

Book - 6

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter - 1 Solar System

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks against the following statements :

1. 165 2. 150 million 3. 3,84,000 4. Third 5. Ceres.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The universe is full of stars, planets, satellites, asteroids and meteoroids. 2. The sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the sky are called celestial bodies. 3. A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars which are held together by the forces of gravity 4. Our own galaxy is called the Milky Way (Akash Ganga) which appears as a river of bright lights flowing through the sky. 5. Our earth is sometimes called a “Unique Planet”, because it is neither too far from the sun nor too near. It has water and air which are very essential for an survival. 6. More than two-third part of the earth’s surface is covered with water, so it is called a Blue Planet.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The solar system comprises of the Sun, eight planets and their satellites. The eight planets of our solar system in order of their distance from the Sun are–Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. 2. Besides stars, planet and satellites there are numerous bodies which also move round the sun. These bodies are called asteroids. Asteroids are minor planets which lie in a vast ring between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars. The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids. 3. Planets are the celestial bodies which do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of stars. The earth on which we live is a planet. It gets all its heat and light from the sun, which is our nearest star. All planets revolve around the sun. Satellites are secondary bodies that revolve around the planets, as planets revolve around the sun. Except Venus and Mercury, all other planets have satellites. Moon is the Earth’s satellite.

Chapter - 2 Latitudes and Longitudes

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Globe 2. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ 3. Meridians 4. 24 5. Poles.

C. Write True or False against the following sentences :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The true shape of the earth is a bit pear shaped. A globe is the model of the earth. 2. Latitudes are the imaginary lines drawn on the globe or map from west to east. 3.

Longitudes are imaginary lines or semicircles drawn on the globe from north to south. **4.** The local time (the time of sunrise) differs by 4 minutes for each degree of longitude the local time of some central meridian of a country (or part of a large country) as the standard time for the country. **5.** Because the local time differs by 4 minutes for each degree of longitude.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The imaginary lines (circles) drawn on the globe or map from west to east are called Latitudes. They run from 0° up to 90°N and S. Longitudes are the imaginary semi-circular lines drawn from the North Pole to the South Pole on the globe or a map. Longitudes are also called Meridians. **2.** We, therefore, divide the earth into the following Heat (Temperature) Zones : Torrid Zone (Tropical Zone) : The mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. This area therefore, receives the maximum heat and is called the Torrid Zone. Temperate Zone : The mid-day sun is never overhead on any latitude beyond the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The angle of the sun's rays go on decreasing towards the poles. Therefore, the areas lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere have moderate temperature. Frigid Zone : Areas lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere are very cold. It is because here the sun does not rise much above the horizon. Therefore, its rays are always slanting. These are therefore, called Frigid Zones. **3.** The local time (the time of sunrise) differs by 4 minutes for each degree of longitude the local time of some central meridian of a country (or part of a large country) as the standard time for the country.

Chapter - 3 Motions of the Earth

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 366 **2.** $365\frac{1}{4}$ **3.** 22nd December **4.** North **5.** elliptical.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The movement of the earth on its axis once in 24 hours is called 'revolution'. It causes day and night. **2.** The movement of the earth around the sun in 365 days is called 'revolution'. It causes different seasons. **3.** On June 21, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun. The sun's rays fall directly at the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N). As a result, these areas receive more heat. This position of the earth is called Summer Solstice. Again after 3 months, on 22nd December, the Southern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun. The sun rays fall directly at the Tropic of Capricorn, ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S). Therefore, it is summer season in the Southern Hemisphere and winter season in the Northern Hemisphere. The days are longer and nights are shorter in the S.H. The South Pole is inclined towards the sun and the places beyond the Antarctic Circle experience continuous day light for about six months. This position of the earth is called Winter Solstice. **4.** 21st March and 23rd

September when day and night are of equal duration throughout the world because then sun shines vertically on the equator. March 21 is called vernal equinox and September 23 is known autumnal equinox. **5.** 21st March and 23rd September when day and night are of equal duration throughout the world because then sun shines vertically on the equator. March 21 is called vernal equinox and September 23 is known autumnal equinox.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis. the axis of the earth which is an imaginary line makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with its orbital plane. Rotation of the earth causes day and night. **2.** Revolution causes various seasons. Usually a year is divided into 4 season– Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring. Season change due to the change in the position of the earth around the sun.

Chapter - 4 Maps

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. large **2.** small **3.** actual **4.** international **5.** cardinal.

C. Write True or False against the following sentences :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. It is not possible to show all the details on a globe because the globe represents the earth as a whole. It cannot be used to represent a part of the earth such as a continent and a country. Maps have no such problems, they can be drawn for the whole earth or a part of it. **2.** Maps are drawings which reduce the large distance (actual distance on the earth) into small distance (actual distance on the map) to fit on a sheet of paper or any other small space. Therefore, a scale is chosen for this purpose. **3.** It is not possible to show all the details on a globe because the globe represents the earth as a whole. It cannot be used to represent a part o the earth such as a continent and a country. Maps have no such problems, they can be drawn for the whole earth or a part. of it. **4.** Political maps showing political divisions, countries, states, cities, towns and villages etc. Physical maps showing physical features–mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers etc. **5.** Maps showing selected features only such as railway lines, roads, forests, population distribution, rainfall distribution etc.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Globes have certain limitations. Large globes are difficult to handle . More, it is not possible to show all the details on a globe because the globe represents the earth as a whole. It cannot be used to represent a part o the earth such as a continent and a country. Maps have no such problems, they can be drawn for the whole earth or a part of it. However maps cannot show the correct shape and size of continents, countries and oceans because earth is a sphere and it is not possible to make an absolutely accurate map of the earth's surface on a flat surface. **2.** A map is the representation of all or a part of the earth's surface on a flat surface. Large Scale Maps : when a small area like your village or town is to be shown on a paper, then we use a lager scale such as 1 cm on the map represents 200 metres on the ground. Small Scale Maps : When large areas like, continents or countries are to be shown on a paper, then we use a small scale such as 1

cm on the map represents 100 kms. on the ground. **3.** There are three components of maps—Distance, Direction and symbol. Distance Maps are drawings which reduce the large distance (actual distance on the earth) into small distance (actual distance on the map) to fit on a sheet of paper or any other small space. Therefore, a scale is chosen for this purpose. Directions—Directions are indicated on maps by a north south line with an arrow indicating the north directions. Symbol : It is the third important component of a map. It is not possible to draw on a map the actual shape and size of different features such as buildings, railway lines, roads, bridges, trees, wells, ponds, rivers etc. So they are shown by certain letters, shades, colours, pictures and lines etc. They are called Map Symbol.

Chapter - 5 Major Domains of the Earth

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Challenger Deep, Pacific **2.** Australia **3.** Antarctica **4.** Nitrogen and Oxygen **5.** Ionosphere **6.** Eurasia **7.** Biosphere **8.** indented **9.** Sahara Desert **10.** Atlantic.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The four major domains of the earth are : Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere. **2.** The large landmasses are called the Continents. **3.** Oceans are the major part of hydrosphere. They are all interconnected. **4.** The earth is called a 'blue planet', because most part of the earth is covered with water. **5.** The ocean water has three types of movements—the waves, the tides and the ocean currents.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The seven continents of the world are—Asia, Africa, North America, South America, South America Antarctica, Europe and Australia Asia—It is the largest continent of the world occupying about 30% of the earth's total land area and nearly 60% of the world's total population. It lies between 10° S and 80° N latitudes and 25° E and 180° longitudes. [Note that 180° longitude is neither E nor W because it makes the circumference of the earth. Asia is separated from Europe by the Ural Mountains in the west. The combined landmass of Europe and Asia is called Eurasia (Europe + Asia). It is surrounded by oceans on three sides, the Arctic Ocean in the north, the Pacific Ocean in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south. **2.** There are four oceans namely, the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian and the Arctic. The Pacific Ocean : It is the largest and the deepest ocean in the world. The deepest known point is the Challenger Deep, a part of the Mariana Trench which is 11, 776m dep The Atlantic Ocean : It is the second largest ocean in the world. It separates Europe and Africa from the North and South America. The Indian Ocean: It is the only ocean named after a country i.e. India. It is bounded by the continents of Asia, Africa and Australia. The Arctic Ocean : The Arctic Ocean is located within the Arctic Circle and surrounds the North Pole. **3.** It is the blanket of gases that surrounds the earth. Atmosphere consists of several gases. The two main gases are Nitrogen (78%) and Oxygen (2%). The other gases are carbon-dioxide, ozone, argon, neon, helium and water vapour. **4.** Different Layers of the Atmosphere. The atmosphere is divided into following layers according to height. They are called—the Troposphere, the Stratosphere, the Mesosphere, the Ionosphere, the Thermosphere and the Exosphere.

Chapter - 6 Major Landforms of the Earth

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. broad base 2. Mt. Everest, Himalaya 3. Block 4. Coastal.

C. Write True or False against the following sentences :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. These mountains are found in several parallel ranges. The raised parts of the folds are called 'Anticlines' and the depressed parts of the folds are called 'Synclines'. 2. These mountains are formed when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. 3. These mountains are formed due to volcanic activity. 4. Plateau is a flat topped highland., Plain is a vast areas of flat low lands with very gentle slope.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The landforms are a result of two processes (forces)–Internal processes (forces) and External processes (forces). The internal processes lead to the sudden upliftment and sinking of the earth surface at several places. The External processes such, as moving water, ice and wind are continuously wearing down the earth surface. It is called erosion.

2. Mountains are useful to us in many ways : (1) Many perennial rivers rise from the glaciers of mountains (2) Waterfalls in the mountain can be used to generate hydroelectric power (3) Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna. The forests provide fuel fodder and other products like gum, raisins etc. (4) Many tourists visit the mountains to enjoy their natural beauty. (5) Several sports like paragliding, hang-gliding, river rafting and skiing are popular in the mountains. 3. Most of the plains are alluvial plains formed by the deposits of silt brought by the river, e.g., the great plains of North India formed by rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra. They are rich in agriculture. The construction of roads and rail-tracks is easy in the plains. The plains are thickly populated.

Chapter - 7 Our Country–India

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 3.28 million sq. km. 2. Rajasthan 3. Uttar Pradesh 4. Middle 5. Sikkim.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. India is located between 8° 4' N and 37° 6' N latitudes and between 68° 7' E and 97° 25' E longitudes. 2. There are seven countries which share land boundary with India. They are–Nepal, Bhuan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Myanmar, China and Afghanistan. 3. Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri. 4. These plains have been formed by the alluvial deposits of the Sutlej, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These plains have fertile soil. 5. Ganga and Brahmaputra–the two big rivers of the Northern

Plains also drain into the Bay of Bengal and form the biggest delta of the world called Sunderban Delta.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The Himalayan Mountains are divided into three main parallel ranges : (i) Himadri : (Great Himalayas) Its height is more than 6000m. The world's highest peaks are located in this region. (ii) Himachal : (Middle Himalayas) It lies to the south of the Himadri Range. Its height varies from about 2000 to 6000 m. Many hill stations are located in this range [Find out the names of five hill stations]. (iii) Shiwali Range : (Lesser Himalayas) It is the southern-most range of the Himalayas. It lies at the foothills of the Himalayas. Its average height is less than 2000 m. **2.** The plains have been formed by the alluvial deposits of the Sutlej, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These plains have fertile soil and are therefore rich agricultural areas. They are very densely populated. The western part of this plain is a very dry area called the Great India desert (Thar Desert). It lies mainly in Rajasthan.

Chapter - 8 India–Climate, Natural Vegetation, Wildlife

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) **2.** (d) **3.** (a) **4.** (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Tidal **2.** Mawsynram **3.** spines **4.** Asiatic Lions.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Broadly the major seasons recognized in India are– The cold weather season, the hot weather season, the south-west monsoon season and the retreating monsoon season. **2.** In this season the South-West Monsoons blow from sea to land. These winds carry moisture and give rainfall to most parts of India. **3.** The southern part of India being nearer to the equator have tropical climate almost all the year round. **4.** The main factors affecting the climate: (1) Distance from the equator (2) Height above Sea Level (3) Distance from the Sea (4) Direction of Winds.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Weather changes from time-to-time and from day-to-day. It includes changes in temperature, rainfall and sunshine etc. The weather at a particular time may be hot, cold, sunny or cloudy. It may be windy or calm. Climate is the average condition of weather for a long period of time, say about 30 years or so. The climate of India is described as the 'Monsoon' type of climate, because it changes seasonally. **2.** Retreating Monsoon Season, During this season, the monsoons start retreating from the land towards Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. These winds are usually dry winds but they pick up some moisture, while crossing the Bay of Bengal and give a considerable amount of rainfall to the Tamil Nadu Coast. This season remains in October and November. **3.** Tropical Rain Forest. These forests occur in the areas which receive heavy rainfall usually more than 200 cm per year. These forests are so dense that sunlight does not reach the ground. Many species of trees are found in these forests which shed their leaves at different times in a year, so they remain evergreen. Tropical Deciduous Forests. A large part of our country has this type of natural vegetation. They are called 'Monsoon Forests'. The trees shed their leaves at a particular time of the year. **4.** To preserve wildlife, Indian Government has set up 92 national parks, 493 wildlife sanctuaries and 13 biosphere reserves all over the country. Some projects like the Tiger Project have been started and 27 Tiger Reserves

have so far been set up in the country. Project Elephant, Crocodile Breeding Project, Gir Lion Project and Project Rhinoceros are also taken up. The hunting of wild animals is banned legally.

HISTORY

Chapter - 1 Sources and Evidences to know the Past

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. past 2. chronological 3. sanskrit, Prakrit, Tamil 4. Archeologists 5. Ancient, Medieval, modern.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. History is the branch of knowledge which deals with the events of the past. 2. In ancient times, books were not printed, as they are printed today. They were written by hand called "Manuscripts". They were usually written on palm leaves or on the specially prepared bark of tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas. 3. Inscriptions these are writings on relatively hard substances such as stones or metals. Sometimes, kings got their orders inscribed so that people could see, read and obey them. Some inscriptions were also engraved on rocks, pillars and the walls of the temples. For example, the inscriptions of the great king Ashoka throw light on his religion, his achievements and his orders. 4. Archaeological Evidence, there were many things that were made and used in the past. Those who study these objects are called archaeologists. They study the remains of buildings made of stones and bricks, paintings and sculpture. 5. There are many ancient monuments—temples, mosques, palaces and forts etc. These monuments are our cultural heritage. They tell us about the religious beliefs, social customs and the progress made in art and architecture in ancient times.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The study of history tells us about the growth of civilization from the ancient times upto the modern times. It tells about the culture of various societies living in different parts of the world at different times (ages). With the help of historical knowledge, we can understand about the causes of conflicts between different groups of people, so that we can live amicably and lead a better life. History tells us about various evils prevalent in different societies such as casteism, slavery, poverty, exploitation of man by man and how did the various social reformers try to remove these evils. 2. In ancient times, books were not printed, as they are printed today. They were written by hand called "Manuscripts". They were usually written on palm leaves or on the specially prepared bark of tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas. 3. Inscriptions these are writings on relatively hard substances such as stones or metals. Sometimes, kings got their orders inscribed so that people could see, read and obey them. Some inscriptions were also engraved on rocks, pillars and the walls of the temples. For example, the inscriptions of the great king Ashoka throw light on his religion, his achievements and his orders. Archaeological Evidence, there were many things that were made and used in the past. Those who study these objects are called archaeologists. They study the remains of buildings made of stones and bricks, paintings and sculpture. There are many ancient monuments—temples, mosques, palaces and forts etc. These monuments are our cultural

heritage. They tell us about the religious beliefs, social customs and the progress made in art and architecture in ancient times. Accounts of Foreign Travellers, many foreign travellers came to India in the ancient past. The accounts of these travellers especially the Chinese travellers give us a lot of information about the political, religious and social aspects of the ancient Indian society. **3.** Our past was different for different groups of people. For example, the lives of herders or farmers were different from those of kings and queens. The lives of merchants were different from those of craftsmen and so on. People followed different practices and customs in different parts of the country. Even today we find that most people living in Andaman Islands live by hunting, fishing and collecting forest products. On the other hand most people living in urban areas depend on others for supplies of food and other needs.

