajuddin. Iltutmish also defeated Rajputs of Gangetic Valley. He also granted lands or Iqtas to members of his army. By the all above Iltutmish consolidated the slave dynasty.

2. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban was the most powerful sultan of the Slave dynasty. After ascending the throne, he considered himself as the deputy of God on Earth. He adopted a blood & iron policy to maintain peace. Balban spread his spies throughout the country to gather information about all political developments and conspiracies.

Balban built new forts and repaired the old ones to check the Mangols invasion.

He also instructed the 'ulemas' to confine themselves to religious affairs and not to engage in political activities.

3. Firoz Shah Tughlaq became sultan in 1357 CE. The first year of Firoz's reign was taken up in supporting the nobles and the 'ulemas'. He ruled according to Islamic laws in order to please the ulemas. He gave the nobles bigger iqtas which were made hereditary.

As a reformer, however, Firoz Shah Tughlaq was very successful. He built many canals, tanks, wells, hospitals and rest houses. He established new towns such as Jaunpur, Firozpur, Firozabad and Hissar-Firoza. He himself was very learned and set up many educational institutions. He also had many Sanskrit texts translated into Persian and Arabic.

4. Timur attacked India in 1398, when the sultanate was on the verge of collapse. He crossed the Punjab without any protest. The people ran for their lives, leaving their homes to be looted by the invaders. When the invaders reached the gate of Delhi, the Delhi Sultan Mahmud and his minister Malik Iqbal Khan offered a weak resistance. In the battle fought in 1398, Timor got the victory. After staying in Delhi for fifteen days and amassing immense wealth he moved back. The destruction caused by Timur's invasion ultimately weakened the Delhi Sultanate.

5. The Sultan was the head of the state. The chief responsibilities of the Sultan were the protection of the state, the settlement of disputes, the defence of Islam, the enforcement of laws, the collection of taxes and the welfare of the people. In most cases, a predecessor either nominated the Sultan or he had to fight a war of succession.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The second ruler of the Khalji dynasty was Alauddin Khalji. In 1297, Alauddin set off for conquering Gujarat. In 1305 he captured Malwa, ujjain, Mandu, Dhar and Chanderi.

During his reign the Mongols invaded the country several time but the Sultan was successful in suppressing them all.

Alauddin was an able administrator. He followed the policy of expansion

& consolidation. In his market reforms policy the prices of all articles was fixed. He kept the prices of essential goods very low. Market officers were appointed to keep a check on the prices.

2. The reasons for the failure of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq projects were many. But the failure of all his plans were mainly because of the hasty and impatient nature of the Sultan. He did not give enough time for the plan to develop properly. Implementation of the plans was also done in a hasty manner leading to many mistakes. For example, while shifting his capital from Delhi to Devagiri, he ordered the entire population of Delhi to move to Devagiri or Daulatabad. He should have shifted only the offices first.
3. Though five dynasties ruled during the Sultanate period, yet the administrative set up during these 320 years was very similar.

The Sultan

The sultan was the most important person in the empire. He was responsible for maintaining internal and external peace. He was the head of the court as well as the army. The chief responsibilities of the Sultan were the protection of the state, the settlement of disputes, the defence of Islam, the enforcement of laws, the collection of taxes and the welfare of the people. The nobility and the ulema supported the Sultan. In most cases, a predecessor either nominated the Sultan or he had to fight a war of succession.

The Court

The Sultan sat on a raised platform. 'Sizdah' and 'Paibos' were performed before him. The princes, ministers, heads of different departments and ambassadors of foreign countries were given fixed places to stand. The orders of the Sultan were recorded by scribes.

Nobility and Iqta System

The nobility was a powerful group under the Sultanate period. Most of the nobles were Afghan or Turkish in origin. Most provincial governor, military commanders and high-ranking officials came from the ranks of nobility. Instead of paying cash salary to an officer, the state granted him a certain revenue arising from a piece of land or village reserved for the purpose. The land grants were known as Iqtas and their holders were called Iqtadars. It was known as Iqta system. Under the system, out of the revenue the officer collected, he kept a certain amount of his salary for maintaining the soldiers of the Sultan.

4. The rulers give the noble high posts because the rulers were foreigners in nature and needed the support of others to maintain their rule. By giving high posts to the nobles they tried to win over their confidence and support so that they can rule efficiently and for a longer period.
5. The Lodi dynasty was established by the Ghizlai tribe of the Afhans. There were three main rulers of the Lodi dynasty.

Bahlol Lodi (1451-1488 CE)— Bahlol Lodi was the founder of this

dynasty. He was one of the Afghan generals of Sayyids. He regained Sind and Mewar by bringing peace and order in the country.

Sikandar Lodi (1488-1517 CE)— Bahlol Lodi was succeeded by his son Sikandar Lodi. He was a good administrator. He annexed Jaunpur, Bihar, parts of Bengal and Ganga valley. He founded the city of Agra and made it his capital.

Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526 CE)— He was the son of Sikandar Lodi. He was the last ruler of this dynasty. In 1526 A.D., Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat. Thus, the Delhi Sultanate came to an end.

4 The Creation of an Empire



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. Mongol
2. c. Ibadat Khana
3. b. Aurangzeb
4. a. Subas

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the famous battle of **Panipat** in 1526.
2. Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah in the battle of **Chausa** and **Kannauj**.
3. Sher Shah set up 1700 **Sarais or inns** for the safe stay of the travellers.
4. Shah Jahan was taken seriously ill in **1657**.
5. **Todar Mal** was the revenue minister of Akbar.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Make out correct pairs from the following two columns :

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Ans. A | | B |
| 1. Patta | → | a. Akbar |
| 2. Subedars | → | b. Jahangir |
| 3. Mansabdari System | → | c. Sher Shah Suri |
| 4. Haldighati | → | d. Provincial Governors |
| 5. Nur Jahan | → | e. Maharana Pratap |

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Akbar, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb.
2. The ruler of Gujrat 'Bahadur Shah' & Afghan ruler of Bihar 'Sher Shah'.
3. NurJahan was the wife of Jahangir. She remains historically significant for she was the true 'power behind the throne'. She is known as one of the most powerful women who ruled India with an iron fist. Jahangir even permitted coinage to be struck in her name. This proves that she was very ambitious lady.

4. Jahangir
5. Maratha under Shivaji & the Sikhs.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Rana Sanga in 1527.
 2. Sher Shah was the Afghan ruler of Bihar. He defeated Humayun & ruled over north India.
 3. The first military campaign undertaken by Jahangir was against Rana Amar Singh, Son of Rana Pratap of Mewar.
He also completed the task left unfinished by Akbar in Deccan.
 4. Sheh Shah was very concerned about the welfare of the cultivators. Every farmer in Sheh Shah's empire was given a document called 'Patta' which mentioned the area shown, types of crops cultivated and the amount each peasant had to pay the state. A document like this tried to ensure that the cultivators are not cheated by the revenue collectors.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Akbar was not an imperialist. Akbar knew that, to have a stable empire, he must control the large territories under Rajput king. Therefore, a calculated policy was devised not only to conquer these areas but turn their rulers into allies.
Akbar tried to win over the Rajputs wherever possible & inducted Rajput kings into Mughal service. He treated them at par with Mughal nobility. By marrying Jodha Bai, Akbar displayed his secular policy towards Hindus. Most Rajput kings recognised Akbar's supremacy & later on helped Akbar in expanding and consolidating the Mughal Empire.
 2. Under Aurangzeb's rule, the borders of the Mughal Empire spread out farther than even before. But it was difficult to hold the empire together. He had to face rebellions from the Marathas under Shivaji, the Sikhs, the Jats and the Satnamis. The main reason for all these revolts was the religious policy followed by Aurangzeb. As he was strictly orthodox, all of his policies were also orthodox in nature. This prompted people to revolt against him.
 3. Sher Shah was a brilliant administrator. He re-established law and order and paid great attention to the development of trade and commerce and the improvement of communications in his kingdom. He built many roads. He also set up 1700 Sarais or inns for the safe stay of the travellers. To promote trade and commerce, he standardised coins & weights and measures. Sher Shah made fine coins of gold, silver and copper of uniform standard weight & measures all over the empire. Sher Shah also paid special attention to the land system, army and justice. He was very concerned about the welfare of the cultivators.
 4. The Mansabdari system was a system of ranking introduced by Akbar. This system was introduced to strengthen the army. Under this system, every officer was assigned a rank (mansab). The lowest rank was 10, and

the highest rank was 5000 for the nobles.

Under the mansabdari system, contingents with nobles of mixed groups (Mughal, Pathan, Hindustani and Rajput) was the general rule. The mansabdari system under the Mughals was a distinctive and unique system which did not have any parallel outside India. The system became the basis of Mughal military organisation and civil administration.

5 Medieval Architecture



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option

- Ans.** 1. b. Nagara style 2. b. Sikandra
3. a. Akbar 4. a. Engineering king

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Nagara style was developed during **5th** century CE.
2. The **Kailashnath** temple is located at Kauchi.
3. The figure of the dancing Shiva was created for the first time during the **Chola** period.
4. The **Taj Mahal** represents the grand fusion of Persian, Central Asian and **Indian** architecture.
5. The most famous monument constructed by Shah Jahan is the **Taj Mahal**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Dilwara Temples are at Mount Abu.
2. Lingaraja temple, Bhubaneswar; Sun temple, Konark; Jagamath temple, Puri; Brahmesvar temple, Bhubaneswar.
3. Brihadeshwara temple at Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram.
4. The dome and the pointed arch.
5. The tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisthi, Buland Darwaza, Panch Mahal, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-khas, Ibadat Khana.
6. Jama Masjid at Delhi, Red Fort at Delhi, Taj Mahal at Agra.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The temples in northern India are built according to a style known as the Nagara style. This style was developed during fifth century CE. This style is characterized by a multilayered tower, called Shikhara. The layers of this tower are topped by a large round cushion like element called 'Amalaka'. The most prominent examples of this style of architecture are temples of Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh.

The South Indians follow the Dravidian style of architecture. This style is

marked by a pyramidal temple tower. The temples were full of grandeur. The gateway of the temple was known as Gopuram. The area where the image of Gods and Goddesses was kept was called Garbhagriha. The mandapa was located in front of the Garbhagriha. It was an assembly hall where people gathered for prayers. The top of the main shrine had a tower-like structure called Shikara.

2. The Dilwara temples in Mt. Abu, Rajasthan were built in 'Nagara' style of architecture. These temples are beautifully carved in white marbles built between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries CE. These Jain temples are dedicated to the Jain tirthankaras. There are 48 pillars in the temples.
3. The Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur, built by Rajaraja Chola (11th century CE), and the temple at Gangaikondacholapuram, built by his son, Rajendra Chola. The Brihadeshwara temple has the tallest known vimana (66 m). The inner walls of the temple are covered with frescoes, fine sculpture and inscriptions that provide historians with valuable information.
4. The Qutub minar, Alai Darwaza, Tomb of Iltutmish, Tughlaqabad Fort, tombs of Lodi dynasty etc.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Forts were built by rulers to defend their kingdoms against the attack of the enemies. They also provided shelter to those who were loyal to the emperor. They were built so strong that it was difficult for the enemies to get into them. It increased the military power of their builder. The greater the number of such forts under the command of an emperor, the more prominent he became as a ruler and a military leader. Unlike forts, palaces were mainly meant for giving maximum comfort and pleasure to the members of the royal family. However, both of these had their own importance. While the strong forts prevented the enemies from attacking the kingdom, the beautiful palaces spread the fame of the empire far and wide. Thus, monumental architecture was a source of great prestige and glory for a kingdom or empire.
 2. In South India, the Pandyas, the Pallavas and the Cholas were great temple builders. The Pandyas constructed a number of temples at Madurai. The Pallavas got the famous Shore temple and Ratha temple constructed at Mahabalipuram and the Kailashnath temple at Kanchi.
The biggest patrons of temples in South India were the Cholas. The South Indians follow the Dravidian style of architecture. This style is marked by a pyramidal temple tower. The temples were full of grandeur. The gateway of the temple was known as Gopuram. The area where the image of Gods and Goddesses was kept was called Garbhagriha. The mandapa was located in front of the Garbhagriha. It was an assembly hall where people gathered for prayers. The top of the main shrine had a tower-like structure called Shikara.

The Cholas built several hundreds of temples and stambhas (pillars) to commemorate their victories in battle. Settled political conditions, vast resources and a great interest in art resulted in the creation of two magnificent temples the Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur, built by Rajaraja Chola (11th century CE), and the temple at Gangaikondacholapuram, built by his son, Rajendra Chola. The Brihadeshwara temple has the tallest known vimana (66 m). The inner walls of the temple are covered with frescoes, fine sculpture and inscriptions that provide historians with valuable information.

3. Mughal architecture reached perfection during the reign of Shah jahan, the great patron of architecture. He is often called the Engineer King as he built a large number of buildings. He was a perfectionist and looked into the minutest details of his building projects. The buildings constructed by him have the finest features of Indian, Persian and Central Asian architecture.

Red sandstone, popular with Akbar and Jahangir, was replaced by white marble. The walls began to be decorated with precious and semi-precious stones. This method of decoration is called pietra-dura. Domes & minarets also began to form an important part of the buildings.

The 'Moti Masjid' in Agra was completed in 1653. It is built entirely to white marble and has three domes. The 'Jama Masjid' in Delhi is the largest Mosque in India. The well-balanced domes, decorated arches, tall minarets, huge balconies and small pavilions in these two Mosques make them very striking and beautiful. The 'Taj mahal' in Agra is the grandest, and most famous monument of Shah Jahan. 'Red Fort' made of Red Sand Stone is famous for its special building Diwan-i-Aam & Diwan-i-Khas.

6 Towns, Traders and Craftsmen



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. temple town 2. b. Surat
3. b. Vijayanagara 4. c. Coromandel Coast

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. In an age of peace and security, **trade** and **commerce** flourished.
2. **Temples** were central to the economy and society.
3. **Hampi** is both a historic and a religious place in India.
4. The speciality of Masulipatnam was the **Kalamkari** cloth.
5. Both the **Traders** and **Craftsman** have a great part to play in the economic activities of the country.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Give an example of :

Ans. 1. Administrative town	Agra
2. Temple town	Thanjavur
3. Pilgrimage town	Ajmer
4. Commercial town	Malabar

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

Ans. 1. Well planned outlay and fortified boundaries were the two characteristics feature of Mughal cities and towns.
2. Thanjavur is one of the oldest town in South India.
3. Masulipatnam
4. Surat

B. Short answer questions :

Ans. 1. Surat was an important port, called gateway for trade with west Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz. This is so because the port of surat was used by ships to go to west Asia.
2. Gujarat as a leading cotton trade centre. Patola, a kind of silk was highly popular in south east Asia. Dhaka muslin was known for its fineness. Kasimbazar in Bengal was an important trade centre for cotton & Silk goods. Malabar in Kerala was famous for its printed cloth material. The other important textile producing center were Golconda and Pulicut. Golconda was famous for its Kalamkaoris. Palampore, another variety of painted fabric were popular in Mughal and Deccan courts.
3. Trading towns were those towns that developed around different manufacturing centres. Many such towns also grew as a result of the products found in that region, (both agricultural and manufactured) or because of its proximity to ports and major trade routes. Masulipatnam and Surat were important trading towns of medieval period.
4. Temple towns were those towns which were famous for temples. In such towns temples were the basis of their economy. Temples were central to the economy and society. The kings built temples to demonstrate their devotion to various deities. They endowed temples with grants of land and money to carry out elaborate rituals, feed priests and celebrate festivals.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. In the medieval India, many towns were famous for their respective craft. Such as Dhaka was famous for its muslin, malabar for its printed cloth. There were many more such places famous for one or other crafts. Due to this all kinds of people used to visit these places for different purposes. The majority of these were the merchants. Thus helped these places to develop into towns and cities. With the passage of time, these town

become major centres of trade and commerce.

2. **Lost Wax Technique**— This technique dates back to 1000 years. Figures were first made in beeswax, then wrapped in clay to form 'eggs'. These were buried in the sand for the clay to harden. Next the 'egg' was cooked in a hot fire to allow the wax to melt and pour out leaving a mould ready for the molten metal. Finally, the clay egg was smashed revealing a unique cast.
3. Hampi is both a historic and a religious place in India. This was the capital of the Hindu empire, Vijaynagar. The monuments of Vijaynagar was built between 1336-1520 CE. A large number of royal buildings were raised by Krishnadeva Raja, the greatest ruler of the dynasty. This period witnessed resurgence of Hindu religion, art, architecture in an unprecedented style. The temples of Hampi are noted for their large dimensions, florid ornamentation, bold and delicate carvings, pillars, magnificent pavilions and a great wealth of traditional depictions which include subjects from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.
4. Masulipatnam, located in Andhra Pradesh, is a port city on the Coromandel coast. It was founded by Arabs in 14th century in search of their way from Red Sea to Southern India. It developed as a major trading centre in 17th century. Its most important industries were the weaving and dyeing industries. Dyed cotton cloth produced in Masulpatnam called chintz was very popular in Europe. The speciality of Masulipatnam was the kalamkari cloth.
5. Surat was an important port and trading town during the Mughal period. It was the gateway for trade with west Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz. It was famous for all kinds of cotton textiles. Fine cotton textiles with zari borders were exported to markets in West Asia and Europe. In the seventeenth century, the Portuguese, Dutch and English had their factories and warehouses at Surat.

7 Tribal Communities



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. north-eastern | 2. a. farming |
| 3. b. pastoral nomads | 4. a. Lachit Borphukan |

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. Members of each tribe are united by **kinship** bonds.
 2. **Gonds** are the most widely distributed tribal groups in India.
 3. The Bhutias form 14% of the total population of **Sikkim**.

4. **Ahoms** fought bravely against the forces of Akbar.
5. The **Ahoms** were a branch of Shan tribe.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Tribals are the people belonging to a tribe. A tribe is a group united by a common name & common ancestor.
 2. The Gonds are mainly found in Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.
 3. The Ahoms who ruled Assam for six centuries were descendants of Tai people who accompanied the Tai Prince Sukaphaa into Assam. Sukaphaa established the Ahom kingdom and the Ahom dynasty ruled and expanded the kingdom for about 600 years.
 4. Rani Durgawati was Rajput princess of Mahoba. In 1565, Asaf Khan invaded the Gond kingdom as a general of Akbar. The queen fought valiantly but was defeated by the powerful Army.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Santhal, Munda, Khasi, Angami, Bhutia, Gonds etc.
 2. Santhals are mostly found in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand and Assam.
 3. Banjaras were a nomadical tribe group. They were located in the northern India.
 4. Rani Durgawati preferred to die in war against Akbar because for her freedom was more important than anything else.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. A tribe is a group united by a common name and a common ancestor. The members take pride in a common language, a common territory and a feeling that all who do not share this name are outsiders. Members of each tribe are united by Kinship bonds.
Many of these tribes have developed their own distinct lifestyle, customs and beliefs. They often make full use of the natural resources of the area where they live.
 2. Santhals depend on forests for their livelihood to a great extent. The livelihood of the Santhals revolve around the forests they live in. They fulfill their basic needs from the trees and the plants of the forests. Apart from this they are also engaged in hunting, fishing and cultivation for their livelihood. The Santhals possess the unique skill in making musical equipments, mats and baskets out of the plants.
 3. The Ahoms were a branch of the Shan tribe. The Ahoms were ethnically related to the Mongoloid tribes of North-East India. The Ahoms are commonly found in Assam. The kingdom, the Ahom people established gave Assam its name.

4. Gonds are sometimes referred by their tribal dialect, Gondi. They practice shifting cultivation. The Gonds had formed their own kingdom even before the Turkish invasions. They ruled in about tenth century in the forested region of Narmada valley. The Gonds rose when Delhi sultanate declined. There were several clans each having its own ruler. The administration of Gonds was centralised.

8 Religious Developments



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. Silsilas 2. c. Chaitanya
3. b. Sikhs 4. a. 1469

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Bhakti** movement promoted friendship between the **Hindu** and the **Muslim**.
2. The musical aspect of Sufism is called **Sama**.
3. Next to Narsi Mehta **Mira Bai** made greatest contribution to the devotional literature in Gujarat.
4. **Jnanesvari** was one of the earliest works of Marathi literature.
5. Guru Nanak was the first of the ten Gurus of **Sikhs**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Make out correct pairs from the following two columns :

- | Ans. A | | → | | B |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Guru Grantha Sahib | | → | • | Holy book of the Sikhs |
| 2. Sufis | | → | • | Muslim saints |
| 3. Suhrawardi order | | → | • | Popular in Kashmir |
| 4. Khanqah | | → | • | Place of worship |
| 5. Meerabai | | → | • | Devotee of Lord Krishna |

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Eknath & Tukaram.
2. Thousands of people, both Hindu and Muslims became Kabir's followers. They collectively called Kabirpanthis.
3. Alvar.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Sufis were Muslim mystics who came from Persia & Arabian countries.
2. The word Bhakti means devotion to the God.
3. Ghuru Nanak founded Sikhism. He spoke of one God and believed that

God can be reached through selfless love & devotion.