Chapter - 2 Life of The Earliest People

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 2 million **2.** hunter, gathers **3.** 12,000 **4.** wild animals **5.** kurnool.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The early men were hunter-gathers. They moved from place to place in search of wild animals and forest products which were used as food. **2.** The stone tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrape tree barks and hides of animals and chop wood. **3.** Techniques of Making Stone Tools. (1) Stone on Stone Technique (2) Pressure Flaking. **4.** People chose natural caves because they provided shelters from the rain heat and wind.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The hunter-gatherers moved from place to place due to the following reasons : (1) If they had stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the edible plant products. Therefore, they would have had to go in search of other plants. (2) Animals moved from place to place— either in search of smaller prey (in case of carnivores) or in search of grass and leaves (in case of herbivores). That is why those who hunted them had to follow their movement. (3) Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. So, people may have moved from season to season in search of different kinds of plants. (4) People, plants and animals need water to survive. Water is found in lakes, streams and rivers. While many rivers and lakes are perennial with water throughout the year) others are seasonal. people living on their banks would have to go in search of water during the dry season. **2.** Different States of Stone Age. The period of Stone Age is divided into the following stages by the archaeologists : (1) Old Stone Age (Paleolithic Age) : The earliest period of stone age is called Paleolithic age. This period extends from 2 million years ago to about 12,000 years ago. Stone tools of this age were generally big. (2) Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic Age) : This period began about 12000 years ago and continued till about 10000 years ago. Stone tools found during this period are generally tiny and are called microliths. New stone Age (Neolithic Age). This stage began about 10,000 years ago. **3.** Techniques of Making Stone Tools. Stone tools were probably made by using the following techniques. (1) Stone on Stone Technique : In this technique, the pebble from which the tools were to be made, was held in one hand. Another stone, which was used as a hammer was held in the other hand. The second stone was used to strike off flakes from the first, till the required shape was obtained. (2) Pressure Flaking : In this

technique, the pebble from which the tool was to be made (also called the core) was placed on a firm surface. The hammer stone was used on a piece of bone or stone that was placed on the core, to remove flakes that could be shaped into tools. **4.** Around 12,000 years ago, the climate of the world became warm. In many areas, this changing environment led to the development of grasslands. It led to a 1094 increase in the number of herbivores (grass eating animals) such as deer, antelopes, goats etc. It also helped people to start thinking about herding and rearing these animals.

Chapter - 3 The Beginning of Settled Life

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. wild ancestor of dog 2. bones 3. Mortars and Pestles 4. Mehrgarh. 5. China.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Wheat, barley, rice, lentils, millets and blackgram. 2. Cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, oxen, dogs and pigs. 3. They began making clay pots or baskets or dug pits into the ground. 4. In Mehrgarh, people built pit-houses which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them. 5. Some of these tools are different from the stone tools of Palaeolithic age (old stone age) and that is why they are called Neolithic. These include tools that were polished to give a fine cutting edge. Mortars and pestles were used for grinding grains and other plant products. At the same time, tools of the Palaeolithic types continued to be made and used. Some tools were also made of bones. 6. In this area, it is one of the earliest villages that we know about.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Due to change in the climate, there was a change in plants and animals that people used as food. Men, women and children probably observed the places where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground and new plants sprouted from them. Perhaps, they began looking after plants-protecting them from birds and animals so that they could grow them and the seeds could ripen. Later on they might have collected the seeds of some edible plants and put them on the ground near their habitations. In this way people became farmers. The early men now began attracting taming animals by leaving food for them near their shelters. 2. Archaeologists who excavated the site found evidence of many kinds of animal bones. These include bones of wild animals such as deer and tamed animals such as pigs, sheep, goats and cattle. Other findings at Mehrgarh include remains of square or rectangular houses. Each house had four or more compartments, some of which may have been used for storage. 3. This is a site on the hills near the Brahmaputra Valley, close to routes leading into China and Myanmar. Here some tools, including mortars and pestles, have been found. These indicate that people were probably growing grains and preparing food from them. Other findings include jadeite, a stone that may have been brought from China. Also common are findings of tools made of fossil wood (ancient wood that has hardened into stone), and pottery.

Chapter - 4 Growth of the Earliest Cities

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Harappa, Pakistan 2. Dholavira 3. Lothal 4. Scribe 5. Cornelian.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the columns :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. About eighty years ago archeologists discovered the site and realised that this was one of the oldest cities in the Indian Sub-continent. 2. Some of the important sites of these cities were found at Harappa, Mohen-jo-daro, Kalibangan and Lothal etc. 3. Citadel is the higher and smaller part of the Harappan cities. 4. Generally the houses in these cities were either one or two storeys high. 5. Many of the cities had covered drains. The drains of the houses were connected to those on the streets.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The Great bath : In some cities special buildings were constructed on the citadel. For example, in Mohen-jo-daro a very special tank, which archaeologists call the Great Bath, was built in this area. This was lined with bricks, coated with plaster and made water-tight with a layer of natural tar. There were steps leading down to it from two sides while there were rooms on all sides. Water was probably brought in from a well and drained out after use. Perhaps special people took bath in this tank on special occasions. 2. Many of these cities were divided into two or more parts, upper town and the lower town. In Mohen-jo-daro, a very special tank called the Great Bath was found by the archaeologists. Generally the houses in these cities were either one or two storeys high. Many of the cities had covered drains. The drains of the houses were connected to those on the streets. 3. These were crafts persons, making all kinds of things either in their own homes or in special workshops. Many terracotta toys have been found. 4. We are not sure about its causes, but some scholars suggest the following reasons for this change : (1) The rivers dried up and there was deforestation, this may be a reason because fuel was required for making bricks, and for smelting copper ores. (2) Grazing by large herds of cattle, sheep and goats may have destroyed the green cover. (3) In some areas, there were floods.

Chapter - 5 The Early Vedic Civilization

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Chariots, battles 2. 3500 3. hymns 4. Kashmir, 150 5. Vedic.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The four Vedas are the Rigveda, the Samveda, the Yajurveda and the Atharvaveda. The Rigveda is the earliest Veda. 2. The society was divided into four classes based on the work done by different groups of people—the Brahmins, the Kashtriyas, the Vaishyas and the Shudras. 3. They worshipped fire, sun, air, sky and trees. 4. Megaliths were the stone boulders 10 mark burial sites. The practice began around 3000 years ago and

arranged by people used erecting megaliths was prevalent through out the Deccan, South India, in the north-east and Kashmir.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Some of the kings used to be hereditary. After the death of the king, his son was made the king but in many cases, the kings were elected by the people also. In the administration, the kings were elected by the people also. In the administration, the king was assisted by the Sabha, Samiti, priests, ministers and other officials. In no circumstances the king enjoyed absolute power. The king was considered trustee of his kingdom. **2.** Horses were yoked to chariots that were used in battles which were found to capture cattle, land and water. Some of the wealth that was obtained in battles was kept by the leaders, some was given to the priests and the rest was distributed to the people. Some wealth was used for the performance of Yajnas or sacrifices in which offerings were made into the fire. **3.** The people of Vedic Age knew about the various branches of Mathematics, such as arithmetic, geometry, algebra, astronomy and astrology etc. The people knew how to make a square equal to the area of a triangle. They also knew how to make the squares equal to the area of circles. They had the knowledge of Zero. They knew about the movements of heavenly bodies. They knew that the earth moves on its axis and revolves round the sun, and the moon moves round the earth. **4.** All megaliths (burials) have some common features. Generally, the dead were buried with distinctive pots called Black and Red Ware. Tools and weapons of iron are also found. Sometimes skeletons of horses, hares, equipments and ornaments of stone and gold were found. Archeologists think that the objects found with a skeleton probably belonged to the dead person.

Chapter - 6 Early Kingdoms and Republics

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Ashiwamedha **2.** 1/6th **3.** Rajgriha, Patliputra **4.** iron ploughshare **5.** Paddy **6.** Painted Grey ware.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Some men now became recognised as Rajas by performing very big sacrifices. **2.** Out of 16 Mahajanapadas some were powerful and famous such as Magadha, Kosal and Avanti etc. **3.** Archaeologists have excavated a number of settlements in these Janapadas, such as Purana Qila is Delhi, Hastinapur near Meerut (Uttar Pradesh). **4.** Magadha had some very powerful and famous rulers such as Bimbisara, Ajatasatru and mahapadmananda. **5.** Vajji was under a different form of government known as 'Gana' or 'Sangha'.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. This system of 'Varna' based on birth was not accepted by some people on the following grounds. (1) Some kings thought they were superior to the priests. (2) Others felt that birth could not be the basis for deciding which Varna people belonged to. (3) Some people felt that there should be no differences amongst people based on occupation. (4) Some people were of the view that everybody should be able to perform rituals. (5) Some condemned the practice of untouchability. **2.** Most Mahajanapadas had a capital city. Many of them were fortified. This means that huge walls of wood, bricks or stones were built around them. Forts were probably built because people were afraid of

attacks from other kings and needed protection. **3.** Taxes on crops were the most important. Usually the tax was fixed at 1/6th of the production. There were taxes on rafts persons. These could have been in the form of labour, for example– a weaver or a smith may have had to work for a day every month for the king. Herders were also expected to pay taxes in the form of animals and animals produces. Taxes were also realized on goods which were bought and sold, through trade. The hunters and gatherers also had to provide forest produces to the Raja. **4.** Magadha became the most important Mahajanapada in about two hundred years. Many rivers, such as the Ganga and Sone flowed through Magadha. These rivers were useful in transport, water supply and in making the land fertile. Parts of Madagha were forested. Elephants which lived in the forest could be captured and trained for the army. Forests also provided wood for building houss, carts and chariots, Besides, there were iron-ore mines in the region that could be trapped to make strong tools and weapons. **5.** Sometimes even when thousands of men ruled together, each one was known as a raja. These Rajas performed rituals together. They also met in assemblies and decided what had to be done and how, through discussion and debate. However women, Dasas and Karmakaras (agricultural laboruers) could not participate in these assemblies. Rajas of powerful kingdgom ried to conquer the Sanghas. However, these lasted for a very long time, till about 150 years ago, when the last of the Ganas or Sanghas were conquered by the Gupta rulers.

Chapter - 7 Growth of New Relgious Ideas

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Sakya, Kashariya **2.** Kushinagra **3.** Buddha **4.** Kshatriya, Lichchavis, Vajji **5.** Bhikshus, Bhilkshunis. **6.** Prakrit.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Siddhartha, also known as Gautama was the founder of Buddhism. He got enlightenment after meditating for many years under a Peepal tree at Bodhgaya in Bihar. **2.** The Buddha taught that life is full of sufferings because our unending desires can never be fulfilled. **3.** The most famous thinker of the Jainas, Varadhamana Mahavira. For twelve years he led a hard and lonely life, at the end of which he attained enlightenment. **4.** Farmers who had to kill insects to protect their crops found it difficult to follow the strict rules of Ahimsa. **5.** The described this as the atman or the individual soul and the brahman or the universal soul. They believed that ultimately both atman and the brahman were one.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Main Teachings of Buddha. Buddha taught that life is full of sufferings and unhappiness. The main cause of these sufferings is that we can never satisfy our unending desires. As soon as we satisfy a desire, another desire crops up immediately and in this way our desires are never satisfied. He taught a simple doctrine: men and women who wished to know the truth must leave their homes. They must follow very strictly the rules of ahimsa which means not hurting or killing living beings. “All beings”, said Mahavira “long to live. To all thigns life is dear”. **2.** The rules made for the Budhist Sangha were written down in a book called the Vinaya Pitaka. From this we know that there were separate branches for men and women. All men could join the Sangha.

However, children had to take the permission of their parents and slaves of their masters. Those who worked for the king had to take his permission and debtors that of creditors. Women had to take their husband's permission. **3.** With the passage of time their supporters built permanent shelters for them called Monasteries or Viharas. The earliest 'Viharas' were made of wood and then of bricks. Some were even in caves, that were dug out of hills especially in western India. Very often, the land on which the Viharas were built was donated by a rich merchant or a landowner, or the king. The local people provided food, clothing and medicines for monks and nuns. **4.** The rules made for the Buddhist Sangha were written down in a book called the Vinaya Pitaka. From this we know that there were separate branches for men and women. All men could join the Sangha. However, children had to take the permission of their parents and slaves of their masters. Those who worked for the king had to take his permission and debtors that of creditors. Women had to take their husband's permission.

Chapter - 8 Mauryan Empire and The Great Emperor–Ashoka

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. taxes 2. forest 3. Megasthenes 4. Prakrit, Brahmi 5. Governors 6. roads and rivers.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Chandragupta Mauraya was the first ruler who extended his empire from Afghanistan in the west to Assam in the east and from the Terai region of Nepal in the north upto Karnataka in the south. **2.** A wise man Chanakya or Kautilya supported Chandragupta in his administration and wrote a famous book "Arthashastra". **3.** Ashoka was different from other rulers, because after the conquest of Kalinga, he gave up wars and followed the path of Ahimsa. He decided to conquer people by Dharma and not by force. **4.** Megasthenes was an ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta by the Greek ruler of West Asia named Seleucus Nicator. He has given a vivid description of Patliputra and the emperor. **5.** Ashoka sent messengers to spread ideas about Dharma to other lands, such as Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. There were a number of problems that troubled him. People in the empire followed different religions, and this sometimes led to conflicts. Animals were sacrificed. Slaves and servants were ill-treated. Besides, there were quarrels in families and amongst neighbours. Ashoka felt that it was his duty to solve these problems. So, he appointed officials, known as Dharma Mahamattas who went from place to place teaching people about Dharma. **2.** Ashoka spread the message of his Dharma through Dharma Mahamattas who travelled from place to place teaching people about Dharma. **3.** About Patliputra he wrote—"This is a large and beautiful city. It is surrounded by a massive wall. It has 570 towers and 64 gates. The houses of two and three storeys, are built of wood and mud bricks. The king's palace is also made of wood and decorated with stone carvings. It is surrounded with gardens and enclosures were made for keeping birds away." About the emperor, he wrote—"The occasions on which the emperor appears in public are celebrated with grand royal processions. He is carried in a golden palanquin. His guards ride elephants, decorated with gold and silver. Some of the guards carry trees on which live birds, including a flock of trained parrots, circle about the head of the

emperor. The king is normally surrounded by armed women. he is afraid that someone may try to kill him. He has special servants to taste the food before he eats. He never sleeps in the same bedroom for two nights.” **4.** In one of his inscriptions Ashoka has described the Kalinga War–“Eight years after becoming king, I conquered Kalinga. About a lakh and a half people were captured, and more than a lakh of people were killed. This filled me with sorrow. Why? Whenever an independent land is conquered, lakhs of people die and many are taken prisoners. Brahmins and monks also die. People who are kind to their relatives and friends, to their slaves and servants die, or lose their loved ones. That is why I am sad, and have decided to observe dhamma, and to teach others about it as well. I believe that winning people over through ‘dhamma’ is much better than conquering them through force.”

Chapter - 9 Flourishing Ancient Villages and Towns

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) **2.** (a) **3.** (b) **4.** (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 3000 **2.** Canals, wells, tanks and artificial lakes **3.** black smiths patters carpenters
4. Greek **5.** Lord Krishna.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. There were at least three different kinds of people living in most villages. They were large landowners, ordinary ploughmen (farmers) and landless labourers including slaves. **2.** In the Tamil region, large landowners were known as vellalar. Ordinary ploughmen were known as zuhavar, and landless labourers including slaves were known as kadaiyyar and adimai. **3.** In the northern part of the country, the village head man was known as the “Grama bhojaka”. The other independent farmers were known as ‘grihapatis’. The men and women who did not own land and had to earn living working on the fields owned by others were called dasas or karmakaras. **4.** These seem to have been used as toilets in some cases and as drains and garbage dumps. **5.** The imports into Barygaza were wine, copper, tin, lead, coral, topaz, cloth, gold and silver coins. Exports from the town included plants from the Himalayas, ivory, ate carnelian, cotton, silk and perfumes. **6.** It was important because it was located at the cross roads of two major routes of travel and trade from the northwest to the east and from north to south. **7.** Arikamedu was a coastal settlement (in Pondicherry) where ships unloaded goods from distant lands.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. He was often the largest landowner. This post was hereditary because usually men from the same family held this position for generations. Generally, the gram bhojaka had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land. He also collected taxes from the village for the king. He also functioned as a judge and sometimes as a policeman. **2.** Irrigation helped the farmers in increasing agricultural production. The kings could now get more revenue from the farmers. They could keep big armies, build forts and palaces. Therefore, the kings provided money for planned irrigation means. **3.** Many of the cities that developed from about 2,500 years ago were capitals of Mahajanapadas. These cities were surrounded by massive fortification walls. In many cities archaeologists have found rows of pots or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other. **4.** Mathura : Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2,500 years. It was important because it was

located at the cross roads of two major routes of travel and trade from the northwest to the east and from north to south. There were fortifications around the city, and several shrines. Farmers and herders from adjoining areas provided food for people in the city. Mathura was famous for its extremely fine sculptures. Mathura was also a religious centre—there were Buddhist monasteries, Jaina shrines, and it was an important centre for the worship of Lord Krishna. Arikamedu—Arikamedu was a coastal settlement (in Pondicherry) where ships unloaded goods from distant lands. **5.** Many crafts persons and merchants now formed associations known as the Shrenis. The Shrenis of crafts persons provided training, procured raw material and distributed the finished product. Shrenis of merchants organised the trade. They also functioned as banks where rich men and women deposited money. This was invested, and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions, such as monasteries.

Chapter - 10 Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Cholas **2.** Medhurai **3.** Peshawar and Mathura **4.** Kanishka.

C. Match the following :

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

D. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. South India was famous for gold, spices, especially pepper, and precious stones. Pepper was in great demand in the Roman Empire. It was called as blackgold. **2.** Traders carried these items from the places where they were made to sell them at other places. The trade was done within the sub-continent as well as with other distant lands. **3.** Sailors took advantage of the monsoon winds to cross the seas more quickly. **4.** Three ruling families—the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas, who became powerful in South India about 2,300 years ago. **5.** About 200 years later a dynasty known as the Satavahanas became powerful in the western India. The most important ruler of the Satavahanas was Goutamiputra Shri Satakarni. We know about him from an inscription composed by his mother, Gautami Balashri. **6.** Kanishka was the most famous ruler who ruled around 1900 years ago. he organised a Buddhist Council, where scholars met and discussed important matters. Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed the Buddhacharita—a biography of the Buddha—lived in his court.