4. Kabirpanthis.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. Kabir's language is very simple, his style is beautiful. His expression of ideas is very bold.

He preached in the form of couplets called '*dohas*' which he himself composed in the common dialect. The '*dohas*' composed by Kabir are popular till today and convey a lot of meaning in a simple language on how to lead a life of wisdom.

2. The main principles of Bhakti movement were :

i. Unity of God. The preachers of the Bhakti Movement believed in one God. According to them, God is invisible. The worshipping of so many deities is meaningless. We should worship one God.

ii. Importance of God. According to the great preachers, God is omnipotent and omnipresent. He is present in every atom. He can be found inside the heart.

iii. Emphasis on True *Bhakti*. They emphasised the importance of true *bhakti*. God is pleased by true worship which is the instrument to attain salvation.

iv. Disbelief in Casteism. The protagonists of Bhakti Movement considered casteism a hoax. There is no one high or low before God. All are equal. Casteism is meaningless.

v. Importance of Guru. The preachers of Bhakti Movement held the *guru* in high esteem. According to them, the *guru* takes us from the temporal to the spiritual world.

vi. Opposition of Idol Worship. All the preachers of Bhakti Movement were opposed to idol worship. The worship of this nature is the worship of stone.

vii. Disbelief in Bad Customs. The preachers of the Bhakti Movement opposed outward show. They condemned all kinds of pomp and show, insincerity and hypocrisy. The use of saffron clothes, to smear the body with ashes, to grow long hair and to carry the pair of tongs were hypocrisy. Purity of heart is essential to achieve God.

3. The main causes for the birth of the Bhakti Movement were as follows :

i. Evils of Hinduism : In ancient times, Hinduism, due to its simplicity, had reached the pinnacle of its glory. However, in medieval times, Hinduism touched its lowest ebb. The causes responsible for its degeneration are not far to seek. The religion had become complicated, barren and mechanical. The masses were sunk in gross superstitions. They had forgotten the sublime truth of one God and had started the worship of innumerable gods and goddesses. Trees, snakes, stones and rivers, etc., were being worshipped. The purity of heart was lost and empty rituals had taken place. Brahmins, instead of guiding others, were themselves

groping in the dark. They were not only exploiting the simple-minded devotees were also leading a luxurious life. Such a sorry state of affairs could not go unchallenged for a long time. From this state of confusion and cynicism sprang the Bhakti Movement

ii. Danger from Islam : The advent and the establishment of Muslim rule in India gave an added impetus to the Bhakti Movement. Islam, with its liberal outlook, equality of status among its followers, opposition to idol worship and concept of one God, posed a serious danger to Hinduism. A large number of low caste Hindus, who had been suffering all kinds of humiliations at the hands of higher caste Hindus since centuries, began to join Islam. This gave a rude jolt to Hinduism. In fact, the citadel of Hinduism was badly shaken. To avert further erosion of the edifice of Hinduism, the Bhakti Movement came to the forefront.

iii. Birth of Great Reformers : In medieval times, many great reformers were born in different parts of India. Among these, the names of Ramanuja, Ramananda, Kabir, Guru Nanak and Chaitanya Mahaprabhu figure prominently. These reformers condemned in unequivocal terms the glaring evils prevalent in the Hindu society. In fact, these reformers played a crucial role in the birth and growth of the Bhakti Movement.

4. Guru Nanak Dev was a great saint from Punjab. Like Kabir, he believed in the oneness of God and the greatness of living a pure life. He did not believe in caste system. He laid stress on equality of all men.

His teaching in the form of verses are recorded in 'Adi Granth' (Guru Granth Sahib) which was compiled by Guru Arjun Dev ji. He insisted that his followers must be willing to eat in a common kitchen, langar where any one could take a meal without caste consideration.

5. The Sufis were Muslim saints who came from Persian and Arabian countries. They were progressive thinkers who led a simple life. They strictly followed the principles of the Holy Koran.

The main teachings of Sufism are :

- (i) There is only one God.
- (ii) All people are the children of God.
- (iii) To love one's fellowman is to love God.
- (iv) Fasts and rituals are not essential to reach God.
- (v) Devotional music is one way of coming nearer to God.
- (vi) Different religions are different ways to reach God.

9 The Flowering of Regional Cultures



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. b. Kerala 2. a. Krishnadeva

3. a. Sitar
4. c. Bharatnatyam

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The writing of Muslim writers in Punjabi were known as **Kissa**.
2. The earliest copy of the Quran was written in **Gwalior**.
3. The main styles of the **Rajput** painting were the Mewar, Bundi and the Kishangarh schools.
4. Kathakali is native to **Kerala**.
5. **Chaitanya** gave namkirtan a musical form and made it popular in Bengal.

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. The Chera rulers of Kerala (present day) introduced the local language, Malayalam in their official records and inscription.
2. Goswami Tulsidas was the writer of Ramacharitamanas, and Surdas was the poet of Sur Sagar. Both were renowned poets.
3. There are six dance forms that are recognised as classical, namely Kathak, Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Odissi, Kuchipudi and Manipuri.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Bharatanatyam is the oldest Indian classical dance form. It is also called the Dasi Attam in Tamil Nadu, since it was originally performed exclusively by the devadasis (temple dancers). It expresses Hindu religious themes.
2. Tansen was the great classical singer in the court of Akbar. Tansen is regarded as an important exponent of the Hindustani classical music and is credited with introducing ragas as the 'Miyani Malhar', 'Miyani Todi' and 'Raag Darbari'.
3. Paintings in Medieval India entered a new phase under the Mughals. They altered the character of painting across the styles and subjects popular at the imperial court. The important features are :

- restricted movement of the figures
- fineness of lines of drawings and
- flat depiction of architectural columns.

The Mughal paintings are marked with a naturalism and rhythm. The two most common themes in Mughal paintings of this period are specific events in the court and the portraits of leading personalities.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Bahamani rulers patronised Marathi as the administrative language in their kingdom.
The Bhakti saints enriched the Marathi language by composing Bhakti poems and songs in "Marathi". Bhakti saints like Jnaneswar, Tukaram, Namadeva and Eknath composed beautiful songs and poems in Marathi.
2. During the Sultanate period the development of music belongs to Amir

Khusro. It is during this period that the qawwali style of music developed. Many modern ragas like aiman, gora and sanam developed. A new musical instrument was created the Sitar that was a combination of the Indian Veena and the Iranian "Tamubura". The Turks are credited with bringing musical instruments like 'rabab' and 'sarangi' into south Asia.

3. a. The Mughal paintings are marked with a naturalism and rhythm. The two most common themes in Mughal paintings of this period are specific events in the court and the portraits of leading personalities.
- b. The Rajput paintings during 16th & 17th centuries used many represents of mythology and of court scenes. The Rajput paintings further flourished in the 18th century when many artists shifted to the courts of their new patrons. These paintings are known for the intensity of the colour that they use and depict hunting scenes, portraits of individuals and of musical sessions.

10 Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. c. Husain Ali and Abudllah
 2. a. Murshid Quli Khan
 3. a. 1707
 4. b. 1739

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The rulers who ruled after Aurangzeb came to be known as the **Later Mughals**.
2. **Ranjit Singh** established an independent sikh state with his capital at **Lahore**.
3. Hyderabad became an independent kingdom under **Nizam-ul-mulk**.
4. **Chouth** and **Sardeshmukhi** were the two taxes collected by the Marathas from the Mughal territory.
5. Tipu Sultan was called the 'Tiger of **Mysore**.'
6. Aurganzeb's religious policy had distanced the **Rajputs** from Mughals.
7. Hyder Ali built a modern **arsenal** at Dindigul with the help of French.

C. State whether true or false :

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

C. Make out correct pairs from the following two columns :

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Ans. | A | | B |
| | 1. Later Mughals | → | • Successors of Aurangzeb |
| | 2. Saadat Khan | → | • Founder of Awadh |
| | 3. Murshid Quli Khan | → | • Ruler of Bengal |
| | 4. Haidar Ali | → | • Ruler of Mysore |

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| 5. Shivaji | → | • The great Maratha King |
| 6. Nadir Shah | → | • Assassinated in 1717 |

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Bahadur Shah Zafar 2. Saadat Khan 3. Ranjit Singh
4. Sawai Raja Jai Singh 5. Shivaji

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. With the mighty Mughal empire torn into bits and pieces during the eighteenth century, the Afghans rulers conducted a series of raids from the North-West of Delhi. This further destroyed the Mughal empire.
2. Yes, Under Aurangzeb's rule, the borders of the Mughal empire spread out farther than ever before. But it was difficult to hold the empire together. He had to face rebellions from the Marthas under Shivaji, the Sikhs, the Jats and the Satnamis. He could not stop the decline of the Mughal empire and a war of succession also followed his death.
3. The kings who ruled after Auranzeb came to be known as the "Later Mughals".
4. After Shivaji's death the effective control of the Maratha kingdom fell into the hands of the Peshwas who served Shivaji's successors. Their seat of power was at Pune. Under the Peshwas, there developed a successful military organisation.
5. Shivaji established a highly organized military system. He had a well-equipped standing army consisting both of infantry and cavalry. The commander-in-chief was called Senapati. The officers and soldiers were paid in cash and were not allowed to live on plunder. No jagirs were given to them. He evolved an excellent military discipline.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Haidar died in December 1782 and his son, Tipu Sultan became the ruler of Mysore. Mysore under Tipu continued to grow as a formidable power. Tipu strengthened the fortifications of Seringapatana & reorganized the army. Tipu Sultan was called the 'Tiger of Mysore'. The British found him very dangerous. He made efforts to modernise his navy, introduce modern industries and expand international trade. New coinage and calendar came into use in his reign. Tipu Sultan died heroically while defending his kingdom in a war against the British.
2. Aurangzeb's religious, Deccan and Rajput policy contributed to the downfall of the empire. His long war with the Deccan had depleted the resources of the Mughals. The burden on the treasury also increased because of the war of successions, rebellions, and luxurious style of rulers and led to financial bankruptcy.
- Another major cause of the decline was the lack of worthy and competent successors to Aurangzeb. The successive rulers after Aurangzeb were weak and lacked the character, motivation, and commitment to rule the

empire strongly. The absence of any definite law of succession was another important factor. The war of succession with his brother Dara Shikoh not only led to bitterness, bloodshed, and loss of money and prestige of the empire over a period of time, but to its eventual downfall.