F. Answer the following question in detail :

1. Some people from China who went to distant lands on foot, horseback, and on camels, carried silk with them. The path they followed came to be known as the Silk Route. Some kings tried to control large portion of the route, because they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by traders travelling along the route. **2.** A new form of Buddhism known as Mahayana Buddhism, was now developed. This had two distinct features. Earlier, the Buddha's presence was shown in sculptures by using certain signs. For instance, his attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculptures of the peepal tree. Now, statues of Buddha were made. The second change was a belief in Bodhisattvas. These were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment. **3.** Kanishka was the most famous ruler who ruled around 1900 years ago. he organised a Buddhist Council, where scholars met and discussed important matters. Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed the Buddhacharita—a biography of the Buddha—lived in his court. **4.** These Chinese pilgrims were—Fa-Xian, who came to the sub-continent about 1,600 years

ago, Xuan Zang, who came around 1,400 years ago, and I-Qing, who came 50 years after Xuan Zang. Fa-Xian has given an account of the dangers which he faced on his returning journey to China. he began his journey back home from Bengal. He boarded a ship belonging to some merchants. **5.** This was the time when the worship of certain deities, such as Shiva, Vishnu and Durga became a central feature of later Hinduism. These deities were worshipped through Bhakti. Anybody whether rich or poor, belonging to the so-called 'high' or 'low' castes, man and woman could follow the path of Bhakti.

Chapter - 11 New Empires and Kingdoms

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Harshavardhana 2. Samudragupta 3. Veena 4. Aihole 5. Ravikirti.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. We know about Samudragupta from a long inscription, a poem in Sanskrit, composed by his court poet, Harishena. 2. Some of the important centres of the Gupta rulers were Prayaga (the old name for Allahabad), Ujjain and Patliputra (Patna). 3. Some other qualities of Samudragupta are shown in coins where he is shown playing the veena. 4. He was stopped by the Chalukya king Pulkeshin II, while trying to cross the Narmada towards the Deccan. 5. The Pallavas and Chalukyas were the most important ruling dynasties in South India during this period.

F. Answer the following question in detail :

1. Some new developments were as follows: (1) Some important administrative posts were now hereditary. For example, the poet Harishena was a maha-danda-nayaka or chief judicial officer like his father. (2) Sometimes, one person held many offices. For instance, Harishena besides being a maha-danda-nayaka was also a Kumar-amatya (an important minister) and a Sandhi-vigrahika (a minister of war and peace). (3) Some important men, such as the Nagar-Shreshthi (chief banker or merchant of the city), the Sarthavaha (leader of the merchant caravans), the Prathama Kulika (chief craftsman) and the head of the Kayasthas scribes had a say in local administration. 2. The Sabha functioned through the sub-continent, which looked after irrigation, agricultural operations, making roads, local temples etc. It is likely that these assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants. Many of these local assemblies continued to function for centuries. 3. The most famous Chalukya ruler was Pulkeshin II. We know about him from a prashasti composed by his court poet Ravikirti. Pulkeshin got the kingdom from his uncle. He led expeditions along both the west and the east coasts. Besides he checked the advance of Harsha. Pulkeshin also attacked the Pallava king, who took shelter behind the walls of Kanchipuram. 4. Do yourself.

Chapter - 12 Architecture, Painting and Literature

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. mathematician and astronomer 2. Purana 3. Valmiki 4. Vyasa 5. Jatakas and Panchatantra.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions in brief :

1. There is a small box place at the centre of the stupa containing bodily remains of the Buddha or his followers. 2. Deities, such as Vishnu, Shiva and durga were worshipped in these shrines. 3. Temples at Mahabali-puram was carved out of a huge single piece of stone (That is why they are known as monoliths). 4. A famous Tamil epic, the Silappadikkam, was composed by a poet named Ilango, around 1800 years ago. It is the story of a merchant named Kovalan. 5. The Manimekalai was compsoed by Sattanar around 1,400 years ago. This describes the story of the daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The word 'stupa' means a mound. There are several kinds of stupas, round and tall, big and small. These have certain common features. Generally, there is a small box placed at the centre or heart of the stupa. This may contain bodily remains (such as teeth, bones or ashes) of the Buddha or his followers or things they used, as well as precious stones and coins). 2. Deities such as Shiva, Vishnu and Durga were worshipped in these shrines. The most important part of the temple was the room known as the "garbhagriha" where the image of the chief deity was placed. It was here that priests performed religious rituals and devotees offered worship to the deity. 3. There were several stages in the building of a stupa or temple. Usually kings and queens decided to build these structures. They probably spent money from their treasury to build them. When devotees came to visit the temple or the stupa, they often brought gifts, which were used to decorate the buildings. 4. Ajanta is a place where several caves were hollowed out of the hills over centuries. Most of these were monasteries for Buddhist monks and some of them were decorated with paintings. As the caves are dark inside, most of these paintings were done in the light of torches. The colours, which are vivid even after 1500 years were made of plants and minerals. 5. Two Two Sanskrit epics, the Mahabharata and Ramayana have been popular for very long time. You may be familiar with the stories of these epics. The Mahabharata is about a war between the Kauravas and Pandavas who were cousins. This was a war to gain control of the Kurus, and their capital Hastinapur. This story was an old story, but it was written in the form in which we know it today about 1,500 years ago. Both the Puranas and the Mahabharata are supposed to have been composed by Vyasa. The Ramayana is about Rama, a prince of Kosala, who was sent into exile. His wife Sita was abducted by the king of Lanka, named Ravana and Rama had to fight a battle to get her back. He won and returned to Ayodhya.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

Chapter - 1 India–A Country of Unity in Diversity

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Hindu and Muslim 3. Prabrit and Sanskrit. 4. Strength.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. In a joint family, parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins live together in the same family but in a nuclear family, only parents and their unmarried children live together and make a family. 2. About one-fourth of our population is still living below poverty. 3. It is also mentioned that Hindi will be the national language, because it is spoken in many states of North India such as Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. 4. People of different religious faiths such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism and Zoroastrianism live in India. 5. The two most significant ideals of the Constitution of India 'Socialism and Secularism, so that the gap between the rich and the poor may be reduced and people of all religious faiths can live amicably.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Advantages of a Joint Family : (1) In a joint family all the members help each other. Every member of the family feels secure, because whenever there is any problem, others are ready to help and the problem is solved by mutual cooperation. (2) In a joint family the children can be looked after more affectionately by the grandparents or other family members. (3) India is an agricultural country. In agriculture many hands are required to do different jobs, such as ploughing the soil, sowing the seeds, watering the plants and harvesting the crops. In the agricultural sector, joint family system is considered to be the best system. Disadvantages of a Joint Family : (1) A joint family sometimes becomes an obstruction in the progress of an individual. (2) Sometimes in a joint family, we see that some members are more active, while others are not so active. So there are quarrels and disagreements on certain issues. (3) In big cities, housing is a very big problem. A joint family needs a big house but a nuclear family can adjust in a small house. 2. India is a country of tremendous diversities, but India's diversities have been a source of its strength. 3. There are many diversities in India—physical as well as cultural. There are two types of family systems in India—the Joint Family System and the Nuclear Family System. There is great economic disparity in India, as some people are very rich and some people are living below poverty line. People in India follow different religions. The Hindu society is divided into various castes—higher castes and lower castes. Sometimes it creates communal tensions. Many languages are spoken in India. Hindi has been declared as the national language, but still the use of English is allowed for official purposes. 4. Our government does not want any conflict on the basis of language and therefore, has given proper recognition to all the major languages. Even the tribal languages and culture are given proper recognition and regard.

Chapter - 2 Diversity and Discrimination

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. prejudice 2. stereotype 3. South Africa 4. bottom 5. Dalits.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. We may develop prejudice against those people who do things in a different way. **2.** When we say that the people of a particular community or caste are miser, lazy, criminals or dumbs, we are using stereotypes. **3.** Those who placed themselves at the top of this ladder called themselves upper castes and considered themselves superior. The groups who were placed at the bottom of the ladder were seen as unworthy and were called untouchables. **4.** At the international level, the prejudice based on racial discrimination has been very strong in many countries. **5.** They feel that the girls have to do only household jobs after marriage, so there is no use of giving them higher education.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Discrimination and inequality can take place for several reasons such as religion, caste, race, sex, language and economic background. **2.** Discrimination can take place because of several reasons such as people belonging to one religion can discriminate against the people of other religions or people speaking a particular language can discriminate against people speaking another language. Different economic backgrounds and castes of two persons can also be a reason for discrimination. **3.** When India became independent, our leaders too were concerned about the different kinds of inequalities that existed in the society. They made various provisions in the Constitution to raise the status of the Dalits and the tribals. Now untouchability is seen as crime and whosoever practises it, is liable to be punished by law. Special benefits are given to Dalits and tribals, so that, they can improve their economic and social status.

Chapter - 3 The Government and Its Functions

Summative Assessment

A. Look at the statements in the column on the left. Identify which level they belong to. Place a tick Mark (✓) against the level you consider most appropriate.

1. Centre **2.** State **3.** Centre **4.** State **5.** Local **6.** State **7.** Centre **8.** Centre **9.** Local.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 18 **2.** law **3.** Karnataka and Tamil Nadu **4.** Tamil Nadu **5.** 29, 7.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The government is the administrative organ of the state. **2.** Since the government has to perform many functions, it works at different levels so that these functions can be performed conveniently. **3.** Democracy : The government which is formed by the representatives elected by the people. (Monarchy : The type of government where the monarch (king or queen) has the supreme power to take decisions. **4.** Democratic government are these days usually referred to as "Representative Democracies". **5.** The key elements of democracy are—People's Participation, Equality and Justice.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Functions of the Government : The responsibility of modern government is to execute plans for the welfare of its citizens. A modern government has, therefore, many other functions to perform such as—(1) Opening schools and colleges for the education of the children (2) Constructing roads, bridges, drains and canals etc., and maintaining them. (3) Opening hospitals, dispensaries and health centres etc. (4) Providing safe drinking water, electricity and other infrastructure facilities to the people. (5) Controlling prices of essential goods. (6) Safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections of the society. (7) Helping the victims of natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods etc., by

organizing relief operations for the victims of such disasters. (8) Maintaining cordial relations with other countries and to protect the country from foreign invasions. **2.** It is the most common type of government found in many countries these days. In a democracy, all adult citizens of a country elect their representative to run the government. Indirectly, it is the government of the people. Generally, elections are held after every five years to form the government. In a democracy, the government has to defend its decisions and explain its actions to the people. **3.** There has been a dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu on sharing the water of the Kaveri river. The water stored in Krishna Sagar Dam in Karnataka is used for irrigation in a number of districts and for meeting the needs of the city of Bangalore, while the water stored in Mettur Dam in Tamil Nadu is used for irrigation in the delta region of that state. A conflict arises because both dams are on the same river. The downstream dam in Tamil Nadu can only be filled up if water is released from the upstream located in Karnataka. Therefore, both states can not get as much water as they need for people in their states. This leads to conflict. **4.** The people have the power to elect their representatives in a democratic government. So in a sense, a democracy is the rule by the people. The basic idea behind a democracy is that the people rule themselves. All the citizens have equal rights. Every adult who has completed the age of 18, irrespective of religion, caste, race, or sex has the right to vote. The value of each person's vote is the same. This is called "Universal Adult Franchise".

Chapter - 4 Panchayati Raj System and Rural Administration

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Gram Sabha 2. one hundred rupee 3. State 4. District Collector 5. agricultural.

C. Write the True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The Gram Sabha is constituted by all adults in the area covered by a Panchayat. This could be only one village or a few small villages. 2. The Gram Sabha also elects its head called the Pradhan or Sarpanch. 3. Sources of Income : To carry out all these functions the Village Panchayat needs funds. The following are the main sources of its income : (1) Collection of taxes on houses, markets and fairs etc. (2) Funds received from the State Government through various agencies i.e. District administration and Zila Panchayats. (3) Donations for community works. 4. In rural administration the role of Patwari or Lekhpal is very important. He maintains the records of agricultural land. 5. It is the responsibility of the police inspector or head constable (incharge of a police station or police check post) to enquire, investigate and take action.

F. Answer the following question in detail :

1. Functions of the Gram Panchayat : The Village Panchayat is responsible for the formation and implementation of development plans at the village level. Some of its main functions are as given—(1) It provides civic amenities like water, electricity and sanitation. (2) It maintains the village streets and roads. (3) It looks after the village schools, dispensaries and health centres. (4) It makes arrangements for the adult education. (5) It keeps the record of births and deaths. (6) It keeps the record of sale and purchase of village property. (7) It constructs wells, ponds and fixes hand pumps. (8) It protects existing forests and plants new trees. (9) It organizes village fairs, village markets and festivals. (10) It establishes village libraries. 2. The members of the Block Samiti are

not elected directly. The Panchas and the Pradhans of the Village Panchayats within the Block choose their representatives for the Block Samiti. Besides these elected representatives, there are other members of the Block Samiti. They are—(1) Chairman of the Town Area Committee and the Notified Area Committee within the Block. (2) All the members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council within the Block. (3) There must be two women members and four members as representatives of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in a Block Samiti. The members of the Block Samiti elect a Block Chairman or the Block Pramukh and a Vice-Chairman. The Zila Parishad : The Zila Parishad or the District Council is the highest institution of the Panchayati Raj System in India. Just as the Block Samiti coordinates the development activities of all the Panchayats in their area, the Zila Parishad coordinates the activities of the Block Samities in the district. Composition of the Zila Parishad : The Zila Parishad is composed by the following members—(1) The Chairmen of the Block Samitis in the district. (2) Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha representing the district. (3) Members of the legislative assembly and the legislative council from the district. (4) Representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (5) Representatives of women. **3.** The Panchayati Raj System has three levels or tiers : (1) The Village Panchayat (2) The Panchayat Samiti (Block level) and (3) The Zila Parishad (District Level). **4.** Generally, there is a Nyaya Panchayat for three or four village. Each Village Panchayat elects some members for the Nyaya Panchayat. The Nyaya Panchayat can hear only such petty cases as trespass, minor thefts and other cases of simple nature, whether civil or criminal. It can impose fines upto one hundred rupees, but it can't send a person to prison. The Nyaya Panchayat tries to settle petty cases by mutual agreement for both the parties in most circumstances.

Chapter - 5 Local Self-Governments in Urban Areas and District Administration

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer ;

1. (c) **2.** (b) **3.** (c) **4.** (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 21 **2.** Mayor **3.** Collector **4.** District Magistrate **5.** Executive.

C. Write True or False against the following statement :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. In small cities there are Municipal Committees while in big cities such as Delhi Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore, etc, there are Municipal Corporation. **2.** The people of each ward who are 18 years or above elect a member from their ward. The members elected from different wards are called "Councillors". **3.** The municipalities collect the money from the following sources : (1) Taxes on houses, commercial establishments and other properties. (2) Taxes on vehicles. (3) Taxes on entertainment. (4) Taxes on water and sewer. (5) Rent from the Municipal properties. (6) Financial grant from the State Government. **4.** Some of the main officers are—(1) District Planning Officer (2) District Inspector of Schools (3) District Medical Officer (4) Superintendent of Police (5) District Judge.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The city is divided into various wards. The people of each ward who are 18 years or above elect a member from their ward. The members elected from different wards are called "Councillors". To be the member of the Municipality: a person must not be less than 21 years of age. The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation is called the "Mayor".

2. Functions of the Municipalities : (1) Maintaining and arranging the sanitation of the

city by disposing of the garbage, cleaning the drains and maintaining proper sewage system. (2) Providing civic amenities to the city dwellers such as drinking water, electricity, parks, libraries and recreation centres etc. (3) Opening schools for the education of children. (4) Construction of roads, streets, bridges and fly-overs etc. (5) Maintaining graveyards and cremation grounds. (6) Keeping records of births and death. (7) Protecting people from contagious diseases by inoculation and vaccination.

Chapter - 6 Rural Livelihoods

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 3/4 2. blacksmith 3. tertiary 4. engine 5. cobbler.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. India is a country of villages. About 3/4th of India's population lives in the villages. 2. The farmers who don't own their own land and worked on the land of others farmers. 3. Most of them live below poverty line. Some of them leave the villages and go to the nearby cities to earn for themselves and heir families whom they generally leave in their native villages. 4. Some people in the villages are engaged in secondary occupations, such as making iron tools, carpentry, weaving, washing clothes, making and mending shoes and making earthen pots. 5. The tertiary economic activities also, such as trade, transport and service sector. 6. Sometimes the fishermen are caught in a storm and they are not able to catch fish. A big storm may be very dangerous for the fishermen.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Types of Farmers : Different types of farmers are found in India. The farmers who own land more than 5 hectares are called Big farmers. The farmers who own land between 2 to 5 hectares and called Medium farmers. The farmers who own land less than 2 hectares are called Small farmers. Some farmers have no agricultural land of their own. They work on the land of other farmers. They are called landless farmers or agricultural labourers. 2. Very often small farmers or landless agricultural labourers need to borrow money to purchase either agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides or fulfill the basic needs of their families. Sometimes they borrow money to meet the expenses of of marriages of their children or other social obligations. Often they borrow this money from the local moneylenders who charge a very high rate of interest. They assure the money lenders that they will pay back the loan at the time of harvest. But the crops may fail due to several reasons. If the monsoon does not bring enough rain, the crops may fail. The crops may also be attacked and destroyed by pests. In such circumstances they are not able to pay back the loan. 3. In the coastal areas, we find fishing villages. In these villages people earn their livelihood by catching and selling fish. In a fishing village; the houses are close to the sea and you can see rows of catamarans and nets lying around.