During the time of Aurganzeb, the Mughal Empire had reached its maximum size. This vast area had become impossible for one ruler to control and govern from one centre. It was during the later Mughals that Deccan, Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa declared their independence. In some of these areas the nobles appointed as governors (*subadars*) had become very powerful and came to control the revenue and military administration (*diwani* and *faujdari*). This gave them immense political, economic and military powers over vast regions of the Mughal Empire. As the governors consolidated their hold over the provinces, the periodic remission of revenue to the capital declined.

The raids by **Nadir Shah** and repeated invasions of **Ahmad Shah Abdali** resulted in further weakening of the empire. Nadir Shah's invasion broke the Mughal Empire. As a result, Marathas and governors of Awadh, Bengal and the Rohillas became independent.

3. The Maratha arose as a great and mighty force under Shivaji (1627-1680). He grew to be a brave warrior who was well-trained in the art of guerrilla warfare.

Being ambitious, Shivaji dreamt of establishing a Maratha kingdom. He waged a long struggle against the Sultan of Bijapur and the Mughal. He was able to carve out a strong Maratha State.

4. The founder of the kingdom of Awadh was Saadat Khan. He was appointed first as governor of Agra (1720-22) and then of Awadh. He was a wise ruler. He carried out a revenue settlement in 1723 which protected the interests of the ryots. He extended Awadh's jurisdiction over Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar. In the Battle of Karnal (1739) he was taken prisoner by Nadir Shah. He committed suicide to save himself from dishonour.

Saadat Khan's nephew and son-in-law Safdar Jang (1739-1754) became the next governor of Awadh. He became the wazir of emperor Ahmed Shah. In April 1752, Safdar Jang entered into an agreement with the Marathas against Ahmed Shah Abdali. In return, the Marathas were to be paid ₹ 50 lakhs, granted the chauth of Punjab, Sind and the Doab in addition to the subadari of Ajmer and Agra.

5. The eighteenth century is regarded as the age of Maratha supremacy because in that century there was no power in India that could challenge them.

After Shivaji's death the effective control of the Maratha kingdom fell into the hands of the Peshwas who served Shivaji's successors. Their seat of power was at Pune. Under the Peshwas, there developed a successful

2. Hydrosphere refers to the water on the Earth. Water is essential for all living organisms to maintain their biological water balance. Water is needed for both domestic and industrial uses.
3. An ecosystem is a geographical area of a variable size where plants, animals, landscape and the climate all interect together.
4. Human environment is formed by human beings, their creations, their activities and the social, economic, political and other conditions in which they live.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Human interactions with the physical environment have changed the landscape in both small and big ways. Humans have influenced the physical environment in two ways—positive as well as negative. Often, these two overlap. For example, humans have cleared forests (negative) to make buildings to live in and work (positive). The construction activities of humans have changed the natural landscape. Similarly, quarrying activities of humans for minerals (positive) have left gaping holes in the natural environment, increasing the possibility of soil loss and landslides (negative). Dams are built across rivers to control floods—this again changes the landscape—but they also provide water and hydroelectric power.
2. The atmosphere do for us as follows :
- (i) It provides us oxygen. We need oxygen to keep our bodies working. Not only people, animals need it too. Without oxygen we would all die.
 - (ii) The atmosphere of Earth protects us and all living things in the Earth from dangerous radiation from the Sun.
 - (iii) The atmosphere also keeps us warm. It holds the surface heat on the Earth and prevents it from radiating out into space.
 - (iv) The atmosphere also gives us weather. Wind, rain and snow depend on the atmosphere.
3. Human beings form the most important part of the environment. They not only interact within the environment, but also modify it according to their needs. Early man lived in the natural environment and adapted himself to the nature around him. His needs have grown and order to meet his growing demands, man has modified the environment around him. Man must be sensitive to environmental issues and learn to protect the environment.

2 Structure of Earth



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. a. Crust

2. c. lava

3. c. mantle 4. b. rock cycle

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The crustal part of the Earth includes the **sea floor** and the **continents**.
 2. The **mantle** surrounds the core.
 3. The core is composed of two layers—the **outer** and **inner** cores.
 4. Sedimentary rocks consist of clearly **demarcated** layers.
 5. The act of **metamorphism** takes hundreds of years.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Spherical
 2. (i) The crust (ii) The mantle and (iii) The core
 3. No, the thickness of crusts is not same everywhere.
 4. There are three types of rocks—Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic.
 5. Metamorphic rocks are formed due to changes occurred in igneous and sedimentary rocks. Examples :
 (i) Limestone has changed into marble.
 (ii) Sandstone has changed into quartzite.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Igneous rocks are formed from melted rock that has cooled and solidified. When rocks are buried deep within the Earth they melt because of the high pressure and temperature. The molten rock called magma can then flow upward or even erupt from a volcano onto the Earth's surface. When magma cools rapidly near the Earth's surface, the crystals are extremely small and a fine-grained rock results. A wide variety of rocks are formed by different cooling rates and different chemical compositions. When magma flows on the surface of the Earth, it is called lava. When the lava cools and forms a rock that is called an igneous rock.
 2. Rock cycle is a continuous cycle in which a particular type of rock is converted into some other form.
 3. Metamorphic rocks are actually igneous or sedimentary rocks which have been changed due to excessive heat and pressure inside the Earth. Small crystals combine together and form large crystals. Various minerals combine to form new minerals. The rocks, thus, transformed are called metamorphic rocks. The act of metamorphism takes hundreds of years.
 4. The innermost layer of the Earth is the core. The core is further divided into the upper core & the lower core. The upper core is so hot that it is molten (liquid core); the lower core, though hotter, is under such extreme pressure that it remains solid (solid core).
 The dominant minerals here are nickel and iron. So this layer is also known as the Nife. ('Fe' comes from the scientific name for iron)

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. The earth is made up of three concentric layers of varying thickness known as the crust, the mantle and the core.

Crust—The crust is the outermost layer. Its thickness varies between 5-8 kms under the ocean floors to 35 kms. under the continental masses. The oceanic crust is denser than the continental crust. Silica and Alumina are the main mineral constituents of the continental mass and it is called 'SIAL'. The oceanic crust is called 'SIMA' as it is made up of Silica and Magnesium.

Mantle—The mantle, which is the second layer, extends upto a depth of 2900 km below the crust. It is made up of iron, magnesium and silica. It consists of two layers—the upper mantle and the lower mantle. The average temperature of the upper mantle is 87°C and the rocks here are in semi-solid state. The average temperature of the lower mantle would be 2,200°C and it is in a solid state.

Core—The innermost layer is called the core. It has a thickness of about 3500 km. This too is in two layers—the outer core and the inner core. While the temperature of outer core is 2200°C, that of the inner core is 5000°C. This layer is called 'Nife' as its main components are Nickel and Iron. The temperature increases at the rate of 1°C for every 32 metres of depth. The temperature at the core being extremely high, the matter is in a molten state and is called 'Magma'. This red molten magma erupts from the interior of the earth through the volcanoes and is called 'Lava'.

2. The crust is a thin, solid layer which covers the outside of the Earth. The crustal part includes the sea floor and the continents. Crust is the upper most layer of the Earth.

The upper part of the continental crust, which is rich in Silica and aluminium is called Sial (Si for Silica and Al for aluminium).

The lower part of the continental crust and the whole of the oceanic crust are composed mainly of denser materials rich in Silica & magnesium.

3. Over a period of several thousand years, sediments carried by agents of gradation like water, ice, wind and the sea are deposited in layers over the Earth. The sediments may consist of weathered and fragmented rock materials, micro-organisms, and plant and animal remains.

As the deposition of sediments builds up, the pressure exerted by the upper layers squeezes the sediment into layered rocks called "sedimentary rocks". Shale, sandstone and conglomerate are some examples of sedimentary rocks.

4. Igneous rocks are formed from melted rock that has cooled and solidified. When rocks are buried deep within the Earth they melt because of the high pressure and temperature. The molten rock called magma can then flow upward or even erupt from a volcano onto the Earth's surface. When

magma cools rapidly near the Earth's surface, the crystals are extremely small and a fine-grained rock results. A wide variety of rocks are formed by different cooling rates and different chemical compositions. When magma flows on the surface of the Earth, it is called lava. When the lava cools and forms a rock that is called an igneous rock. There are two types of igneous rocks are called extrusive and intrusive rocks. They are also referred to as volcanic and plutonic rocks.

5. Rock cycle is a continuous cycle in which a particular type of rock is converted into some other form. First of all, the igneous rocks are converted into sedimentary rocks by the process of weathering and erosion. After deposition of loose and unconsolidated material into layers, the sedimentary layers of rocks are formed which are extremely hard and strong under the influence of extreme heat and pressure.

Hence, continuous change of one form of rock into another is termed as 'Rock Cycle'. The recycling of these rocks takes place at geological time scale (it takes millions of years). Its recycling is not possible at human time scale.

3 The Changing Earth



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. endogenic forces 2. c. earthquake 3. b. seismograph

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Earth's landmasses were once all giant landmass called **pangea**.
 2. The forces generated in the interior of the Earth are called **Internal processes** or **Endogenic Forces**.
 3. Volcanic eruptions can be either **explosive** or **quiet**.
 4. **Circum pacific belt and mid world mountain belt** are the two major earthquake prone belts in the world.
 5. The point on the surface of the Earth above the focus is called **Epicenter**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| Ans. 1. 1960 | → | • Plate tectonics |
| 2. Mt. Fujiyama | → | • Japan |
| 3. Active Volcano | → | • Etna (Italy) |
| 4. Tsunami | → | • Giant wave |
| 5. Seismograph | → | • Earthquake tremors |

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Alfred Wegner was a German geologist who proposed the theory of continental drift.
2. Breeding and drifting away of continents is called continental drift.
3. Folding is the wave-like upliftment of sedimentary rocks due to horizontal forces from two opposite sides. This happens when a part of the crust is pushed against another.
4. A seismograph is an instrument that is used to measure earthquake tremors.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Three types of volcanoes and their examples are as follows :
- Active Volcanoes : Mt Etna and Mt Stromboli
 - Dormant Volcanoes : Mt Fujiyama and Mt Vesuvius
 - Extinct Volcanoes : Mt Kenya and Mt Aconcagua
2. An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the earth's crust that creates Seismic waves. The earthquake refer to the passage of vibratory waves on the Earth's surface brought about by the natural forces.
3. The exact point within the Earth from where an earthquake starts is called foci or focus.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the earth's crust that creates Seismic waves. Most of the world's earthquakes occur in the belts of young fold mountains. These are areas where the Earth's crust is weak and Volconic eruptions take place frequently.
2. When two plates diverge or pull away from each other, the crust fractures. Often, one block of land is uplifted above another. This led to the frmation of block mountains.
3. The earth's crust is made up of seven plates known as **tectonic plates**. These plates are divided into oceanic and continental plates which move about independently over the asthenosphere. They move about because of the energy produced by the internal heat of the earth. At some places these plates move apart creating rifts on the earth. At another place they come closer and collide. In cases where an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate, the denser oceanic plate forces it way under the softer continental plate. That is why continents float higher than the oceanic basins. Likewise, volcanic mountains along the continental edge are formed. Sometimes trenches are formed between the two plates.