Chapter - 7 Urban Livelihoods

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 12 2. one 3. million 4. slum areas 5. cloth.

C. Match the following :

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

D. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. People say that the city never sleeps. Some departments in the city work for 24 hours.

2. Hawking zones have been suggested where mobile vendors should be allowed to move around freely. Hawkers need to be part of committees that are set up to take these and other decisions relating to them. 3. City markets are usually very large and crowded. There are special areas allocated for big markets. In the markets there are rows of shops selling sweets, toys, clothes, foot-wears, utensils, crockery, electric items, jewellery, books and other stationery items. There are also doctors'. 4. Job such as the doctors, teachers and engineers etc.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. It is estimated that there are almost one crore street vendors in the country working in the urban areas. Some time ago, street vending was looked upon only as an obstruction to traffic and to proper walking. However, with the efforts of many organizations it is now recognised as a general benefit and as a right of people to earn their livelihood. 2. They are given a regular monthly salary and allowances. Their job is permanent. Being permanent employees they get many other benefits, such as the Provident Fund facilities, Pension after retirement and Medical facilities etc. They get off on Sundays and other national holidays. They also get some days as casual leave and annual leave. They also get medical leave as prescribed under rules. Their job is secure. 3. Some people in the workshops and factories are casual workers who have no security of job. 4. This migration has resulted in the acute shortage of houses and civic amenities in the cities. Most of these people live in slums in very unhygienic conditions. But the migration has some advantages for both the rural people as well as the urban people. The rural people can send their savings to their dependents living in the village and can save their families from starvation. On the other hand, the urban people can expand their business with the help of rural labour.

Book - 7

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter - 1 Our Environment

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. surroundings 2. biotic and abiotic 3. lithosphere. 4. biosphere 5. warming.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False.

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The word 'environment' literally means our surroundings. It refers to all those things—natural or man made which surround us. 2. Natural environment comprises of biotic as well as abiotic components. Animals and plants are parts of biotic environment; while air, water and land are parts of abiotic environment. 3. Environment is divided into two main components—Natural and Human. 4. All man made things surrounding us such as buildings, roads, railway lines, canals, etc. 5. Plant and animal kingdom together make 'biosphere'. It is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. They interacted with the environment and modified it according to their needs. They learnt to grow crops, domesticate animals and lead a settled life. The invention of fire and wheel brought a great change. Gradually trade and commerce developed. New means of transport and communication helped in trade and exchange of ideas. Industrial revolution enabled large scale production. 2. The balance in our environment is the order of nature. But human actions like growth of population, pollution, hunting of wild animals, felling of trees have created imbalance in the environment. It may result in drying up of a many rivers and pose many problems to human settlements.

Chapter - 2 The Earth and Its Interior

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Igneous 2. 2900 3. 3500 4. igneous 5. limestone. 6. Metallic.

C. Write True or False against the following :

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

D. Match the following :

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c).]

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The earth is made up of several concentric layers. The uppermost layer of the earth's surface is called crust. In between the crust and the inner core there is the mantle. 2. The material that forms the crust of the earth is called the rock. 3. There are three major types of rocks—Igneous rocks, Sedimentary rocks and Metamorphic rocks. 4. These rocks are formed by the cooling of the hot molten matter, called magma, which is abundantly found in the earth's interior. 5. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposits of sediments carried by water, wind, etc. 6. Metamorphic rocks are formed by changes

brought in the igneous and the sedimentary rocks due to great heat and pressure. **7.** One type of rock changes to another type under certain conditions in a cyclic manner. This process of transformation of the rock from one to another is known as the rock cycle. **8.** Naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The earth is made up of several concentric layers with one inside another just like an onion. The uppermost layer of the earth's surface is called the crust. In between the outer crust and the inner core, there is the mantle which extends upto a depth of 2900 km below the crust. The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about 3500 km. **2.** Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling of the hot molten matter, called magma, which is abundantly found in the earth's interior. **3.** Sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposits of sediments carried by water, wind, etc. Metamorphic rocks are formed by changes brought in the igneous and the sedimentary rocks due to great heat and pressure. **3.** One type of rock changes to another type under certain conditions in a cyclic manner. This process of transformation of the rock from one to another is known as the rock cycle. When the igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure, they change into metamorphic rocks. The metamorphic rocks which are still under great heat and pressure melt down to form molten magma which can again cool down and solidify into igneous rocks. **4.** Metallic Minerals : These minerals contain metal contents and are generally found in igneous and metamorphic rocks. Iron, gold, silver, copper and bauxite, etc. are metallic minerals. They can be melted and changed into wires and sheets. Non-metallic Minerals : They are generally found in the sedimentary rocks. Clay, sulphur, coal, petroleum, salt, etc are examples of non-metallic minerals. They cannot be melted, so they cannot be changed into wires and sheets.

Chapter - 3 Changing Face of the Earth

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. focus **2.** seismograph **3.** middle **4.** desert **5.** wind **6.** Japan **7.** Italy **8.** sea cliff.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The earth's surface is undergoing changes by internal forces as well as external forces. **2.** The sudden shaking of a part of the earth's crust is called an earthquake. It causes great destruction to life and property. **3.** A volcano is a vent or opening in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly. **4.** Weathering is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface due to changes in weather. **5.** The main features formed by the action of a river are—waterfalls, meanders, ox-bow lakes, flood plains and deltas. **6.** Along the sea coasts, the sea waves give rise to the coastal landforms by erosion and deposition. **7.** A triangular shaped lowland formed by river deposits in its lower course. **8.** The layers of fine soil are deposited and flood plains are formed. These flood plains are very fertile.

F. Answer the following question in detail :

1. Earthquakes bring about changes on the surface of the earth in a number of ways. They may cause landslides in the hilly area and cracks in the earth's crust. In the coastal

areas, the earthquakes sometimes submerge land. Earthquakes may cause a lot of damage of life and property. During an earthquake, we should take shelter under a kitchen counter, table or desk or against an inside corner or wall. We should stay away from fire places areas around chimneys, windows that shatter including mirrors and pictures frames. **2.** The work of a river (running water) is divided into three stages—erosion, transportation and deposition. When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley sides, it forms waterfalls. It erodes the rocks and transports the eroded material down the slope. The main work of the river in the Mountain Stage (Upper Course) is erosion and transportation. **3.** In deserts, we can see rocks in the shape of a mushroom, called mushroom rocks. Winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper section. Therefore, such rocks have narrower base and wider top. In the deserts, the wind carries sand from one place to another, when it stops blowing, the sand is deposited in the form of a low hill, called sand dune. **4.** When the sea waves continuously strike the rocks along the sea coast, cracks develop and slowly they become larger and wider. In this way hollow like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called sea caves. As the cavities become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remain, thus forming sea arches. Further erosion breaks the roof also and only walls of the caves are left. These wall like features are called stacks. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called seacliff. The sea waves deposit sediments along the shores forming beaches. Glaciers are the rivers of ice. Glaciers carve out deep hollows and form ‘U’ shaped valleys in their path. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks, sand and silt gets deposited along its sides, in the middle as well as at the end. These deposits are called lateral moraines, medial moraines and terminal moraines respectively. When the glaciers come down to the lower altitudes, the ice melts and beautiful lakes are formed.

Chapter - 4 The Atmosphere

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

C. Match the following :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Atmosphere is composed of various gases such as, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon-dioxide, argon, helium, ozone and hydrogen. It also contains some dust particles and water particles. **2.** The atmosphere is divided into five layers—troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere. **3.** The elements of weather and climate are—temperature, air pressure, humidity, rainfall, winds, sunshine or cloudiness etc. **4.** The atmospheric conditions for a short period at a particular place are called weather while the integrated atmospheric conditions for a longer period of time of a large area are called climate. **5.** The temperature of a place depends on its latitude, altitude, distance from the sea and effects of ocean currents. **6.** Sea Breeze blows from sea to land near the coast during the day and Land Breeze blows from land to sea near the coast during night. **7.** Heat Zones of the Globe : The earth is therefore divided into the following heat zones—The Torrid Zone : It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn (between 23 °N and 23 °S latitudes). It is considered to be the hottest zone. The Temperate Zones : The lie between the Tropic of Cancer (23 °N) and the Arctic Circle (66 °N) in the N.H. and between the Tropic of Capricorn (23 °S) and the Antarctic Circle (66 °S) in the S.H. They have temperate climate i.e., neither very hot nor

very cold. 8. Cyclone is an incoming whirling mass of air with low pressure at the centre, and Anticyclone is an out blowing whirling mass of air with high pressure at its centre.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The air, we breathe is a composition of various gases. The main gases are nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%). The other gases found in small quantities are carbon-dioxide, argon, helium, ozone and hydrogen. Apart from these gases the dust and water particles are also present in the air. **2.** Our atmosphere is divided into five layers starting from the earth's surface, these are–Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere. Troposphere : It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km. It is the densest layer of the atmosphere. All weather phenomena occur in this layer. Stratosphere : The layer above the troposphere is called Stratosphere. It extends upto a height of 50 km. This layer is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon. Mesosphere : This is the third layer of the atmosphere extending upto a height of 80 km. In this layer the temperature decreases with the increase in height. The upper limit of the mesosphere is called Mesopause. Thermosphere : In this layer, the temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height. Ionosphere is a part of this layer. It extends between 80-400 km. The ionosphere contains electrically charged particles called 'ions'. Exosphere : The uppermost layer of the atmosphere is known as Exosphere. This layer has very thin air. It extends upto a height of 1600 km and gives way to interplanetary space. Light gases like helium and hydrogen float into the space from here. **3.** Permanent or Planetary Winds : These winds blow permanently in the same direction from the high pressure belts to the low pressure belts on the earth. They are the Trade Winds, Westerlies and the Polar Winds. **4.** The Angle of the Sun's Rays : The Sun's rays strike the earth's surface vertically at noon. Such rays get concentrated over a small area and give more heat. During morning and evening the sun's rays strike the earth obliquely. They spread over a larger area and hence they give less heat. In the same way, the sun's rays are more direct in summer than in winter. The angle of sun's rays also varies with latitude. The sun's rays are always vertical in lower latitudes. As we go towards the poles the sun's rays are more oblique.

Chapter - 5 Moisture in the Atmosphere

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. percentage **2.** Rain **3.** temperate **4.** Equatorial **5.** Hygrometer.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The change of liquid or solid water into water vapour by heat is called evaporation. **2.** Cycle of water from liquid or solid to gas and from gas to liquid or solid form is called the Water Cycle. **3.** The amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere at a particular time and at a particular place is called 'humidity'. **4.** If the temperature rises, relative humidity decreases and if the temperature falls, relative humidity increases. **5.** Relative humidity is the amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere in proportion to the total amount which it can hold at a particular temperature. **6.** It is the process by which condensed water vapour falls on the earth in the form of rain, snow, hail, etc. Rain is the most important form of precipitation. **7.** When the moisture laden winds strike against the mountain ranges, they rise up, expand, cool down and bring heavy rainfall on the

windward side of the mountains. While the eastern slopes in the rain shadow area or Ice-ward side receive less rainfall. **8.** Most of the groundwater comes from rain water. Some of the rain water goes below the ground through porous rocks. This ground water can be used for irrigation and domestic purposes by digging wells or by handpumps.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. It goes on changing from one state to another i.e. from liquid (water) state of solid (snow) state to gaseous (water vapour) state by evaporation and again to liquid or solid (snow) state by condensation and precipitation. This cycle of water from liquid or solid to gas and from gas to liquid or solid form is called the Water Cycle. It involves three processes— evaporation, condensation and precipitation. **2.** This type of rainfall is common in the Equatorial region. Due to the high temperature the air picks up a lot of moisture and when it begins to rise, it produces a convectional air current. When it goes to the upper parts of the atmosphere, it cools down and condensation takes place. There is a heavy rainfall accompanied by lightning and thunder. It rains almost everyday in the afternoons. This type of rainfall is called “Convectional rainfall”.

Chapter - 6 Hydrosphere

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. warm **2.** cold **3.** Tides **4.** Labrador current **5.** Tide.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Give reasons :

1. The harbours of north-western coast of Europe remain open all the year round due to the influence of warm current. **2.** The areas where the warm and cold currents meet provide the best fishing grounds of the world. Seas around Japan and the eastern coast of Canada are such examples. **3.** During the full moon and new moon day the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same line and the tides are highest.

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The ocean water becomes salty because the rivers which pass over the earth's surface carry away various salts with them and deposit them in the oceans along with other rock material. **2.** The salinity of the ocean water depends upon the intensity of evaporation and the volume of fresh water added to ocean waters. Fresh water consists of the water of the rivers lakes and the water obtained from snow and ice. **3.** There are four oceans on the earth's surface—the Pacific ocean, the Atlantic ocean, the Indian ocean and the Arctic ocean. **4.** The Pacific Ocean it is the biggest and the deepest ocean in the world. It separates the America (North America and South America) from Asia and Australia. **5.** Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Ocean water cannot be used directly for human consumption because it is saline but most of the fresh water of the earth's surface comes from the ocean by the process of evaporation, condensation and precipitation. Oceans are store-houses of minerals and sea-food such as, fish. Many countries are drilling mineral oil from the oceans. Many people earn their livelihood by fishing. Oceans help in the international trade because most of the international trade is carried by ships which pass through oceans. Oceans moderate the climate of the coastal areas. **2.** During the full moon and new moon day the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same line and the tides are highest. These tides are called spring tides. But when the moon is in its first and last quarter, the ocean waters

get drawn diagonally in opposite directions by the gravitational pull of sun and earth resulting in low tides called neap tides. **3.** The ocean currents may be warm or cold. Generally, the warm ocean currents originate near the equator and move towards the poles while the cold currents carry water from polar or higher latitudes to tropical or lower latitudes. For example, the Labrador Ocean Current is a cold current while the Gulf Stream is warm current.

Chapter - 7 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

C. Give reasons :

1. Because these regions receive seasonal rainfall. 2. because the grass here can grow very tall, about 3 to 4 metres in height. 3. Due to scanty rainfall vegetation consists of mainly thorny bushes and thorny plants which is very scanty.

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Soil and rainfall. 2. Natural vegetation is generally classified into three broad categories as (1) Forests (2) Grasslands (3) Shrubs. 3. As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This is the reason that they look green all the year around. 4. In these regions most of the natural vegetation is removed for the cultivation of citrus fruits such as oranges, figs, olives, grapes, etc. 5. Elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer, leopards are common in tropical grasslands.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Tropical evergreen forests are found in those areas where rainfall and temperature are high. Tropical deciduous forests are found in moderate rainfall area. They shed their leaves in the dry season. 2. Tropical Grasslands : These grasslands grow in the moderate rainfall areas on both sides of the tropical rainforests of the equatorial region. The grass here can grow very tall, about 3 to 4 metres in height. These grasslands are called savanna in Africa, Campos and Llanos in South America. Elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer, leopards are common in tropical grasslands. Temperate Grasslands : These grasslands are found in the middle latitudes in the interior parts of the continents. They are given different names in different continents. They are called Prairies in North America, (Canada and USA). Pampas in South America (Argentina), Veld in South Africa, Steppes in Eurasia (Russia) and Downs in Australia. Most of these grasslands are cleared for extensive wheat farming. Large scale animals rearing (ranching) is also done here. Usually grass here is soft and nutritious. Wild buffaloes, bison, antelopes are common in these grasslands. 3. Our government has taken various steps to conserve natural vegetation and wildlife. Several biosphere reserves, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries have been set up in different parts of the country. Hunting of wild animals is legally banned. Afforestation is being encouraged and people are being made aware about the importance of conserving forests and wildlife through various non-government organisations.

Chapter - 8 Human Environment : Settlement Transport and Communication

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Settlements 2. temporary 3. compact 4. St. Petersburg in western Russia 5. global village.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Give reason :

1. The fast means of transport and communication have made this world a 'global village'. 3. A compact settlement is a closely built area of dwellings, wherever flat land is available. In a scattered settlement, dwellings are spread over a large area. This type of settlement is mostly found in the hilly areas, thick forests and regions of extreme climate.

F. Answer the following questions briefly ;

1. The four major means of modern transport are : roadways, railways, waterways and airways. 2. Settlements are places where people build their homes. 3. The villages are rural settlements where people are engaged in activities like agriculture, fishing, crafts work, trading etc. 4. The railways carry heavy goods and people over long distances quickly and cheaply. 5. The Golden Quadrilateral is a highway which connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Rural Settlements : The villages where most of the people are engaged in agriculture, animal rearing, fishing and forestry. Urban Settlements : The towns and cities where most of the people are engaged in trade, commerce and various types of services. 2. Roadways : The most commonly used means of transport especially for short distances are roads. Roads can be built even in the hilly areas. Railways : The Indian railway stem is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. The railways carry heavy goods and people over long distances quickly and cheaply. 3. They are mainly two types-inland waterways and sea routes. Sea routes and ocean routes are mostly used for transporting goods from one country to another. Most of the international trade goods are carried by big ships through sea and ocean routes. There are many important sea ports in the world. 4. Aeroplanes carry passengers and goods for very long distances in a very short time. It is the only transport to reach the remotest areas of the world especially where there are no roads and railways. Helicopters are extremely useful in most inaccessible areas and in times of calamities to rescue people, distributing food, water, clothes and medicines. It can land at a very small space. 5. The means of communication can be divided into two categories-Individual means of communication and Mass means of communication. Post and telegraph, telephone, fax, pager, internet (computer), e-mail, etc. are the individual means of communication. Post offices provide the cheapest service in sending and receiving messages. If we want to send a short message in lesser time, we can send it by telegram. We can talk to our friends relatives and trade partners etc. on telephone in any part of the world.

Chapter - 9 Life in the Tropical and Sub-tropical Regions

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. equatorial 2. wildlife 3. burn 4. alluvial 5. plantations.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Give reasons :

1. The flood plains have fertile alluvial soil and provide the most suitable land for human habitation. **2.** Due to dense population, flat land, concentration of various industries especially agro-based industries, a network of roads and railway lines are developed in this region. **3.** A large area of the forest has been disappearing annually. The topsoil is washed away by the rainfall and the lush forest turns into a barren landscape.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. **2.** This region experiences hot-wet climate all the year round. It rains almost every day in the afternoons. **3.** The main food crops grown are tapioca, pineapple, cassava and sweet potatoes. **4.** Some of the big cities of this plain are Allahabad, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna, Kolkata etc. **5.** The waste water from these towns and industries is discharged into the rivers. This leads to the pollution of the rivers. **6.** Kaziranga and Manas wildlife sanctuaries in Assam. **7.** The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin in the Indian sub-continent is a part of the sub-tropical region. **8.** Amazon Basin : This region experiences hot-wet climate all the year round. It rains almost every day in the afternoons. The area is dominated by monsoon climate. Ganga Brahmaputra Basin—This monsoons bring rain from July to September. The summers are hot and the winters cool.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. As the climate is hot and we all the year round, thick forests grow in this region. There are tall trees, medium sized trees as well as thick undergrowth of various plant species. These forests are rich in fauna. Various types of colourful birds make loud sounds in these forests. Animals like monkeys, sloths and ant-eating tapirs are found here. Various species of reptiles and snakes also thrive in these forests. Anaconda—a very huge snake is found in these forests. Several species of fish are found in the rivers. **2.** Slash and burn is a way of cultivating land where farmers clear a place of land by slashing or cutting down trees and bushes. These are then burnt which releases the nutrients to the soil. After repeatedly using the patch of land, the soil loses its nutrients. So it is abandoned.

Chapter - 10 Life in the Temperate Grasslands

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. gold **2.** diamond **3.** Marino **4.** Bison **5.** Chinook.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Give reasons :

1. The Prairies are also known as the “Granaries of the World” due to the huge surplus of wheat production. **2.** Sheep rearing is the main occupation of the people. Sheep are reared mainly for wool. So wool industry is an important industry. **3.** Scientific methods of cultivation and use of tractors, harvesters and combines has made the USA and Canada surplus food producers.

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The Prairies of North America are stretched in both the USA and Canada, the two main countries of North America. **2.** The main crops are wheat, maize (corn) and cotton. **3.** Large cattle farms called ranches are looked after by sturdy men called cow-boys. **4.** Tractors, harvesters and combines are used in farming. So it is also one of the most industrialised regions of the world. **5.** Sheep rearing and dairy farming are the main occupations. **6.** In the fertile land, crops such as wheat, maize, barley, oats, tobacco, cotton and sugarcane are grown. **7.** The soils are not very fertile due to the presence of

space grasses which make the surface barren. **8.** The people lead a very prosperous life as they have developed high technology to utilise the natural resources.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The climate of the Prairies is continental type because they are located in the heart of the continent. The summers are warm with temperatures of around 20°C, while winters are very cold. Sometimes the temperature in winter is -20°C. The annual rainfall is moderate and is ideal for the growth of grass. Due to the absence of the north-south barrier, a local warm wind, called Chinook blows here in winter. **2.** Sheep rearing is the main occupation of the people. Sheep are reared mainly for wool. Wool industry is an important industry. Marino sheep is a popular species which produce quality wool. Dairy farming is another important occupation. Cattle are reared in the warmer and wetter regions. Besides wool, dairy products are also exported.

Chapter - 11 Life in the deserts

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. hot, cold **2.** Bedouins and Tuaregs **3.** Muslims and Buddhists **4.** Oil **5.** eleven.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following question briefly :

1. It covers a large part of North Africa. The Sahara desert has an area of around 8.54 million sq. km. **2.** The climate of the Sahara desert is extremely hot and dry. The moisture evaporates faster than it accumulates. **3.** Beside the vast stretches of sand, there are also gravel plains and rocky plateaus in Sahara. **4.** In some places where ground water comes to the surface, we can see some greenery with datepalms surrounding it. Such places are called 'oases'. **5.** The discovery of mineral oil in some parts has transformed the life of the people. They are now taking to city life. **6.** The climate here is extremely cold and dry.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Some people in the Sahara desert are nomadic herders such as the Bedouins and Tuaregs. They rear livestock such as goats, sheep, camels and horses. **2.** Sahara-Vegetation in the Sahara desert includes Cactus date palm and acacia. Camels hyenas, Jackals, foxes, scorpions, snakes and lizard are the prominent species this region. Ladakh- Due to high aridity the vegetation is sparse. Proves willows and poplars are seen in the Valleys. During we summer fruit trees such as apples, apricots and walnuts bloom. The animals of Ladakh are wild goats wild sheep Yaks and special kind of dogs.

HISTORY

Chapter - 1 Introduction of the Medieval Period

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Sind **2.** Damascus **3.** Baghdad **4.** Abbasids **5.** Tughril Beg **6.** Constantinople **7.** Crusades **8.** scribes.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly ;

1. The medieval period means the period between the ancient and the modern. Medieval period in India generally begins from the 8th century A.D. and ends by the 18th century A.D. 2. After the death of Prophet Muhammad, the Arabs were ruled by the Caliphs. The Caliphs ruled from 632 to 661 A.D. The four early Caliphs were : Abu Bakr, Umar, Usman and Ali. 3. In 1206 A.D. a Mongol warrior named Temujin took control of all the Mongol tribes and got the title of Chenghiz Khan. He unified various groups. Under Chenghiz Khan's rule, the Mongols attacked Northern China. In a short time, the Mongols built up a vast empire. 4. The period between the 5th century A.D. and the 11th century A.D. is called the Dark Age of Europe due to political instability. 5. The caste system in India was very rigid during this period. There were many social evils prevalent in the society. 6. The archaeological sources to know about the history of the medieval period are—the inscriptions, coins and monuments. The literary sources to know about the history of this period are the biographies of various rulers, religious texts and foreign travellers accounts.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. During the 7th century A.D. the rise of Islam in Arabia unified the warring Arab tribes into a powerful empire. The Arabs conquered various countries like Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Turkey, Persia and Egypt. The Arabs also captured Sindh in India. 2. The Turks (Ottomans) ruled most of the Arabian Peninsula. They set up the Ottoman Empire. In 1453 AD, they conquered Constantinople, the largest city in the Roman Empire, and renamed it as Istanbul and made it their capital. The Ottoman Empire included Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Egypt besides Turkey. They also established their supremacy over southern and eastern Europe. 3. The Mongols were the nomadic people who lived in the Steppes of central Asia extending from the Ural Mountains to the Gobi desert. Under Chenghiz Khan's rule, the Mongols attacked Northern China. In a short time, the Mongols built up a vast empire. 4. The absence of a strong central authority gave rise to a new social and political system called Feudalism. The land was distributed among the nobles and they were called the feudal lords. This gift of land was called 'fief'. In return of the fief, the lords promised to help the king in fighting by providing soldiers and they provided other services to the king. 5. This was a difficult exercise. As scribes copied manuscripts, they also introduced small changes—a word here, a sentence there. These small differences grew over centuries of copying until manuscripts of the same text became substantially different from one another. This is a serious problem because we rarely find the original manuscript of the author today. As a result historians have to read different manuscript versions of the same text to guess what the author had originally written. 6. The archaeological sources to know about the history of the medieval period are—the inscriptions, coins and monuments. The literary sources to know about the history of this period are the biographies of various rulers, religious texts and foreign travellers accounts. 7. The absence of a strong central authority gave rise to a new social and political system called Feudalism. The land was distributed among the nobles and they were called the feudal lords. This gift of land was called 'fief'. In return of the fief, the lords promised to help the king in fighting by providing soldiers and they provided other services to the king.

Chapter - 2 The Early Medieval History of North India (700-1200 A.D.)

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Krishna I 2. Malkhed 3. 1027 4. Vikramshila 5. Devpala.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Struggle between the Pratiharas, the Palas and the Rashtrakutas to capture Kanauj. 2. Bhoja I was the most powerful ruler of Pratiharas dynasty. He ascended the throne in 836 A.D. and ruled upto 885 A.D. He extended his empire from the Punjab in the north to the Narmada in the south. he captured Kanauj and made it his capital. 3. The Pala rulers were great patrons of learning and literature. The famous Buddhist monastery at Vikramshila was founded by Dharmapala. The Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya was built by Devapala. The Nalanda University was at its peak during the Palas. 4. The second battle of Tarain in 1192 A.D. is considered as one of the turning points in Indian history because the defeat of Prithviraj brought an end to the Rajput rule in northern India. During the reign of two Rajputs, the caste system was very rigid. Out of the original four castes (varnas) several sub-castes were originated. The Brahmanas being the priest class commanded great respect in the society. The Kshatriyas being the warrior class also had good status in the society. Vaishyas also led a good position. The Sudras had very low status in the society. 5. Mathematics, logic, grammar and astrology were the main subjects of learning. 6. The Rajputs were great builders. They built various temples and forts. Some of the famous temples are– Jagannath Temple at Puri, the Lingaraja Temple at Bhuvaneshwar and Sun Temple at Konark. The Chalukyas built Jain temples at Mt. Abu in Rajasthan. The temples at Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh were built by the Chandella Kings.

F. Answer the following questions in details :

2. Dharampala was succeeded by his son Devapala. He extended his empire upto Assam and Kalinga. 3. The Rashtrakutas ruled over the Deccan, the area around modern Maharashtra. Dantivarman also known as Dhantidurga was the founder of this dynasty who rose to power in 753 A.D. His capital was at Mangakhet or Malkhed near modern Sholapur in Maharashtra. Some other great rulers of this dynasty were Krishna I, Govinda III, Amoghvarsha and Indra III. 4. During the reign of two Rajputs, the caste system was very rigid. Out of the original four castes (varnas) several sub-castes were originated. The Brahmanas being the priest class commanded great respect in the society. The Kshatriyas being the warrior class also had good status in the society. Vaishyas also led a good position. The Sudras had very low status in the society. Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Trade and commerce flourished well. Skilled artisans made various kinds of beautiful articles. India exported silk, cotton and woollen textiles, spices, precious stones, etc. and imported wine, dates and horses.

Chapter - 3 The Early Medieval History of South India (700-1200 A.D.)

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Mummadi Cholamandalam 2. Kanchi 3. Tanjore 4. Malacca 5. Hinduism 6. Brahmadeya.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani also known as western Chalukyas was founded by Tailapa II in 973 A.D. The western Chalukyas were feudatories of the Rashtrakutas. Tailapa II declared his independence and defeated all other feudatories of the Rashtrakutas. 2. Nandivarman III was perhaps the most important Pallava ruler who defeated the Pandyas. They made the famous rock-cut temples at Mahabalipuram. 3. He expanded his empire by defeating the Chalukyas of Kalyani, the Pandyas, the Cheras and the Vengi. He took some territories of Mysore, Travancore, Coorg and Sri Lanka as well. 4. He occupied the whole of Sri Lanka and reasserted his authority over Kerala and the Pandyas. His armies marched upto the river Ganga in the Pala kingdom. He assumed the title of Gangaikonda. 5. There were three types of assemblies—the Ur, Sabha and Nagram. The 'Ur' was the assembly of the common villagers, the 'Sabha' was the assembly of learned Brahmanas and the 'Nagram' was the assembly of merchants, traders and artisans. 6. The Great Religious Teachers : Shankaracharya and Ramanuja belonged to this period.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Rajendra Chola was an efficient administrator and a great lover of art. The period of his reign is called the Golden Age of the Chola rule. 2. The administrative system was well-organised. The king was the head of the central government. But he acted on the advice of his Council of Ministers. He looked after the welfare of the people. The government business was carried on by the assemblies, elected by people. There were three types of assemblies—the Ur, Sabha and Nagram. 3. The Chola rulers encouraged the study of grammar, astronomy, philosophy, arts and various sciences. A lot of literature was created in the Tamil, Telugu and Kannada languages. Many literary and religious works were translated from Sanskrit into these languages. 4. The brahmanas and the merchants enjoyed high status in the society. They led prosperous life. The labourers and the peasants were very poor. Sudras were treated as untouchables. Women enjoyed great respect and a lot of freedom. They were also given education. Mostly people followed Hinduism and worshiped Hindu Gods. But other religions like Buddhism and Jainism also existed. A number of religious movements started during this period. 5. They paid great attention to the promotion of agriculture. Almost all rivers, specially river Kaveri, were used for irrigation. Tanks were used for irrigation in those areas where it was not possible to take the river water. There was a tank committee which looked after the irrigation. 6. The Chola rulers encouraged the study of grammar, astronomy, philosophy, arts and various sciences. A lot of literature was created in the Tamil, Telugu and Kannada languages. Many literary and religious works were translated from Sanskrit into these languages.

Chapter - 4 Delhi Sultanate-I (1206-1320 A.D.)

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Mamluk 2. tanka and Jital 3. Qutubuddin Aibak, Iltutmish 4. Razia Sultana 5. Jalaluddin Khalji 6. Sikander-i-Sani.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the dates with the names of the rulers :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The period from 1206 to 1526 A.D. is known as the period of Delhi Sultanate. The Slave, the Khalji, the Tughlaq, the Sayyid and the Lodi dynasties ruled during this period. **2.** Iltutmish divided his empire into Iqtas (pieces of land). These Iqtas were given to nobles and officers in lieu of their salary. **3.** She ruled only for about four years, because the nobles did not like the idea of being ruled by a woman. **4.** Balban believed in the Divine Power of the king so everybody must obey him. He introduced the practice of Sijdah. Everybody had to salute the king by bowing and touching the ground with the forehead.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266-1286 AD.) is considered as one of the greatest rulers of slave dynasty. He broke the Turkish nobility (Chalisa) which had become more powerful than the Sultan. **2.** Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266-1286 A.D.) is considered as one of the greatest rulers of slave dynasty. He broke the Turkish nobility. He followed the policy of Blood and Iron to crush his enemies. He believed in the Divine Power of the king and introduced the practice of Sijdah. **3.** Alauddin's chief aim to conquer the Deccan was economic rather than religious or political. He allowed them to rule their kingdoms and took annual tributes from them. He adopted this policy because the south was far off and it was difficult to rule it from the north (Delhi). **4.** Some important features of his administrative policy are as follows : (1) An efficient system was introduced so that the nobles and officers may not misuse their power. (2) The land and property which was given to the nobles as iqtas, gifts or religious endowments was taken back by the government. (3) Marriage parties and social gatherings of the nobles were restricted. (4) Drinking wine in public places was prohibited. (5) heavy taxes were levied on the nobles. (6) The prices of all articles were fixed. The prices of essential commodities were kept very low. Market officers were appointed to keep a check on the prices. (7) Land revenue for all the lands in the Doab was re-fixed. In the fertile lands between the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers, the tax raised to one half of the total produce. The revenue records were properly maintained.

Chapter - 5 Delhi Sultanate-II (1320-1526 A.D.)

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Tarikh-i-Dandi **2.** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq **3.** Muqaddam **4.** Alamkhan **5.** Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly ;

1. Ghiyasuddin-Tughlaq (1320-1524) was the founder of Tughlaq dynasty. he built the city of Tughlaqabad near Delhi. **2.** He tried to win the sympathy of the nobles by giving them jagirs and present instead of salaries. **3.** He founded new cities like Hissar, Ferozpur, Jaunpur and Ferozabad. **4.** The Sayyid Dynasty (1414- - 1451) was founded by Khizr Khan, the governor of Multan and Timur' Deputy. **5.** The main sources of income of Delhi Sultanate were taxes, state's share in booty looted in the war and land revenue.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (1324-1351) had very ambitious plans. His plans of transferring his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad) issuing token currency, increasing land revenue in the Doab and conquering other lands failed and made him unpopular. **2.** Timur-i-Lang the Mongol king invaded India during the reign of

Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq. He devastated the city of Delhi, killed many people and took away a lot of wealth from India. His invasion put an end to the Tughlaq rule. **3.** During the Sultanate Period, the king was the supreme head but he worked with the help of nobles and several ministers. The kingdom was divided into Iqtas (provinces) and each prince was divided into shiqs and parganas. **4.** The following were the main causes of the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate : (1) The Sultans had conquered India by sword and they ruled it by sword. They never gained sympathy of their subjects. They were despotic by nature. (2) Most of the Sultans were intolerant towards the Hindus. The Hindus were maltreated and forcibly converted to Islam. They were even made to play Jazia. (3) Most of the Sultans were pleasure loving and weak rulers. (4) The nobles were opportunists and revolted from time to time. (5) The Jagirdari system weakened the Central government. (6) The army was not well organised and it was not well disciplined. (7) There was no definite law of succession. (8) The Continuous invasions of the Mongols weakened the Delhi Sultanate. **5.** Economy : Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Arts, crafts and industries were also prevalent as hereditary professions. Many states sponsored Karkhanas were set up. Trade, internal as well as external flourished. Delhi was the main centre of trade. Ibn Batuta has described Delhi as the most magnificent city that he ever visited. Society : The society during the sultanate period consisted mainly of Muslim and Hindu population. Muslims formed the ruling class. The caste rules among the Hindus prevailed. They were strictly followed in marriages. The freedom of women was much restricted. Purdah system became common in the society. There were many slaves in the service of the Sultans. The society of this period had composite culture. **6.** Sources of Income : The main taxes realised by the state were : Ushr : Land revenue imposed on the Muslims. It was one-tenth of the produce. Khiraj : Land revenue imposed on the Hindus. It ranged from one-tenth to one-fifth of the produce. Zakat : The Muslims had to pay 2.5% of the income for the spread of Islam. This amount however varied from ruler to ruler. Zazia : It was a tax imposed on non-Muslims, but the Brahmanas were exempted from this tax. Octroi Duty : it was realised on the exchange and transportation of commercial goods. Import tax was levied on goods imported from other countries. Other sources of income included state's share in booty looted in the war It was one-fifth of the plunder besides the gifts and tributes etc. given by the subordinate rulers. land revenue was the most important source of income of the Delhi Sultans.