4 Atmosphere



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. c. troposphere 2. a. ozone
3. a. ionosphere 4. b. carbon dioxide

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Nitrogen is required by plants for **growth**.
2. Oxygen is exchanged between the atmosphere and life through the process of **photosynthesis** and **respiration**.
3. The **troposphere** is the densest zone of the atmosphere.
4. The **ionosphere** is the lower part of the thermosphere.
5. The **ozone** layer saves us from harmful ultraviolet rays.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Make out correct pairs from the following two columns :

- | Ans. A | | B |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Troposphere | → | • densest layer |
| 2. Stratosphere | → | • contains ozone |
| 3. Mesosphere | → | • meteors burn here |
| 4. Thermosphere | → | • contains ions |
| 5. Exosphere | → | • extremely rarefied |

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The major gases of the atmosphere are as follows : Nitrogen (78%), Oxygen (21%), Argon (.93%), Carbon dioxide (.03%), Neon, Helium, Ozone, Hydrogen, Cypton etc.
2. Oxygen & Carbon dioxide.
3. Oxygen is considered the most important gas because without it we cannot survive.
4. The five concentric layers are :
(i) Troposphere (ii) Stratosphere (iii) Mesosphere
(iv) Thermosphere and (v) Exosphere

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The rate of decrease of air temperature with increase with increase height is called "lapse rate". The average lapse rate is 1°C for every 165 meter of height.
2. Ozone, a form of oxygen, is crucial to our survival. This layer is located in the Stratosphere. Ozone layer absorbs a lot of ultraviolet solar energy. Ozone acts as a shield for the Earth's surface.

3. The ionosphere is the lowest part of the thermosphere. The ultraviolet radiation from the Sun break the gas molecules in this layer into electrically charged ions. Therefore the ionosphere is full of electrically charged ions, which enable wireless transmission. Radio waves transmitted from the Earth are reflected back to the Earth by these ions.
4. Three functions of the atmosphere are as follows :
 - (i) Protection from rapid cooling at night and heating at day.
 - (ii) Protection of all life from hazardous or deadly radiation from space.
 - (iii) Reservoir for carbon dioxide and oxygen.

C. Compare and contrast :

Ans. 1. **Troposphere** : It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere. In this layer temperature falls with height. The temperature the densest zone of the atmosphere. It includes most of the oxygen we need to breathe. This zone is also known as the weather-making zone. All the physical processes of weather, like wind, clouds, storms, rainfall, mist, fog and hail, occur here.

Mesosphere : On the other hand, the third layer of atmosphere called Meosphere. Within mesosphere temperature decreases with increase in height. Towards the upper portions of mesosphere, there lies another small zone where temperature remains constant, called mesopause.

2. **Stratosphere** : This layer is characterized by a slight temperature increase with altitude and the absence of clouds. The stratosphere extends between 11 and 31 miles above the Earth's surface. The Earth's ozone layer is located in the stratosphere.

Exosphere : On the other hand exosphere extends upto about 1,600 km and ultimately merges into inter-planetary space. Here only traces of lighter gases such as hydrogen and helium are found as the air is extremely rarefied. It is believed that the temperature in this zone is beyond 5,500°C.

3. **Thermosphere** : In the thermosphere, temperature increases with altitude. The ionosphere is the lower part of the thermosphere. The ultraviolet radiations from the Sun break the gas molecules in this layer into electrically charged ions. Therefore the ionosphere is full of electrically charged ions, which enable wireless transmission.

Mesosphere : On the other hand over stratosphere upto a height of nearly 80 kilometers, there exist the third layer called Mesosphere. Within mesosphere, temperature decreases with increases in height.

D. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere. In this layer, temperature falls with height. The troposphere is the densest zone of the atmosphere. The troposphere is also known as weather making zone because in this layer temperature falls with height.
2. The Earth's ozone layer is located in the Stratosphere. This layer absorbs a lot of ultraviolet solar energy. Ozone acts as a shield for the Earth's surface.

3. On the basis of the characteristics of temperature and pressure, the atmosphere is divided into five layers starting from the earth's surface. The five concentric layers are : Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.

Troposphere— The troposphere is the densest zone of the atmosphere. Three-fourths of the atmosphere is found within 11 km of the surface of the Earth, including most of the oxygen we need to breathe.

The average thickness (altitude or height from the surface of the Earth) of the troposphere is 13 km. The thickness varies from about 8 km at the poles to 18 km near the Equator.

Stratosphere— The stratosphere is characterized by a slight temperature increase with altitude and the absence of clouds. The stratosphere extends between 11 and 31 miles above the Earth's surface. The Earth's ozone layer is located in the stratosphere. Ozone, a form of oxygen, is crucial to our survival. This layer absorbs a lot of ultraviolet solar energy. Only the highest clouds are in the lower stratosphere. Ozone acts as a shield for the Earth's surface. It absorbs ultraviolet radiation from the sun. This causes a temperature increase in the upper part of the layer.

Mesosphere— Lying above the stratosphere, it extends between 50 and 80 km. As the temperature decreases with increasing height, at the upper most limit of mesosphere (80 km) temperature becomes 80°C.

Thermosphere— In the thermosphere, temperature increases with altitude. The ionosphere is the lower part of the thermosphere. The ultraviolet radiations from the Sun break the gas molecules in this layer into electrically charged ions. Therefore the ionosphere is full of electrically charged ions, which enable wireless transmission. Radio waves transmitted from the Earth are reflected back to the Earth by these ions. Thermosphere means 'heat sphere'.

Exosphere— We do not know about this uppermost layer of the atmosphere. The exosphere extends upto about 1,600 km and ultimately merges into inter-planetary space. Here only traces of lighter gases such as hydrogen and helium are found as the air is extremely rarefied. It is believed that the temperature in this zone is beyond 5,500°C.

4. Functions of the atmosphere as follows :

- Protection from rapid cooling at night and heating at day.
- Protection of all life from hazardous or deadly radiation from space.
- Storage of huge amounts of nitrogen (important for plants)
- Reservoir for carbon dioxide and oxygen.
- Letting pass the vitally important sunlight to the surface of the continents and oceans.
- Protection from smaller meteorites that burn up by heating from the friction when entering the earth's atmosphere and cannot reach the surface.

5 Elements of Weather and Climate



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. b. solar radiation
2. a. poles
3. b. humidity
4. a. barometer

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Weather** is the day to day condition of the atmosphere at any place.
2. The Earth receives only a **millionth** part of solar radiation.
3. The unit in which air pressure is measured is called **millibars**.
4. **Monsoon winds**, the **land breeze** and the **Sea Breeze** are the three main types of periodic winds.
5. **Rainfall** is the most important form of precipitation.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Weather is defined as the state of temperature, pressure, winds, precipitation etc., in the atmosphere at a given place and time.
2. Weather is the condition of surroundings for a short time whereas climate is the sum total of this conditions for a long period of time.
3. The factors that determine atmospheric pressure on Earth are Temperature, Density, Height of place above the sea level and amount of moisture present in the air.
4. Horizontal movements of air in response to difference in temperature is known as wind.
5. The process of changing of vapour into liquid is called condensation.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Climate is actually the average weather conditions over a large area for a long period.
2. Frigid zones lies 90°N and 90°S. This zone experiences extreme cold conditions. It is covered with ice and remains so throughout the year.
3. Factors that affect the climate of a place are as follows : temperature, pressure, humidity, winds, precipitation etc.
4. Winds which develop as a result of local difference in temperature and pressure are known as local winds.
5. Water droplets suspended in the cloud join together, grow in size and float in the air when air cannot hold them. They then fall down as rain drops. This process is called precipitation. Rain, snow, sleet and hail are the different types of precipitation.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. These winds blow a certain period in a particular direction. Monsoons are also periodic winds. The main types of periodic wind are the monsoon winds. Land Breeze and Sea Breeze.
2. Weather is defined as the state of temperature, pressure, precipitation etc. in the atmosphere at a given place and time. While climate is average over all condition of temperature, pressure, winds etc. of a large area or region over a long period of time.
3. The atmospheric temperature refers to the degree of hotness or coldness of air. The sun is the main source of heat and light on earth. It continuously radiates heat energy. This is known as **solar radiation**. The earth is very small compared to the sun and is 150 million km away from it. Therefore, it receives only one in two billion parts of the total radiation of the sun. The amount of solar energy received by the earth is called **insolation**. Out of every 100 units of solar radiation that strike the outer surface of the atmosphere, only 51 units are able to reach the earth's surface. The rest is lost through scattering by gas molecules, reflection by clouds and absorption by water vapour while passing through the atmosphere.
4. The various factors which control the temperature of a place are as follows :
- i. Latitude :** The inclination of the Sun's rays depends upon the latitude of that place. The vertical rays spread over a smaller area than the inclined rays. The equatorial region receives almost vertical rays of the sun for a major part of the year. Thus, this region is warmer than those in the higher latitudes. The temperature of the air generally decreased from the equator towards the poles.
 - ii. Altitude :** Temperature decreases with height in troposphere.
 - iii. Season :** Coldest temperatures are in winter and highest temperatures are in summer season.
5. Rainfall is the most important form of precipitation. Rainfall can occur in the following ways : conventional rainfall, orographic rainfall and cyclonic rainfall.
- Convictional Rainfall**— In tropical regions, there is daily occurrence and even distribution of rain. The surface of the earth is heated by the sun. The warm surface heats the air above it. The hot air rises. As it rises, it cools and begins to condense into water droplets and forms clouds. These towering clouds, produce sudden and heavy rain accompanied by lightning and thunderstorm. This is called convictional rainfall.
- Orographic Rainfall**— When a mountain comes in the path of moisture laden winds, the moist air mass is forced to ascend along its slope. As the air mass rises upwards, cooling takes place. This is followed by condensation and precipitation. This is called orographic rainfall.
- Cyclonic Rainfall**— This type of rainfall is generally associated with cyclones in the tropical region and depressions in the temperate region. In

volcanic eruptions on the ocean floor and underwater explosions and landslides. Traditionally, tsunami is referred to as a huge tidal wave.