Chapter - 6 The Mughal Empire-I (1526-165 A.D.)

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) **2.** (c) **3.** (a) **4.** (a) **5.** (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Timur **2.** Farid Khan **3.** Shar Shah Suri **4.** Akbar's Army and Hemu **5.** Abul Fazl **6.** Din-e-Ilahi **7.** Raja Todar Mal.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the dates with the events :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Sher Shah defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa in 1539 A.D. and again in the battle of Kanauj in 1540 A.D. **2.** Humayun received help from the Shah of Iran and recaptured Delhi in 1555 A.D. **3.** Soon after ascending the throne, Akbar had to face many challenges. The successors of Sher Shah were still powerful in Punjab. The Afghans were gaining strength under Adil Shah in Bengal and Bihar. **4.** The second battle of

Panipat is of great importance in Indian history because it made the Mughals supreme power in India. **5.** He started a new religion called Din-e-Ilahi. The followers of this religion believed in one God for all. **6.** Some of the important buildings of Fatehpur Sikri are—the Diwan-i-Khas, Ibadat Khana, Panchmahal, Jodhapbai's Palace and Buland Darwaza.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. His father Mirza Umar Sheikh was the ruler of Farghana, a small state in central Asia. His father died when he was only 12 years old, so Babur became the ruler of that small state. Babur's father belonged to Timur dynasty, but his mother belonged to the family of Chengiz Khan. Babur's enemies deprived him of his Jagir. Then he came to Kabul, conquered it and became its ruler in 1504 A.D. **2.** Sher Shah was a good administrator. He divided his kingdom into 47 sarkars. Each sarkar was divided into paraganas. A number of villages comprised a paragrana. Each sarkar or paragana was administered by his trusted offices. Sher Shah supervised every branch of his administration personally. He promoted trade and commerce and introduced silver coin known as rupaiah. **3.** He conquered Malwa in 1561 A.D. by defeating Bal Bahadur, the ruler of Malwa. In 1564 A.D., he captured Gondwana and in 1568 A.D., he captured Chittor. However Maharana Pratap fought a fierce battle at Haldighati in 1576 A.D. Akbar also conquered Gujarat, Bengal, Sindh, Kabul and Kashmir. **4.** The emperor was all powerful. He was the supreme judge and supreme commander of the armed forces. He was assisted by a number of officials directly appointed by him. The most important official was the Wazir or Diwan who was responsible for the revenue department. Mir Bakshi looked after the military department. The Chief Qazi looked after the judicial system. Akbar had divided his kingdom into 15 provinces or Subas. Each Suba was under a Subedar. The provinces were divided into districts called Sarkars and the districts were divided into Paraganas. Each Paragana had a number of village.s The Kotwal was the officer in charge of the town administration. A village was looked after by a Patwari and Chowkidar. **5.** He started a new religion called Din-e-Ilahi. The followers of this religion believed in one God for all. However this religion was opposed by orthodox Muslims as well as Hindus. Hindus considered it as another form of Muslim religion, so they did not joint. It came to an end with the death of Akbar.

Chapter - 7 The Mughal Empire - II (1605-1707 A.D.)

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Khurram **2.** Mehrunnisa **3.** Jujhar Singh Jighar **4.** Shah Jahan **5.** Gokul **6.** Ustak Isa **7.** Teg Bahadur.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. In 1622 A.D. Jahangir asked his son Khurram to go to Kandhar, as it was captured by the Shah of Iran. Khurram refused to carry his father's order and rebelled. So Jahangir could not recapture Kandhar. **2.** Jahangir married Noor Jahan (mehrunnisa) in 1611 A.D. She was the widow of an Afghan noble, Sher Afghan. She took the reigns of administration in her drown hands. She became so powerful that her name was engraved on the royal coins and seals along with Jahangir. **3.** Sir Thomas Roe came to India. He visited the court of Jahangir to gain favourable trade concessions. He got permission to

set up a trade factory at Surat. **4.** They used this settlement for piracy in the Bay of Bengal. The Mughal armies cleared them out of the Hugli. **5.** Some of the famous monuments built by him are the Taj Mahal in Agra, Red Fort and Jama Masjid in Delhi. **6.** He reimposed Jazia and pilgrim tax on them. He even demolished temples and built mosques in those places. He therefore lost the sympathy of the Hindus. **7.** Revolts during Aurangzeb's reign, Revolts of the Jats, Revolts of the Satnamis; The Second Jat Revolt, Revolts of the Bundelas, The Sikh Revolt, Rajputs and Marathas. **8.** The weak successors of Aurangzeb were neither able administrators nor brave warriors. They became the puppets in the hands of the nobles.

F. Answer the following question in details :

1. The new ruler of Mewar, Rana Amar Singh, like his father Rana Pratap, had not submitted to the Mughals, so Jahangir led a campaign against him. He defeated Rana in 1614 A.D. but because Rana had provided refuge to Jahangir when he had revolted against his father, Akbar. Mewar was restored to the Rana in 1620 A.D. Thereafter, he remained loyal to the Mughal emperor. **2.** Shah Jahan had to face various revolts which had taken place in different parts of the kingdom. In 1628 A.D., Raja Jughar Singh of Bundelkhand revolted but he was defeated. He revolted again in 1635 A.D. and was killed. **3.** "Shah Jahan was a great builder" because Shah Jahan built many beautiful monuments. Some of the famous monuments built by him are Taj Mahal in Agra, Red Fort and Jama Masjid in Delhi. He also built Pearl Mosque in Agra. Taj Mahal which was built by him in the memory of his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal is famous all over the world for its magnificent architecture. **4.** Revolts during Aurangzeb's Reign : The oppressive religious policy of Aurangzeb led to some serious revolts during his reign. Revolts of the Jats : In 1669-70 A.D, the Jat peasants revolted against him in the Mathura region under the leadership of Gokul. However, the revolt was crushed and Gokul was killed. Revolts of the Satnamis : The Satnamis had settled in Narnaul (Haryana) and Mewar. They were a sect of Hindu Sadhus. The persecution of these Sadus forced them to revolt. This revolt was also crushed. The Second Jat Revolt : In 1685 A.D., the Jats revolted again under the leadership of Rajaram. Rajaram was defeated in 1691 after tough resistance but Jats were able to set up a separate Jat kingdom under Churaman. Revolts of the Bundelas : The Bundelas under the leadership of Champat Rai and Chhatrasal revolted on account of oppressive agrarian policy of Aurangzeb. The Sikh Revolt : The Mughal administration ordered the execution of Guru Teg Bahadur in 1675 A.D., in order to curb the power of the Sikhs. This made the Sikhs very angry. Guru Govind Singh the son of Guru Teg Bahadur and the 10th Guru of the Sikhs organised Sikhs to fight against the Mughals. In a fierce battle with the Mughals, two of the Guru's sons were killed and the other two were captured and buried alive. Rajputs : Aurangzeb also created serious rift in the Mughal Rajput relation by his policy of annexation of Marwar after the death of Raja Jaswant Singh. Marathas : Marathas had succeeded in establishing their own kingdom under their leader Shivaji from 1662-80. Aurangzeb had to fight against Shivaji. Aurangzeb wanted to crush the Maratha power. After the death of Shivaji in 1680 A.D. the Marathas continued their struggle against Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb failed to crush their growing activities. Deccan : Aurangzeb spent the last 25 years (1682-1707) of his life in the Deccan. He wanted to crush the Shia states of Bijapur and Golkunda. Bijapur was annexed in 1687 AD.

Chapter - 8 Architecture of the Medieval Period

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Shiva 2. 190 3. Raja Raja I 4. Sikandara 5. Agra 6. Haji Beguin.

C. Match the following :

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

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. (Kandariya Mahadeo Temple) are known for their carvings and sculpture of Nagara style. 2. The Mukteswara, the Lingaraja and the Rajarani temples of Bhubaneswar, the Jagannath temple at Puri and the Sun Temple at Konark are the famous temples of Orissa style of architecture. 3. The temples of north India were built mainly by bricks and mortar. 4. The Dravidian style is marked by square Vimana in pyramidal shape. 5. The Brihadishwara temple at Tanjore built by Rajaraja I dedicated to Lord Shiva is very famous. 6. The Rashtrakutas built the world famous Kailash Temple at Ellora. It was built by the famous Rashtrakuta ruler, Krishna I in the 8th century A.D. The special feature of this temple is that the whole structure from top to bottom is cut out of solid rocks. 7. The earliest mosque was built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak. The Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaza at Qutub complex in Mehrauli near Delhi, Tomb of Ghiasuddin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Kotla, Lodi Garden are some of the famous works of Delhi Sultans. 8. The Buland Darwaza, the Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti, the Panch Mahal are some famous monuments built by Akbar. The Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Moti Masjid, Pearl Mosque, Moti Masjid Badshahi mosque are some famous monuments built of Shah Jahan.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Differences between the Temples of the North and the South (1) The main difference between the northern and the southern temples is that the northern temples are generally built of bricks and mortar, but the southern temples are often cut out of solid rocks from top to bottom. (2) The northern temples have dome like structure over the central part but the southern temples have pyramid like towers over the central part. (3) There are no majestic gateways in the northern temples but the southern temples have high and majestic gateways. (4) The temples of the north are generally smaller in size and area than the southern temples. (5) The northern temples are the centres of religious activities only while the southern temples are also the centres of social and economic activities besides the religious activities. 2. During the sultanate period, buildings began to be decorated with both geometrical and floral designs. The tiles of different colours and shades were used to decorate the buildings. Arches were built above the doorways and windows. These arches were not supported by beams. The stones were placed obliquely to form the joint. Pillars were also used for support. The tombs like Lodi tombs of Lodi kings and nobles were decorated with colourful tiles and built inside gardens. 3. During the sultanate period, the famous monuments built were—the Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaza, Tomb of Ghiasuddin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Kotla and Lodi Garden. During the Mughal period, the famous monuments built were—the Tomb of Humayun, Buland Darwaza, Tomb of Akbar, Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula, Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid and Moti Masjid.

Chapter - 9 Political Formations in the 18th Century

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Myazam, 1707 2. Jahandar Singh 3. Ajit Singh 4. Khalsa 5. Guru Nanak Dev 6. Peshwas.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following rulers as they are known as :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. They became king makers. 2. Broadly speaking the states of the 18th century can be divided into three overlapping groups : (i) Old Mughal provinces such as Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad, (ii) Watan Jagirs of the Rajputs, (iii) States under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and Jats. 3. He tried to decrease Mughal influence in the Awadh region by reducing the number of office holders (Jagirdars) appointed by the Mughals. He also reduced the size of Jagirs. 4. Murshid Quli Khan transferred all Mughal Jagirdars to Orissa in order to reduce the Mughal influence and ordered a major. 5. He had full control over the political and financial administration of the Deccan. He became the actual ruler of the Deccan. He appointed mansabdars and granted Jagirs. He ruled quite independently, although he was under the Mughal emperor.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. After the death of Aurangzeb, the Later Mughals could not keep their hold on the distant provinces of their empire. The governors of these provinces became ambitious to be independent and they tried to expand their territories as much as they could. They had to fight against the neighbouring governors in order to become more powerful. 2. Awadh : Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan was an officer who had helped the Mughal Emperor in overthrowing the Sayyid Brothers. As a reward, he was appointed governor of Awadh in 1772. He tried to decrease Mughal influence in the Awadh region by reducing the number of office holders (Jagirdars) appointed by the Mughals. He also reduced the size of Jagirs. Bengal : Murshid Quli Khan was the governor of Bengal from 1717 to 1727 A.D. He shifted his capital from Deccan to Murshidabad and became independent of Delhi. He was succeeded by Shuja-ud-Daula (1727-1739 A.D.) and Alivardi Khan (1739-1757 A.D.). Murshid Quli Khan transferred all Mughal Jagirdars to Orissa in order to reduce the Mughal influence and ordered a major reassessment of the revenue of Bengal. The state of Hyderabad was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah. he was the governor of the Deccan. He was one of the most powerful members at the court of Mughal emperor Farrukh Siyar. He had full control over the political and financial administration of the Deccan. He became the actual ruler of the Deccan. He appointed mansabdars and granted Jagirs. he ruled quite independently, although he was under the Mughal emperor. 3. The Rajput kings belonging to Amber and Jodhpur had served under the Mughals with distinction, so they were permitted to enjoy considerable autonomy in their Watan Jagirs. They tried to extend their power in the adjoining regions Ajit Singh, the ruler of Jodhpur was the governor of Gujarat and Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber was the governor of Malwa. Nagaur was annexed to the house of Jodhpur while some portions of Bundi were sized by Amber. Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded the new capital at Jaipur and was given Subedari of Agra in 1722 A.D. 4. In 1708, Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority under the leadership of Banda Bahadur. The Sikhs declared their sovereign rule by making coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh and established their own administration between the Satluj and the Yamuna. Banda Bahadur was captured and executed in 1716. 5. The Marathas established an independent state under the leadership of Shivaji. Shivaji (1627-1680) was born in 1627 A.D. at Poona. His father Shahji Bhonsle was a chief at the court of Bijapur. Shivaji's mother Jija Bai narrated many stories of bravery from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata and instilled patriotism in him. he got military training under his tutor and guide Dadaji Konddev. At the age of twenty, Shivaji captured many forts. Shivaji also invaded Mughal provinces and territories of Bijapur and established his

authority in the south. Shivaji was crowned as Chhatrapati at a grand Durbar held at Rajgarh, near Pune in 1674 A.D. and laid the foundation of Maratha state.

Chapter - 10 Towns, Traders and Craftpersons

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. religious 2. Amritsar 3. Bangladesh 4. seaport 5. Hindus 6. lost wax.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. During the medieval period, some towns developed around the temples, some developed as administrative centres and some developed as trade centres. Some towns performed all these functions. 2. Many pilgrims from different parts of the country came to visit these temples. 3. Bodhgaya, Sarnath, Sanchi, Haridwar, Allahabd, Varanasi, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Dwarkapuri are important religious centres. 4. Some other important religious centres are Bodhgaya (Bihar) and Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh), famous centres for Buddhists. Gautam Buddha had attained Nirvana in Bodhgaya and he gave his first sermon at Sarnath. 5. In north India, Delhi, Agra, Ajmer and Kanauj were the famous administration centres. 6. Some famous trading communities were, Chettiars, Marwari Oswal, Gujarati traders, Hindu Baniyas and Muslim Bohras. 7. The crafts persons of Bidar were very famous for their inlay work in copper and silver and this art was known as Bidri. 8. When the Industrial Revolution began in England, as the demand of handmade goods fell drastically, because the machine made goods were cheaper and of better quality in comparison to handmade goods especially the textiles.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. During the medieval period, some towns developed around the temples, some developed as administrative centres and some developed as trade centres. Some towns performed all these functions. 2. In south India, Kanchi, Badami and Ellora (under the Pallava rulers), Badami, kalyani and Vengi (under the Chalukya rulers), Manyakhet or Malakheda (under the Rashtrakutas, devagiri (under the Yadavs), Dwarasamundra (under the Hoysalas), Tanjore and Gangaikonda Cholapuram (under the Cholas), Madurai (under the Pandayas) functioned as administrative centres. 3. India had trade relations with other countries during the ancient period as well as in the medieval period. This trade was also carried by sea routes, so some towns developed near the seacoast. They are called port cities. Some of the important seaports on the east coast of India were–Tamralipti. (Tamluk now in Bengal) and Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). India maintained trade relations with the southeast Asian countries through these ports. On the west coast, the important port– towns were–Cambay, Sopara, Broach, Surat, Cochin, Goa, Quilam or Kawlam. The ports were used to trade with south-west Asian countries, African countries and European countries. 3. India had trade relations with other countries during the ancient period as well as in the medieval period. This trade was also carried by sea routes, so some towns developed near the seacoast. They are called port cities. Some of the important seaports on the east coast of India were– Tamralipti. (Tamluk now in Bengal) and Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). India maintained trade relations with the southeast Asian countries through these ports. On the west coast, the important port– towns were– Cambay, Sopara, Broach, Surat, Cochin, Goa, Quilam or Kawlam. These ports were used to trade with

south-west Asia countries, countries and European countries. **4.** Indian craftsmen produced articles of very good quality. These articles were in great demand in various countries. The crafts persons of Biadar were very famous for their inlay work in copper and silver and this art was known as Bidri. The Panchalas or Vishwakarmas community consisted of goldsmiths, bronzesmiths, blacksmiths, measons and carpenters. They were needed to build the temples, palaces, other big buildings, tanks and reservoirs. The Saliyars or Kaikkolars were famous for weaving. Some aspects of cloth making like cotton cleaning, spinning, dyeing became specialised crafts. Indian textiles had a great demand in many countries. Indian craftsmen had great mastery in making cotton, woollen and silk textiles as well as leather goods. **5.** Cholas used this technique to make statues. In this technique, first an image was made of wax. This was covered with clay and allowed to dry. Then it was heated and a tiny hole was made in the clay cover. The molten wax was drained out through this hole. After that the molten metal was poured into the clay mould through this hole. When the metal cooled and solidified the clay cover was carefully removed and the image was cleaned and polished.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

Chapter - 1 India and the World in the Twentieth Century

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1914, 1918 **2.** 1939, 1945 **3.** 1990 **4.** 1991 **5.** Socialist Countries.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. There had been considerable changes in the political and social life of nations in this century. **2.** The League of Nations was formed in 1920 to prevent war in future. **3.** India's freedom struggle intensified under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Several movements like Non-cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement were launched against the British rule. At last, India gained independence in 1947. **4.** In the Lahore session of Indian National Congress, a resolution of Poorna Swaraj (complete independence) was passed under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and it was decided that 26th January, 1930 will be celebrated as Poorna Swaraj day. **5.** The United Nations was formed in 1945 to stop any future wars and to help in the social and economic development of the developing countries.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. After the war the Indian National Congress decided to intensify its freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Indian leaders had now started demanding full freedom from the British rule. Several movement like the Non-cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement were launched to disrupt the administrative machinery of the British. The British authorities tried to crush these movements brutally. **2.** In the last decade of the twentieth century, several significant developments took place such as the unification of Germany (1990), disintegration of the U.S.S.R. (1991) and formation of European Union. **3.** In the back drop of block rivalry and the cold war, a movement known as Non-aligned movement was launched by India by some other Afro-Asian countries including Yugoslavia, a European country. The main aim of this organization is to remain aloof from both the power blocks and to help

in the social and economic development of the poor and under developed countries by mutual co-operation.

Chapter - 2 Framing of Our Constitution

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 9 December 1946 2. 26 Nov. 1949, 26 January 1950 3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 5. universal franchise 6. Frank Anthony 7. H.P. Modi 8. Sarojini Naidu and Vijayalaxmi.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The constitution is a fundamental legal document according to which the government of a country functions. 2. The constitution lays down the powers and functions of the three organs of the government i.e. the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. 3. The team of ministers sent by the British government to find a solution to the question of India's independence. 4. The constitution had incorporated some of the salient features of the British, Irish, French and the American constitutions. 5. It means that the state will not patronize any particular religion. All religions will be treated with equal respect.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The Constituent Assembly had members belonging to different communities and regions of India. It also had members representing different political parties. Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shyama Prasad Mukerji, Sardar Baldev Singh were some of the important leaders who guided the discussion in the Assembly. There were more than 30 members from scheduled castes as well. Anglo-Indian community was represented by Frank Anthony while Parsis were represented by H.P. Modi. Constitutional experts like Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi were also members of the assembly. Sarojini Naidu and Vijayalaxmi Pandit were important women members. 2. The preamble of the Indian constitution highlights some of the fundamental and noblest values and guiding principles on which Indian constitution is based. Its wordings are as follows—We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to all its citizens. 3. The British government sent three of its ministers to find a solution to the question of India's Independence. This team of ministers was called Cabinet Mission. The Cabinet Mission discussed the frame-work for the constitution and laid down in some detail of the procedure to be followed by the constitution making body.

Chapter - 3 Our National Symbols

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 24 2. 1896 3. Rabindranath Tagore 4. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee 5. rectangular 6. tiger 7. peacock 8. lotus.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Our national flag is called Tiranga. It has three strips—saffron at the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom. 2. The saffron colour symbolizes courage and sacrifice. 3. The white colour is the symbol of peace, truth and non-violence. 4. The green colour at the bottom symbolizes prosperity. 5. The national emblem inspires us to inculcate all these qualities in our character and conduct. 6. It should be sung in the correct time i.e., 52 seconds. 7. It is a song in the praise of our motherland.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Our national flag is horizontally divided into three equal strips of three different colours i.e. Saffron at the top, White in the middle and Green at the bottom. In India tradition each of these colours has its own significance. The saffron colour symbolizes courage and sacrifice. The white colour is the symbol of peace, truth and non-violence. The green colour at the bottom symbolize prosperity. 2. It is an adaptation from the lion capital of Ashoka at Sarnath. The emblem is in two parts : the crest and the base. The crest shows three lions standing back to back on a flat slab while the fourth one is hidden from the view. The base shows a horse on the left side and a bull on the right side. There is a wheel or Chakra between the horse and the bull. The lions signify power and majesty, the horse signifies speed and energy and the bull signifies hard work. 3. We must follow certain rules while hoisting the national flag : (1) When national flag is hoisted, the saffron band of the flag must be at the top. (2) No other flag should be placed either above or to the right of our national flag. (3) We must stand in attention position whenever our national flag is hoisted. (4) The national flag must be taken down in the evening before sunset. (5) During a procession, the national flag should be carried in the centre or right of the front line. (6) The national flag should be displayed on important government buildings such as the Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House, Supreme Court etc. It can also be displayed on private buildings on some important national days such as the Independence Day and the Republic Day. (7) The national flag should not be torn or soiled. (8) When a national leader of our country or a dignitary of a friendly country dies, the national flag is lowered to half mast as a mark of respect. 4. When the national anthem is being sung or its tune is being played, we must stand in attention. To move or to talk at this time shows disrespect to it. We should sing it with full vigour and enthusiasm. It should be sung in the correct time i.e., 52 seconds.

Chapter - 4 Citizenship and Civic Life

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1955 2. Indian 3. 19 July 1948 4. man made 5. Cooperation.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly ;

1. All the people who live in a country are not its citizens Some people may be aliens or foreigners. 2. The people who are the citizens of some other countries and stay in another country temporarily are called aliens. 3. Aliens do not enjoy the same rights which the citizens of a country enjoy. The citizens are also expected to perform certain duties for

their country. **4.** We share our joys and sorrows with the members of our family as well as our close neighbours.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The Citizenship Act, 1955 has entitled the following categories of persons to be the citizens of India– The Indian Citizenship Act (1955) (1) Those children who are born in India or outside India having Indian parents. This is called citizenship by birth. (2) Those persons who had been living in India for five years before 26th January, 1950. (3) Those who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July, 1948 with the intention of permanently settling in India after fulfilling the conditions laid down in Article 6 of the Indian constitution. (4) Who acquired citizenship through naturalization. It means that an alien or foreigner can become a citizen of India by applying to the government of India on the basis of fulfilling certain conditions and the government has granted citizenship to such a person. Such conditions are related to stay, employment and marriage. Such citizenship can be granted to a person who has been living for a period of more than five years, knows one of the Indian languages and gives up the previous citizenship of the country to which he/she originally belongs. In short, we can say that there are two types of citizenships : citizenship by birth and citizenship by naturalization or law. **2.** The Qualities of A Good Citizen A good citizen is expected to have the following qualities : (1) A good citizen should be conscious about his rights and duties. He/she should have respect the rights of others. (2) A good citizen should obey the law of the land. (3) A good citizen should be well-informed about the national and local problems. (4) A good citizen should respect the national symbols. (5) A good citizen should be loyal to the nation. **3.** The Citizenship Act, 1955 also mentioned the conditions under which an Indian citizen can lose the citizenship of India. A person can lose Indian citizenship if he/she– (1) acquires the citizenship of another country. (2) shows disloyalty in the constitution of India. 3. remains continuously absent from the country for a period of seven years without informing the competent authority. **4.** Some of the important traffic rules are as follows : (1) Drivers should follow the traffic signals or hands signals given by the traffic police. (2) An adequate distance should always be maintained from the vehicle ahead of us. (3) We should not drive faster than the speed limit. (4) Sudden use of brakes should be avoided. (5) We should take extra precautions while overtaking to ensure safety.

Chapter - 5 Importance of Equality in Democracy

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. preamble **2.** 18 **3.** Tamil Nadu **4.** 1964 **5.** equal.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The idea of universal Adult franchise is based on the idea of equality because it states that all adults in the country, irrespective of their wealth and the communities they belong to have one vote. **2.** We can see equality at the time of election. Everyone has equal right to vote and the value of each person's vote is equal. **3.** Caste-inequality is mainly observed in the rural areas. **4.** Government has also tried to bring equality among school going children by launching mid-day meal scheme. The same food is provided to the children of all castes and they all eat together. **5.** The civil right act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

E. Answer the following question in detail :

1. The servants, masters, big officers, people belonging to so called higher castes and lower castes, men and women all have to stand in a queue to cast their votes. In a democratic country like India adults irrespective of what religion they belong, how much education they have had, what castes they are, or whether they are rich or poor, are allowed to vote. The idea of Universal Adult Franchise is based on the idea of equality because it states that all adults in the country, irrespective of their wealth and the communities they belong to have one vote. **2.** This recognition of equality includes some of the following provisions in the constitution : (1) Every person is equal before the law. What this means is that every person from the President of the country to a domestic servant has to obey the same laws. (2) No person can be discriminated against on the basis of his/her religion, race, caste, place of birth, sex (male or female). (3) Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds hotels, shops and markets. All persons can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing ghats. (4) Untouchability has been abolished. **3.** In spite of all the provisions made in the constitution regarding equality, the fact is that various forms of inequalities still exist in our country. One of the most common form of inequality in India is the Caste System. If you live in rural India, your caste identity is something that you probably experienced very young. If you live in urban India, you may think that, people no longer believe in caste. But just look at some of the matrimonials in the daily newspaper, you will notice how important the issue of caste continues to be in the minds of highly educated urban Indians. They want to make matrimonial alliances within their castes only. However, there may be some exceptions but they are negligible.

Chapter - 6 Gender Inequality

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. William Bentinck in 1829 **2.** Dalhousie in 1856, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. **3.** Purdah System and polygamy. **4.** 2006 **5.** 76, 54.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Give reason :

1. It is also seen in many families that differential treatment is given to boys and girls.

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Female infanticide and female foeticide indicate this inequality. **2.** There is a common feeling in some families especially in the rural areas that there is no use of spending money on the education of girls. **3.** Instances of female infanticide (killing of a girl child) and female foeticide (killing of an unborn girl child) are heard everyday. **4.** Gender inequality prevails in the economic field also, generally in private jobs women are paid less than the males for the same type of work. **5.** Efforts made by the women's movement led the Supreme Court to formulate guidelines in 1997 to protect women against sexual harassment at the work place and within educational institutions.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Many social and religious reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayananda Saraswati and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan tried to uplift the status of women by encouraging girls education and removing social evils such as sati system, ban on widow remarriage, purdah system, child marriage, polygamy, etc. **2.** After independence, Indian government has taken various steps to uplift the status of women in the society. Every adult woman like man has the right to vote and can get share

in the ancestral property. Dowry system is abolished by law and more educational institutions are opened exclusively for girls. **3.** The government has now declared dowry system as illegal because it is humiliating for women. Now no one can force the other party to give dowry. Such persons can be prosecuted. **4.** Women individually and collectively have been struggling to demand their rights and fight against injustices done to them.

Chapter - 7 The State Government and Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. governor **2.** current **3.** opposition **4.** elected **5.** Primary.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

1. True **2.** False **3.** True **4.** True **5.** True **6.** True **7.** False.

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Each state is divided into different areas or constituencies. From each constituency, the people elect one representative who then becomes a member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA). **2.** A political party whose MLAs have won more than half of the constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority. The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party. **3.** Any state government which can fulfil the aspirations of masses, becomes popular and can come to power in the next election. **4.** Health is as much dependant on basic amenities and social conditions of the people, as it is on health care services.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The Political party which wins by more than half of the constituencies of a state chooses its leader who becomes the chief minister. The chief minister chooses other ministers. The chief minister and other ministers form the executive of the state. They execute the laws and various plans approved by the legislative Assembly through various departments. **2.** The main function of the state government is to make laws for the welfare of the state and get them executed through the executive body. **3.** It is important to work on both, in order to improve the health situation of our people. It can be done by allocating more funds to panchayats so that they can provide clean drinking water, better housing facilities, clean environment to all the villagers. Health centres and public hospitals must be improved so that all the people can get proper treatment at low cost. Health is closely linked with education. The development in education will bring automatic development in the health of the people. Health education should be imparted to all children.

Chapter - 8 Importance and Role of Media in Democracy Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. prints **2.** electronic **3.** press media **4.** social **5.** manifestoes.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly ;

1. The various ways through which we communicate in the society. TV, radio and newspapers are a form of mass media that reach millions of people. **2.** The technology

used in media is highly developed now. Cable TV and internet use the developed technology. **3.** Different technologies that mass media uses are very expensive. As a result most TV Channels and newspapers are parts of big business houses. They earn money by advertising. **4.** At the time of elections various political parties make use of mass media to win public opinion in their favour. They issue their election manifestoes. **5.** The media decides that which issues should be focused and therefore it sets its agenda. **6.** If you own a small business, you will not have the money to show your product on TV or national newspapers and magazines.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. In a democracy, the media plays a very important role in providing news and discussing events taking place in the country and the world. It is on the basis of this information that citizens can, for example, learn how government works. On the basis of these news, if the people wish, they can take action by writing letters to the concerned minister, organising a public protest, starting a signature campaign asking the government to rethink its programme. **2.** Not **3.** Advertising a product costs a lot of money. Usually crores of rupees are spent advertising a brand. It means that only large companies can advertise. If you own small business, you will not have the money to show your product on TV or national newspapers and magazines. **4.** Commercial Advertising : Today we watch advertisements or ads on television, listen to them on radio, see them on the streets and in newspapers and magazines. Even buses, taxis and rickshaws carry advertisements on them. When we go to cinema, we see advertisements before the film begins and on the internet they often pop up when we go into different websites. advertisements draw our attention to various products and describe them positively so that we become interested in buying them. Social advertising is that type of advertising which seeks to promote important social issues such as family planning respect for female child, communal harmony, national incentive, disaster management and awareness about fatal diseases such as aids and cancer etc.

Chapter - 9 Markets Around Us

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. market **2.** deals **3.** market **4.** quality **5.** whole seller.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Organisations/people who want to fulfil their needs are called customers. **2.** A person/organisation who provides services/goods to satisfy the needs of the customer is called a marketer, for example, Big Bazar, Subhiksha etc. **3.** The manufacturer who produces or provides good and services. **4.** A person who buys goods from the whole seller and sells them to no consumers.

E. Answer the following question in detail :

1. Factors Which Affect People's Access to Markets. Convenience : This is the most important factor because people prefer shop near their residence. People can go at their convenience. Generally, people avoid going to distant market because of parking space availability of public convenience also affects people's access to market. Availability : Availability of different items at a market also affects people's access to the market. People want to go to a market where all the items of daily use they can get. They cannot go to different markets for different items. Credit : Retailers are offering goods on credit in modern days. It is an arrangement of 'Buy now pay later'. Goods are available on easy

instalments. People prefer to buy on credit and pay in easy instalments, it also increases the sales. Quality : Now a days everyone wants to buy good quality of things. Shopkeeper thinks that consumers satisfaction is the top priority. Only those manufacturers can stand in the market who provide good quality products. People want to buy good quality products. Price : It is mandatory to regulate the prices of goods, to sell commodities within the reach of every section of society. The price of a thing in the market should be genuine. People do not want to buy from a shopkeeper who charges high prices. Customers Income : A shopkeeper must keep in his mind the income status of their customers. It also affects people's access to markets. Shopkeepers should keep all varieties. of things, both cheap and costly. Whenever people get bonus, the demand also rises. **2.** Now a days everyone wants to buy good quality of things. Shopkeeper thinks that consumers satisfaction is the top priority. Only those manufacturers can stand in the market who provide good quality products. People want to buy good quality products. **3.** Differences between Retailers and Wholesalers : **Retailers** — They Provide free home delivery., The retailers have no access to producers., They sell products direct to the consumers., The sell the products at higher margin of profit., They rarely need godowns., They handle variety of items., They deal in small quantities and on a small scale. **Wholesalers** — They do not provide free home delivery. They have direct access to producers., They sell products to retailers., They sell products at a very low margin of profit., They need godowns., They handle a small number of articles., They deal in large quantities and on a large scale.