3. The movement of ocean water in the form of a stream in a particular direction on the ocean surface is called an ocean current.
4. Currents flowing from higher latitudes of low temperature to the low latitudes of higher temperature are called warm currents.

On the other hand currents flowing from higher latitudes of low temperature to the low latitudes of higher temperature are called cold currents.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Water is restless, as it moves from place to place in the form or the other such as solid form and gaseous form. From the oceans, water moves high up into the air. Then it may rain on the land and over the seas. Through rivers, the rain water again goes back to the seas. This kind of movement of water is called water cycle or hydrological cycle.
 2. Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the Sun & the Moon. The highest elevation is reached on the full moon and new moon days because on these days the Sun, the Earth and the Moon are in a straight line. These tides are called spring tides.
When the moon is at first and last quarter, the Sun and the Moon make a right angle at the Earth's centre. Then the tides have the lowest height. These tides are called neap tides.
 3. Tides are useful for fishing and navigation. They help in shipping & trade. During high tide, the saline water of the sea is stored in low lying coastal areas. This saline water is spread out in the fields and used to make common salt.
The energy of the tides is used to generate electricity.
 4. Ocean currents exercise great influence on the climate of coastal areas.
 - The warm current & cold current increase & decrease the temperature of the coastal areas.
 - Ocean current help in navigation. Ships sailing in the direction of currents move faster.
 - Ocean currents are ideal for fishing.
 - Warm currents reduce the danger of icebergs for sailing ships.
 5. Tides are of great importance to man. They are very useful in navigation. At the time of high tide the depth of the water near the coasts increases and enables big ships to enter the ports. Kandla Port in Gujarat and Diamond Harbour in West Bengal depend upon the tides for their very existence. The importance of both London and Kolkata also depends on these tides. Tides also keep the harbours clear of refuse and mud brought down by rivers and thus they do not allow the harbours to be silted. The tidal rivers are generally navigable.



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. b. deciduous 2. a. Rosewood 3. c. Veld

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Tropical evergreen forests are found near the **Equator** and close to tropics.
 2. In the **Tropical deciduous forests** regions rich mangrove forests are found.
 3. Temperate deciduous forests are found in the coastal regions of **cool** climate with moderate rainfall.
 4. **Mediterranean** forests are found around the Mediterranean Sea.
 5. **Grasslands** are mainly found in regions of low rainfall.

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. Monsoon forests are found in the areas that experience seasonal rainfall.
 2. The main species of temperate deciduous forests are oak, ash, beech, elm, poplar etc.
 3. Monsoon forest.
 4. Mediterranean forests are found around the Mediterranean sea.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Regions that receive less than 25 cm of rainfall annually are classified as deserts. The vegetation is very scanty and only deep rooted plants with waxy leaves survive. Such plants are called *xerophytes*.
 2. The main products of coniferous forests is softwood which is very useful in making furniture, matchsticks, paper, newsprint, plywood, sports, goods, etc.
 3. Wildlife refers to plants, animals, birds and other organisms which live in their natural habitat.
 4. The trees found in Mediterranean forests area are oak, olive, pine, fir, cedar & cyprus. Nuts and citrus fruits include oranges, grapes peach and plums are also found.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Temperate evergreen forests are found in South China, South-eastern USA, South-eastern Brazil, Uruguay, east coast of South Africa and eastern Australia.

These forests contain both hard and soft wood trees. The main trees are

- oak, pine, eucalyptus, walnut and camphor.
2. Tropical Grasslands are also called 'Savanna'. The total annual rainfall of 25 cm to 75 cm is too moist for a desert and too dry for a forest. Most of the tropical grasslands are now used for grazing and farming.
 3. Wildlife is an important part of our environment. Wildlife includes plants & animals. There is a close relationship between animal life and vegetation at region. Apart from food, vegetation provides a suitable habitat for animals.
 4. Temperate grasslands are found between 40° and 50° latitudes in both the hemispheres. These grasslands are called as Steppes in Europe, Prairie in North America, Pampas in South America, Veld in South Africa and Downs in Australia.

8 Settlement, Transport and Communication



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. caves 2. c. nucleated settlement
 3. a. Jodhpur 4. a. Trans-Siberian railway

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Settlements can be classified into two types— **temporary** or **permanent**.
 2. **Linear** settlement are elongated settlements where the dwelling are built in a line.
 3. **Dispersed** settlements are made of scattered and isolated dwellings.
 4. **Transmontane** railways connect one end of the continent to the other.
 5. The Panama Canal joins the **Pacific** ocean with the **Atlantic**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Ans. 1. Rural settlement | → | • Radial settlement |
| 2. Administrative town | → | • New Delhi |
| 3. Air transport | → | • Aircraft |
| 4. Sea routes | → | • Cheaper and easier |
| 5. Communication | → | • E-mail |

D. Give two examples of each of the following :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Ans. 1. Administrative centres | New Delhi | Lucknow |
| 2. Defence towns | Dehradun | Hydrabad |
| 3. Cultural centres | Ayodhya | Varanasi |
| 4. Mining towns | Jamshedpur | Dhanbad |
| 5. Port towns | Allahabad | Delhi |

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. A group of shelters or houses make up a settlement. These are of different shapes, sizes and patterns. These can be classified into two types : temporary and permanent.
2. Art, education, religion etc. can be categorised under cultural town category. Hence, towns or cities mainly known for any of the above said specialities are called cultural towns.
3. Villages are called rural settlement because these most of the people are engaged in primary occupations such as agriculture and cattle rearing.
4. **Linear settlements** : These are elongated settlements where the dwellings are built in a line. They are mostly found along the banks of rivers, coasts or transport routes like roads or railways.
5. Three major type of transport are : Roadways, Railways, Waterways.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The process of occupying a place is called occupancy.
2. The different types of urban settlements are :
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Administrative towns | (ii) Cultural towns |
| (iii) Defence towns | (iv) Mining towns |
| (v) Fishing towns | (vi) Port towns |
3. Airways is the best mode to reach inaccessible areas where no roads and railways link can reach. But Air traffic can be adversely affected by rough weather conditions like storms, fog etc.
4. Communication is the process of transmitting a message to the other.
5. The waterways situated inside a country such as canals, rivers etc. are called inland waterways.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Railways are the quick means of transport & can handle more load in comparison to road.
Railways are true life line of a country as they transport a large volume of freight and passengers over longer distance. Railways strengthen and integrate the nation socially, economically or politically.
Railways are quick means of transport for long distances at a lower cost.
2. Today air transportation is the fastest & most comfortable, though expensive, means of transport. This is so because their installation and maintenance cost is very high. They require huge investment both to set up and to operate.
3. All human beings need to communicate with each other to exchange their thoughts, ideas and feelings. The transformation in the field of communication has led to an information revolution in the world. With the help of communication we become a large global society. Now we can send any type of message to any part of the world in very short time.
4. Rural Settlements is mostly inhabited by agriculturist. So long as a settlement retains its rural structure, it continues to face the absence of

facilities. People living in rural areas are mostly associated with primary occupations like agriculture. Other common occupation of rural areas are dairy farming, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing etc.

We can identify five patterns of rural settlements dispersed, nucleated, linear, circular and radial.

5. Roads play vital role in our life by providing door to door services. In roadways, roads are the important modes of transport over short distances. Perishable goods like milk, fruits and vegetables are quickly carried from nearby village to cities. The roads can be metalled and unmetalled.

The highways are roads which are joining distant places. The modern highways are well-surfaced metalled roads, used for high speed traffic. Highways are wide enough to allow the free movement of traffic in both directions.

9 Life in the Tropical and Sub-tropical Regions



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. Brazil 2. c. Ganga-Brahmaputra
3. c. wet 4. a. kharif

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The Amazon river is the most **voluminous** in terms of water content.
2. **Sundari** trees are found in the mangrove forests in the delta region.
3. The Ganga plain is devoid of much **wildlife** as the area is now supporting dense population.
4. Quinine is a **malarial** drug obtained from **chinchona** tree.
5. The Brahmaputra river rises near lake **Mansorovar** in **Tibet**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Make out correct pairs from the following two columns :

- | Ans. | A | | B |
|------|--------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. | Quinine | → | • Malaria |
| 2. | Anaconda | → | • Snake |
| 3. | Sunderbans | → | • Mangrove forests |
| 4. | Kharif crops | → | • Winters |
| 5. | Rabi crops | → | • Summers |

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The Amazon Basin lies in Brazil between the Guiana highlands in the north and the Brazilian highlands in the south.

2. The Amazon river has its origins in the Andes mountains.
3. Amazon river.
4. Monkeys, jaguars, pumas, tigers, sloths, anteaters, etc.

B. Short answer questions :

Ans. 1. The Amazon basin has a hot and sultry climate. The Amazon rainforest is one of the world's greatest natural resources. About 20% of Earth's oxygen is produced by the rain forests.

The Amazon basin receives about 9 feet of rain every year. There is not many seasonal changes and the temperature remains the same for much of the year. The weather remains the same all year long.

2. Due to harsh climatic conditions, the Amazon Basin region is sparsely populated. Some of the primitive nomadic tribes are found here who make their living by hunting, gathering and by some agricultural practices. Forests are cleared by these tribes for obtaining land for agriculture. This is known as slash and burn agriculture.
3. Cacao, coffee, rubber, Brazil nuts, rice, casava, soyabean, corn and the Amazon Basin region.
4. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin lies mostly in the tropical wet climate zone. The coolest month is January with April & May being warmest month. July is the wettest month.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. Life is very smooth in Ganga-Brahmaputra plains. It is one of the world's thickly and densely populated regions. Because of two rivers agriculture is possible here. Two main crops namely kharif crops and Rabi crop are grown here. It is one of the most developed regions of India.

2. This region lies between 22°N and 30°N latitudes. In other words, the subtropical regions begins from where the tropical region ends.
3. The warm wet climate results in luxuriant thick evergreen forests called tropical rain forests. These are called 'selvas'. The trees here are tall with thick foliage which prevents sunlight from reaching the ground. The interior of these forests are therefore dark and damp which promotes growth of climbers and ferns along with tall trees. The main trees are Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Rubber, Cinchona etc. These evergreen forest are very rich in wild life which includes monkeys, jaguars, pumas, tigers, sloths etc. A variety of birds and insect are also found here.
4. The climate of Amazonia is warm, rainy, and humid. The lengths of day and night are equal on the Equator (which runs only slightly north of the river). Usually clear nights favour relatively rapid radiation of the heat received from the sun, during the 12-hour day. The Amazon basin is the largest area in the world with a typical equatorial climate. The Amazon's climate is heavily influenced by its tropical location which means it has a warm temperature and plenty of rain. Some of the Amazon (basin, rainforest, and river) are located within the tropics. That's why the

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Temperate grasslands cover part of America & part of Canada.
2. Agriculture & animal rearing.
3. Velds are temperate grasslands. They are found in South Africa.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The prairies are located in U.S.A. & Canada.
2. Chinook is a hot, dry wind blowing in the eastern slopes of Rockies during winter and is famously called as 'Snow eater'.
3. In Velds region people rear animals in large-scale for commercial purpose. They practise mixed farming to sustain themselves. South Africa is famous for gold and diamond mines.
Certain agro-based industries of the region are woollen textiles, food processing, dairy & leather products.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. People rear sheep for subsistence. In warmer and wetter areas, cattle are reared. Sheep are reared in drier areas because they can survive even in dry conditions by eating the leaves, grasses, shrubs etc. Marino sheep are well known varieties reared in this region.
2. The prairies region is famous for agricultural sector and animal rearing. Today, farmers own a large stretch of land sometimes upto to 1,000 acres. People are engaged in agricultural activities which are performed with the help of technology rather than manual labour.
Though wheat & corn are grown mainly in the region, barley and oats are also grown sometimes.
3. Trees such as Willows, Alders and Poplar are found near the river banks, shores of lakes or on mountain slopes. Where rainfall is low, short grasses grow and such areas are suitable for cattle-rearing.
Wildlife in the Prairies includes wolves, coyotes, jackals, Prairie dogs, antelopes, rabbits, rattlesnakes, etc. Bison or the American Buffalo was the most commonly found animal in this region. Today it is one of the 'protected species' of animals. Birds like owls, hawks and eagles are also found in the Prairies.
4. Velds are temperate grasslands, grasses—both tall and short, bushes and scattered trees form the vegetation cover of the area. Trees are restricted to the river banks and on higher slopes. Wildlife includes lions, leopards, cheetahs, sheep, giraffe, springbok etc., but their numbers are dwindling because of reckless hunting and poaching. Several National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries have been set-up in order to protect these animals and promote tourism.
5. The region has a well-developed roads and railway network. Both the USA and Canada possess many railway lines which pass through the prairie region. Some of these railway lines are Canadian Pacific Railway

and Canadian national railway line. The agricultural and the animal products are sent to the market through these lines. They have proper sheds and storage facilities for storing grains, milk, meat, cheese, etc.

11 Life in the Deserts



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. b. Sahara 2. c. Africa
3. a. Ladakh 4. c. yak

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. There are mainly **two** types of desert.
2. The fertile spots in a desert are called **oases**.
3. Ladakh is also known as **Khapa chan**.
4. The day temperature during the **summer** season in Ladakh is just above **0°C**.
5. Most of the people in **Ladakh** follow Buddhism.

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. Sahara and Kalahari.
2. Antelopes, gazellas, hares, rodents, desert foxes, hyenas, snakes, lizards and different types of insects.
3. 'Lake Chad'. It lies on the southern border of the Sahara Desert.
4. Bedouins is a nomadic Pastoral tribe living in the northern part of Sahara. They depend upon camel breeding and roam around from one place to another in search of fodder and water.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Low rainfall and scanty vegetation are the two characteristics of any desert.
2. The Sahara desert stretch across most of North Africa, covering an area of 8.54 million sq. km, which is more than two a half times the area of India.
3. Islam and Buddhism are the main religions of the people of Ladakh.
4. The main crops are wheat, maize, barley and cotton.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Sahara desert in North Africa is an example of hot desert land Ladakh is an example of cold desert. The above-mentioned deserts present a good example of man's adjustment to the nature's harsh conditions. The environment is very difficult for people to colonise in large numbers. Agriculture is not possible without irrigation in this zone. Various nomadic tribes are found in these regions.

2. The climate of the Sahara Desert is hot and extremely dry. Southern Sahara is warmer than northern Sahara. As one goes from north to south the temperature rises. Some of the highest temperature in the world have been recorded here. In summer the temperature rises to 55°C. June, July and August are the hottest months. In winters the temperature goes down below freezing point. The amount of rainfall varies greatly from region to region and from year to year. Some areas have not received rainfall for many years.
3. The climate of Ladakh region is cold and dry due to high altitude. There is a little or no atmospheric moisture. The air is thin and thus clear skies result in high day temperature. Rainfall is almost nil (7-10 cm). The water supply is through streams that bring water from higher altitudes. The day temperature during the summer season is just above 0°C while the night temperature is about -25°C. Winters are extremely cold with the temperature dropping to about -40°C.
4. Due to scanty rainfall, in Ladakh vegetation is sparse. Trees like willow, cypress, elm, polar and juniper are found in the valleys. Higher slopes have grasses and shrubs. Several species of birds are found here robins, redstarts, Tibetan slow cock, raven and hoopoe being the common ones. Animals like wild goats, wild sheep, yak and Tibetan wild ass and antelopes are found here.

1

Democracy

Unit-3 : SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. c. 1789 2. a. Nepal 3. a. Greece

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. In modern era, democracy originated in **Europe**.
 2. The French Revolution popularised the ideas of **Liberty, Equality and Fraternity**
 3. In a **Monarchy** the government is not accountable for the politics to the people.
 4. **New Zealand** was the first country to grant equal voting rights to all its citizens.
 5. An important feature of **democracy** is the rule of law.

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. Democracy means the rule of people. That is it is a form of government,

where people are the supreme power.

2. Abraham Lincoln was the former president of the USA.
3. Dictatorship is a type of government in which all the power reside with the dictator.
4. French Revolution took place in 1789.
5. Monarchy

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. The meaning of 'democracy' can be traced back to ancient Greece. The democratic system emerged in the Greek city of Athens where all the adult male population formed a body called the assembly.
 2. Rule of law is an important feature of democracy. It means that all are equal before the law. Which means that president of a country and an ordinary citizen can get the same protection from the law.
 3. A form of government is dictatorship, in which citizens are ruled by force and the government is not accountable for the policies to the people. In a dictatorship form of government, there is absolute rule by a single person who is called the dictator.
 4. In a monarchy, the king or queen is the highest authority. He/She has the power to take decisions. There may be a Council of Ministers for consultation but the King has the power to make decisions. The King does not have to explain his/her decisions to the people.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Rule of law is important feature of democracy. It means that all are equal before the law. Which means that president of a country and an ordinary citizen can get the same protection from the law. Law makes no distinction between the rich and the poor or the literate and the illiterate. The rule of law also provides protection to individuals against social evils such as untouchability, child marriage and Sati and other social discriminations.
 2. Free and fair elections and the rule of law are the two important features of democracy. A democracy enables all the people to develop their life by providing suitable conditions.
 3. When people exercise the right to vote and elect their leaders it is called political democracy. But if the life of the citizens of the country is filled with various forms of injustice that society cannot be democratic. A democratic government becomes meaningful only if the society is democratic. It means there should be no discrimination of any kind in a democratic society.

All men and women should be treated equally and should have equal opportunities for growth and development. No one should be allowed to enjoy more privileges than others on the basis of religion, cast, race or place of birth. No citizen should be denied equal opportunities.

4. Democracy is based on two important principles—liberty and equalities. Freedom and equal opportunities are necessary conditions for a

democracy to be successful. Depriving anyone of this or her means of livelihood goes against the very ideal of economic democracy. It deprives one's right to equal opportunities and economic growth.

Economic democracy also means no exploitation. This means that workers should not be exploited by owners. No distinction should be made between men and women. There should be fair distribution of wealth in the society. Otherwise there can be no economic democracy.

Thus a democratic government can survive only if its citizens are socially equal and economically free.

5. A democracy gives citizens the ability to influence laws and policies through the election of representatives. Through support of certain candidates and public communication, citizens are able to influence the direction of economic, social and political values. Because of this power in the hands of everyday citizens, the theoretical political control of the country lies with the majority as opposed to a select few in power. If a single politician or a particular party takes on too much power and control the popular majority has the chance to vote elected officials out of office. In fact, democratic governments often have systems in place to moderate the power of individuals or branches of government. Democracy also contributes to a sense of freedom, which has significant cultural importance. People tend to have higher morale and a better quality of life when they feel like they have basic human rights. Closely related is the ability of citizens to pursue economic gain. Unlike socialist governments, democracies tend to promote benefits to private enterprises. Such financial opportunity drives innovation and new business development.

2 Institutional Representation of Democracy



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. 18 years 2. c. independent candidates
3. b. India 4. a. political parties

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The system of **election** based on the principle of one person, one vote.
2. In a democracy, the supreme power rests with the **people**.
3. General elections are held every **5** years.
4. The **opposition** keeps a close eye on how the government functions.
5. A coalition government can reflect **public opinion** better.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. 18 years
2. Election Commission
3. An EVM is a voting machine used in the voting process. A person by pressing a button can cast his vote.
4. Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The role of the opposition is very important. It ensures that the government does not take any measures that destroy the right of the citizens or become dictatorial in nature.
The opposition keeps a close eye on how the government functions. It even questions the government on the policies. Thus, the opposition is also called the alternative government.
2. The simple majority system is a system in which a candidate who got the highest number of votes is termed as elected.
3. Ruling party, opposition party. Now-a-days ruling party is BJP & opposition party is Congress.
4. A ballot paper is one through which a person marks his choice of candidate in an election.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Electronic voting machines are used for many purposes. The main benefit of using these machines is that it allows us to save our valuable paper. In an EVM it is very easy to cast vote and it takes pretty much less time to complete the voting process. Another benefit of EVM is that votes cast in it can be counted in a very short time as compared to counting in ballot paper.
2. In India, there are two groups of parties—national and regional. National parties have a base in four or more states, while regional parties contest elections mainly from their respective states or regions.
Regional parties are important as they are concerned with the welfare of their state or community and they know their needs best.
3. In a democracy like India, the supreme power rest with the people. They have the choice of deciding either directly or indirectly, who can be their representatives. This is done through the process of election. Election, thus, is a process through which people can elect, by voting, their representatives for running the government. They are held at regular intervals. Today, the elections are a contest between different political parties. The party which gets the maximum number of seats forms the government.



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. c. The state legislature 2. b. 6 years 3. a. Agriculture
4. c. Chief Minister 5. a. Money Bills

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The **legislature** makes the laws at the state level.
2. The Legislative Council cannot have more than **1/3** of the total members of the Legislative Assembly.
3. The State Legislatures make laws on **66** subjects given in the state list.
4. The Governor is **appointed** by the President for a term of five years.
5. The **chief minister** is the head of the government at the state level.

C. Make out correct pairs from the following two columns :

- | Ans. | A | | B |
|------|-----------------------------|---|----------------|
| | 1. Bicameral legislature | → | • Two houses |
| | 2. The Legislative Council | → | • Upper House |
| | 3. The Legislative assembly | → | • Lower House |
| | 4. Governor | → | • Nominal head |
| | 5. Chief Minister | → | • Real head |

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The Governor is the nominal head of the State Executive.
2. A Chief Minister is the head of the State Legislature and the Council of Minister and has a term of five years. The Chief Minister is the highest dignitary of the state.
3. The most important function of the legislature is law making.
4. The governor exercises executive, legislative, judicial and discretionary powers.
5. The governor of state.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Member of Legislative Assembly is called an MLA.
2. The state legislature makes the laws at the state level. It may be unicameral or bicameral. The states with bicameral legislature have two houses—the legislative council and the legislative assembly.
The state legislature makes the laws on the 66 subjects give in the state list.
3. **Real** : The chief minister of the state. **Nominal** : The Governor of a state.
4. To make laws for the welfare of state's people.

5. Union Public service commission.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. A governor is only the constitutional head of a state. He appointed chief minister & his council of ministers. It is the governor who convenes or prorogues the assembly session.
 2. A person can become a member of the Legislative Assembly of the State if he/she is :
 - (i) A citizen of India
 - (ii) Not less than 25 years for MLA and 30 years for MLC.
 3.
 - (i) The State Legislatures make laws on the 66 subjects given in the State List and 47 subjects given in the Concurrent List.
 - (ii) It passes the Money Bills and the Budget.
 - (iii) It may approve the Ordinances, which have been issued by the Governor when the Legislative Assembly was not in Session.
 - (iv) Some Articles of the Constitution can be amended only with the consent of State Legislatures.
 - (v) The state legislature exercises control over the Executive through questions and criticism of its wrong politics.
 4. The Chief minister is the leader of the council of ministers. He is the vital link between the governor and the council of ministers. Each minister is individually answerable to him. His main powers are :
 - To direct the ministry and determine its policies.
 - To supervise the administration of the state.
 - To allocate, reallocate or take back portfolios from his/her ministers.
 - To coordinate the working of various ministries.
 5. The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council also have presiding officers. The Legislative Assembly has a Speaker and Deputy Speaker. They are elected from among the members of the House. The Legislative Council has a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman. They are elected from among its members. The functions performed by these presiding officers are similar to the function of presiding officers to the two House of Parliament. The speaker of the Assembly can decide whether a bills is a money bill or not. The presiding officers of both the Houses have the right to cast vote in case of tie.

4 Media and Democracy



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. b. medium | 2. b. balanced |
| 3. a. expression | 4. a. media |

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The media plays an **important** role in a democracy.
2. The illiterates are more **susceptible** to provocations than the literates.
3. Media is like a watchdog in a **democracy** that keeps the government active.
4. Radio is an example of **electronic** media.
5. The media can present a balanced report only when the media channel is **independent**.

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. Media
2. Media shows us the real picture of acting democracy to developed a public opinion for betterment.
3. Freedom of Press means the right to print and publish without any interference from the State or any other public authority.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The primary function of the press to provide balance report. The report should discuss all points of that particular story and should leave it up to the readers to form their own opinions.
2. (i) Separation of news from public opinion.
(ii) Separation of news and business interests of the newspaper.
(iii) To avoid one sided account of events.
(iv) To provide authenticity of facts.
3. The media plays an important role in a democracy. It has the capacity to create an informed opinion. It enlightens and empowers the people. Based on the information the citizens can learn about the functioning of the government and can voice their opinions against the government through the media.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. (i) act independently (ii) seek truth and report it
(iii) see that less harm is done
2. Mass media is more effective as it reaches to even those people who are not literate. It conveys messages and information through sound and images. It allows people to have direct access to information.
3. Media is like a watchdog in a democracy that keeps the government active. From being just an informer it has become an integral part of our daily lives. With the passage of time it has become more matured and responsible. The present media has led to the beginning of a new era in democracy.



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. c. socially 2. a. economically productive
3. a. Indian society

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Gender** is not determined by biological difference.
2. Females are discriminated in education and **employment** opportunities.
3. Gender **inequality** has an adverse impact on development goals.
4. The National Policy for Empowerment of women was introduced in **2001**.
5. The women must be united to raise their voice against **discrimination**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Gender is seen closely related to the roles and behaviour assigned to women and men based on their sexual differences.
2. When distinction is made between males & females and unequal treatment is meted out to boys & girl in different field, it is called gender inequality.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Biological determinism refers to the idea that all human behaviour is innate, determined by genes, brain size, or other biological attributes.
2. One important area of gender influence is the division of labour which affects individuals access to resources, benefits and power to make decisions.
3. Gender is determined by the conception of tasks, functions and solar attributed to women and men in society in public and private life.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans. 1. In schools gender equality can be improved if:
- The school is safe for both boys and girls.
 - A boy or girl is respected and valued.
 - All students have access to a valuable and rewarding education.
2. **Social factor** : i. By treating women equally, in terms of social behaviour we can empower women.
ii. When we give equal rights to women in society, we empower them to a large extent.
Economic factor : i. Economic independence is the key to women empowerment.

- ii. Equal pay for equal work is another key factor of women empowerment.
- Gender is seen closely related to the roles and behaviour assigned to women and men based on their sexual differences. As soon as a child is born families and society begin the process of gendering. The birth of the son is celebrated, the birth of the daughter filled with pain. Boys are encouraged to be tough and outgoing, girls are told to be homebound and shy. All these gender differences are created by society. Gender inequality is therefore a form of inequality which is distinct from other forms of economic and social inequalities.
 - Family, school, religion and media influences thought patterns and behaviour in a big way. We learn all our things in our family and school. It not only dictates our thoughts but also make us what we are. Similarly, our religion taught us what to do and what not do. It sets moral rules for us and the role of media in the most important one. We change our thoughts and behaviour according to what we see or hear or read.

6 Advertising



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. Save the Tiger 2. b. Posters
3. c. Political 4. a. tool

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The message or the information supplied is called **advertisement**.
2. **Social** advertising is associated with many important social issues.
3. Advertising is an extremely versatile **communication** tool.
4. Companies sensitive people's emotions in **emotional appeal** technique.
5. Many a times **advertisements** are used to woo the buyers.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Advertising is the promotion of a company's products and services carried out primarily to drive sales of the products and services but also a build a brand identity and communicate changes to the customers.
2. Electronic media and print media.
3. Commercial advertising, social advertising and political advertising.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Political advertising is one of the means through which political parties and socially groups reach out to people during the time of elections. Posters, writings on walls, radio and TV communicate political messages

to the public.

- To do the entire selling job.
 - To introduce a new product.
 - To force middleman to handle the product.
 - To build brand preference.
 - To remind users to buy the product.
- Increasing the sales of the product.
 - Creating and maintaining a brand image.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. Commercial advertising seeks to sell a product or service. Some advertisers try to fix their product in the minds of the people by constant repetition.

While social advertising is associated with important social issues such as communal harmony, national integration, family planning etc. Social advertisement of this kind have proved very effective. They have proved helpful in eradicating many social evils.

2. The techniques of advertising to attract customers are as follows :

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| (i) Testimonials | (ii) Pressure | (iii) Emotional Appeal |
| (iv) Bandwagon | (v) Repetition | (vi) Slogan |
| (vii) Association | | |

3. Advertising has become an essential element of the corporate world. There are several reasons for advertising :

- Increasing the sales of the product
- Creating and maintaining a brand image
- Communicating a change in the existing product line.

7 Markets Around Us



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ans. 1. a. wholesalers | 2. b. retailers |
| 3. c. all of these | 4. b. Itinerant retailers |

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The action of buying and selling goods or services is called **trade**.
2. One advantage of super market is availability of most things under one **roof**.
3. A **direct channel** is where a company sells its products directly to consumers.
4. People prefer **markets** in the close vicinity of their area.
5. **Distribution Channel** are the methods that companies use to enter the consumer market with their product.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. A market is place a that are visited almost by everybody to buy goods for daily use.
2. There are two kinds of activities that take place in a market—buying and selling.
3. Different types of markets are—are weekly markets, neighbourhood shops and super markets and malls.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The goods that are produced in the factories are first of all bought by traders known as wholesaler.
2. A direct channel is where a company sells its products directly to consumers. The Internet has greatly increased the use of direct channels.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Weekly markets are held once a week on a specified day in a particular area. They do not have permanent shops.

While neighbourhood markets consist of all those shops that cater to the immediate needs of the people of the locality of neighbourhood such as grocery shops that sell milk, egg, bread, toilet articles, other grocery items, shops that sell readymade garments, hardware, stationary, vegetables, etc. These also have tailors, cobblers, roadside eateries, restaurants, etc. Though such shops may not offer much choice, they are convenient for the people of the neighbourhood.

2. **Wholesalers :** A wholesaler is a link between the manufacturer or producer and the consumer or buyer. Wholesalers generally deal in one or two items in which they specialise, like food grains, paper textiles, or medicines. As they deal with goods in large quantities, wholesalers need to invest large amounts of money and also require vast strange spaces like ware houses and godowns.

Retailers : Retail traders deal in a variety of goods. Their trading is normally carried on in markets near residential areas. Retailers have direct links with the consumers. Retailers generally sell their goods through shops, which are located in easily accessible places.