Chapter - 10 Wholesale Market : Case Study

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Khari Baoli 2. Farmers 3. producers 4. stability.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The wholesale market has a chain of activities. Farmers of UP, MP, Haryana, Uttarakhand and other parts of country send their produce to this market, then it is supplied to entire Delhi. 2. Wholesalers act as middlemen between the producers and consumers. 3. Farmer produces the grains.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Services of the Wholesalers to the Producers. They provide storage facilities for grains. They act as middle men. They provide information about consumers demand. They stabilize price by continuing supply. 2. Services of the wholesalers to the Retailers. They give goods to the retailers on credit. They supply goods to the retailers according to their needs. They make the grains available all the time. They provide packing facilities. 3. Role Retailers – They act as a link between the wholesalers and the consumers. They provide good on credit. They give necessary information to the consumers. They create demand of goods. They provide goods on time. They provide goods at a stable price. 4. Impact of the Wholesale Market on Farmers/Produces. It facilitates the supply of grains, fruits and vegetables on time. It improves the farmer's living standard. They maintains a continuous flow of trade for the farmers. Farmers get good price of their produce. Wholesaler provides storage facilities to the farmers as the farmers have no such facilities. It checks the wastage of grains, fruits or vegetables. It encourages farmers to produce grains or other things according to the market demand.

Book - 8

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter - 1 Resources and their Development

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. recognised 2. economic 3. dynamic 4. Renewable 5. U.S.A.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Anything that satisfies human wants is called a resource. A thing becomes a resource only when its useful properties are recognised. 2. Some resources have aesthetic value because they give us pleasure, for example, mountains, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, forests etc are such resources because we enjoy their scenic beauty. 3. Some resources have legal value. Resources such as air and water are essential for life. So laws are made to protect them from getting polluted. 4. Resources like air, water, sunlight, forests, minerals and wildlife which are provided to us by nature are called natural resources. 5. Resources like minerals, wood, soil, water etc., which can be seen and touched are called material resources. These resources have economic value. Things like knowledge, skill, health and other qualities of a person which can't be seen or touched are called non-material resources. In fact, the non-material resources help in the development of material resources. 6. The resources which exist in a region but have not been properly utilized are called potential resources, but the resources which have been surveyed and whose quantities are determined for actual use are called actual resources. For example, Africa has a vast potential of water resources, but all have not yet been determined fully. 7. The resource development is closely associated with the development of human skills. As the society advances, its needs also increase and the people try to fulfil their increasing needs by using more and more resources in a better way.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Natural and Man made Resources : Resources like air, water, sunlight, forests, minerals and wildlife which are provided to us by nature are called natural resources. The resources created by the skills and labour of human beings such as canals, roads, railway lines and buildings are called man-made resources. Human skills, and labour make a natural resource more useful. For example, the natural flow of water in the form of a stream is a natural resource, while digging canals and taking the river water to the fields through these canals is a man made resource. Human beings themselves are called resources because the development of all other resources depends on the qualities and abilities of human beings. If the working population of a country is educated and healthy, the country is said to be rich in human resources. 2. Renewable and Non-renewable

Resources : Natural resources may be renewable (inexhaustible) and non-renewable (exhaustible) resources. Renewable resources are those which are constantly being generated by natural processes or can be generated by us. Resources like water, air, sunlight, forests and wildlife are renewable or inexhaustible because they are present in such vast amounts that human consumption for various purposes does not affect their total quantities much or they can be regenerated in our lifetime. Our activities can, however make some of these resources unusable. For example, if air and water become polluted, their use becomes harmful. However, metallic minerals such as gold, copper, silver etc can be recycled from discarded things and used again and again. **3. Sustainable Economic Development** : The rising demand for various natural resources has caused degradation or depletion of many valuable resources. For example, overuse of soil has caused degradations on infertility of soil in many areas, Similarly widespread deforestation and killing of birds and animals have endangered many plants and animal species. As a result some of them have become extinct. The quality of air, water and land reserves have also been adversely affected due to misuse or overuse. Overuse of minerals especially fossil fuels like mineral oil (petroleum) is not only polluting the environment, but their reserves are also getting depleted. If economic development is to be sustained, or reserves are also getting depleted. If economic development is to be sustained, or continued, we must ensure that the natural resources remain available for our future generations. We must use our resources in such a way that present needs can be met without destroying the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This is known as sustainable economic development. The following steps should be taken to conserve our resources for our future generations : (1) Preventing wastage and excess consumption of resources. (2) Preventing pollution of air, water and land. (3) Preventing deforestation and killing of birds and wild animals. (4) Recycling reusable resources. (5) Using renewable sources of energy such as energy generated from water, wind and sunlight etc. in place of fossil fuels.

Chapter - 2 Land, Soil and Water Resources

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Egypt 2. USA 3. Leguminous 4. 10 5. one-third 6. regur 7. humus.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Most of our basic needs of food, shelter and clothes are satisfied from land. 2. Land is used for various purposes such as, growing crops, forests, pastures, building houses and roads etc. 3. Fallow land is arable land that is left uncultivated to help the soil regain the nutrients used up by crops. Cultivable wasteland are areas that were earlier cultivated but have now become unsuitable for agriculture due to soil erosion. 5. Rivers are one of the major sources of water. Projects undertaken to utilise river water efficiently are

called Multipurpose River Valley Projects. e.g. Bhakra, Hirakud and Rihand in India, Aswan in Egypt and Hoover in the USA.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Among the major types of land forms namely plains, plateaus and mountains, plains account for about 43 percent of India's land. Plateaus account about 28 percent and mountains and hills account 29 percent of India's land. India has a very high percentage of arable land. More than half of India's land is arable. This includes fallow land and cultivable wasteland. Fallow land is arable land that is left uncultivated to help the soil regain the nutrients used up by crops. Cultivable wasteland are areas that were earlier cultivated but have now become unsuitable for agriculture due to soil erosion. Such areas can be made suitable for farming by taking steps to check erosion and using fertilisers. But only 22 percent of India's land is under forests. It is much less than the world average. It is desirable to have about one third of the total land of the country under forests to maintain proper ecological balance. Pastures account for about 4 percent of India's land which is quite inadequate considering its bovine population. **2.** The greatest loss of soil is caused by erosion. Loose soil devoid of vegetation is subject to higher rate of erosion. It is carried by running water down the slope and by wind. Physical and human factors are responsible for soil erosion. Physical factors include slope, intensity of rainfall and velocity of wind. Human factors include deforestation, overgrazing and poor agricultural practices. Adding more and more chemical fertilisers and over irrigation lead to salinisation of soil. Due to erosion and salinisation, the soil loses its fertility. To maintain soil fertility it is necessary to check soil erosion. The following steps can help in soil conservation and maintaining its fertility : (1) In hilly and mountainous areas, terraced farming or contour ploughing can reduce soil erosion. (2) Soil erosion can be checked by controlling floods. Floods can be controlled by building dams across the rivers. (3) Bunding the fields can reduce gully erosion. (4) To check wind erosion in the desert areas shelter belts are quite effective. (5) Soil erosion can be reduced by controlling deforestation and overgrazing. **3.** Soil Resources of India. The soils found in India may be divided into the following types : (1) Alluvial Soils : Alluvial soils are found in the northern plains and in the coastal plains of peninsular India. These soils are usually very fertile because they are deposited by river every year. (2) Black Soils : Black soils are found mainly in the north-western part of the Deccan plateau. Locally called regur, these soils are derived from volcanic rocks. These soils are also very fertile soils and are so good for cotton cultivation that they are also called black cotton soils. (3) Red Soils : These soils are mainly found in the eastern and southern parts of peninsular India. Their red colour is due to the presence of iron oxides. They are generally less fertile. (4) Laterite Soils : These soils are found in heavy rainfall areas. They are found mainly in the eastern and western ghats and in parts of north-eastern India. These soils are also less fertile because they are washed away by heavy rains. (5) Desert Soils : These soils are found in the arid regions of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Ladakh. These soils are coarse, sandy and lack humus. These soils can be cultivated with the help of irrigation. (6) Mountain Soils : India's mountainous regions have a wide range of soils. Most mountain soils are thin, but can be cultivated with the use of fertilisers. Mountain soils are particularly suited for fruit orchards. **4.** Methods of Conserving Water and Improving its Quality. The Methods given ahead can be used for conserving water and improving its quality : (1) Checking the wastage of water. We should not leave the water taps open. (2) Reusing waste water by recycling it. The waste water of the kitchens

can be used for gardening. (3) Storing rain water for the dry season by rain water harvesting techniques. (4) Diverting surplus water from wet regions to dry regions by building dams and storing water in artificial reservoirs and then taking it to dry regions through canals. (5) The use of sprinklers and dripping pipes to irrigate fields also saves water.

Chapter - 3 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Photosynthesis 2. thick needle 3. winter 4. Amazon, Zaire 5. winter.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The interdependence of plants and animals and their association with the physical environment forms an ecosystem. 2. Different types of plants and animals living together under similar environmental conditions make up a biome the major biomes of the world may be grouped as forests, grasslands, scrubs and tundra. 3. Evergreen forests : In these forests, trees do not shed their leaves simultaneously during any season of the year, so they always look green. Deciduous Forests : Deciduous forests are those in which trees shed their leaves in a particular season in order to conserve loss of moisture through transpiration. 4. Rapid destruction of this important resource has disturbed the ecological balance. 5. They have spiny, waxy or small leaves to reduce transpiration. The trees also have thick barks so as to prevent loss of moisture.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. These forests extend in a continuous belt around the north polar region of Canada, Europe and Asia as well as in the high mountainous regions of various continents where the climate is cold. In these regions the growing season is limited to the short summer. Trees do not shed their leaves and look evergreen. These trees have thick needle shaped leaves to reduce transpiration and to protect themselves from cold winter. The trees have soft wood. 2. Forests are the important components of our environment. Rapid destruction of this important resource has disturbed the ecological balance. It is therefore necessary to conserve the existing forests and plant more trees wherever possible. We must check reckless cutting of trees and create awareness among the people to conserve forests. Forest fires caused by human negligence can destroy this valuable resource from a large area in a very short time. Such disasters can be prevented by making people living in and around forests vigilant and cautious. Conservation of wildlife is essential to maintain balance in nature. Many countries have passed laws against killing wild animals and birds for selfish motives such as, trading in wildlife products or hunting wild animals and birds for amusement. National parks, wildlife sanctuaries and Biosphere reserves have been set up to protect and conserve wildlife. In India, killing of lions, tigers, deer, great Indian bustards and peacocks has been banned.

Chapter - 4 Mineral and Energy Resources

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Sedimentary 2. igneous and metamorphic 3. Geothermal 4. anthracite 5. Difa 6. Netherlands 7. Kolar.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Minerals are naturally occurring chemical compounds that make up rocks. 2. Metallic minerals may be ferrous and non-ferrous. Ferrous minerals like iron-ore, manganese and chromite contain iron. The non-ferrous minerals don't contain iron but some other metals such as copper, gold, silver. 3. Extracting commercially valuable minerals from the earth is called mining. quarrying, open-cast mining, shafts, shaft, mining, drilling. 4. Certain minerals like gold and diamond may occur as alluvial deposits in the sands and gravels of river beds. They are called placer deposits. 5. Iron is the most important metallic mineral, it is the most widely used metal. It is used for making machines, tools, various means of transport, buildings, bridges etc. It is the base of modern civilization. In order of their metallic contents there are different types of iron-ores. They are magnetite (containing more than 70 percent iron), haematite (containing 60-70 percent iron), limonite (containing 40-60 percent iron) and siderite (containing less than 40 percent iron). 6. Copper is used mostly in the manufacture of electric wires and machinery. Bauxite-ore is used to make aluminium. Aluminium is a light versatile metal. It is used for making aeroplanes, machines, tools, utensils, packaging, construction and electrical. 7. Coal and mineral oil are also called fossil fuels and used as sources of energy besides being used as raw materials for some industries. Non-metallic minerals are non-malleable. They can't be beaten into various shapes or changed into wires. 8. Electricity, often called power, is the most common form of useful energy. It is generated from various sources. Thermal power is generated from mineral fuels Atomic (nuclear) power, which is also a form of thermal power, is generated from mineral substances like uranium and thorium.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Different Methods of Mining. Ores that lie near surface are simply dug out. This is called quarrying. Ores that lie at shallow depths are taken out by removing the surface layers. This is known as open-cast mining. The minerals that lie at great depths are mined by making deep bores called shafts. This is called shaft mining. Petroleum and natural gas occur far below the earth's surface. Deep wells are bored to take them out. This is called drilling. 2. Because of their organic origin they are called fossil fuels. They are produced from plant and animal materials and are forms of stored solar energy. Coal : Coal is found in the seams or layers of sedimentary rocks. The plant debris buried under sediments are converted into coal by heat and pressure. Mineral oil (Petroleum) was formed by decayed organisms (both plants and animals) which were buried under the earth and covered with layers of sediments. 3. The quality of coal as a fuel depends on carbon

content, which also indicates the age of the coal. The best quality coal is anthracite. It contains 90-95 percent carbon content and very low moisture content. It is the final product of the process of coal formation. Bituminous coal with about 80-85 percent carbon content and fairly low moisture content is the most commonly used variety. Lignite (brown coal) with about 70-75 percent carbon content and fairly high moisture content, is used widely in thermal power plants. Peat, with about 50-60 percent carbon content and very high moisture content, is the first product in the process of coal formation. It is a low quality coal. **4.** Solar energy has a vast potential, and is being utilised for domestic cooking, drying food grains, heating water and generating electricity. However, there is still a lack of technology to develop solar energy as a cheap source of power. Wind energy is harnessed through wind mills, mainly for lifting water and generating electricity. However, there is still a lack of technology to develop solar energy as a cheap source of power. Wind energy is harnessed through wind mills, mainly for lifting water and generating electricity. The potential for wind energy is tremendous. But there are problems in its use because it is highly variable in time, place and intensity.

Chapter - 5 Agriculture

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Asia 2. USA 3. Fozendar 4. Ranching 5. diary 6. wool and wheat 7. Plantation.

C. Match the following :

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

D. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Agriculture refers to the tilling of land for growing crops and rearing animals. Forestry and fishing are also included in agriculture. 2. Relief, soil, temperature and rainfall are some of the important physical factors which control the growing of crops. 3. In nomadic herding, the main occupation of the people is herding animals such as cows, sheep, goats, camels, yaks etc. The nomadic herders move with their herds of animals from place to place in search of pastures and water. 4. Russia, Ukraine, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Argentina, China and India are the major producers of wheat. Wheat is also grown in many European countries. The United States of America, Canada, Australia and Argentina are the main exporters of wheat. 5. This method is also called “slash and burn” method because the standing vegetation is cut down and burnt, so that the field may be prepared to plant seeds of the crops. The food crops grown by them just satisfy the needs of their families. 6. Crops such as tea, coffee, cocoa, oil palm and rubber are grown on large estates called plantations. This type of agriculture involve huge amounts of labour and capital. Plantations are spread over large areas, and have housing and other facilities for the workers.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Subsistence Agriculture– It is a different type of agriculture. It is practised by using better techniques of farming. In this type of agriculture a plot of land is used for the purpose of getting maximum product. The farmers use better seeds, fertilisers and adequate labour. Commercial Agriculture– This type of agriculture is generally practised in the developed countries of the world. It may be divided into three types : Ranching or

commercial raising of animals, commercial grain farming and plantation agriculture. In this type of agriculture, advanced techniques are used to get more product from the animals or by growing crops. **2.** The government has encouraged the consolidation of land holdings so that the farmers can use machines and other modern implements. The government provided better infrastructural facilities such as irrigation, electricity and transportation. The use of tractors, threshers and harvesters is being encouraged. The farmers are given loans by the banks or cooperative societies to buy agricultural inputs. The farmers are given loans by the banks or cooperative societies to buy agricultural inputs. The use of high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides has increased to get high yield per hectare. From the mid 1960s due to green revolution, the production of food grains especially wheat has tremendously increased. This revolution is based on the uses of high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, ensured water supply and scientific methods of farming.

Chapter - 6 Manufacturing Industries

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Ruhr Valley **2.** Detroit **3.** Infosys and Wipro technologies **4.** Frederic Termen **5.** Osaka.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly ;

1. Manufacturing industries are the secondary economic activities in which primary products are converted into more useful products. **2.** To obtain primary products (unprocessed products) from the nature is called 'primary industry'. Manufacturing industries refer to secondary economic activity when the primary products are processed into more useful products by human labour and skills. It is called secondary industry. **3.** Sometimes the government decides to develop a backward region and provides certain basic infra-structural facilities such as industrial sheds, electricity and roads etc. to attract industrialists to set up industries in that region. his is a political factor. **4.** Agro-based Industries : The industries in which the raw materials used are obtained from farm products, animal products and forest products are called agro-based industries, cotton, jute, silk and woollen textiles, industries related to milk and meat products, paper industry etc. Mineral based industries : The industries in which the raw materials used are obtained from minerals, are called mineral based industries such as iron and steel industry, cement industry and petro-chemical industry etc. **5.** The iron and steel industry is the basic or key industry. It is the most important industry. It produces steel, which is used as raw material in various industries like automobile, ship building, machine tools etc.

E. Answer the following question in detail :

1. Sometimes industries also cluster together to take advantage of the products of other industries, which may be used by them as raw materials. Such clusters are known as industrial regions or industrial complexes. The chief industrial regions of the world are : The Ruhr Valley (Germany), the Lancashire Region (United Kingdom), the Paris Region (France), the Moscow Region (Russia), the New York Mid Atlantic Great Lakes Region (USA and Canada) and the Tokyo– Yokohama Region (Japan). There are also industrial complexes in Australia, Brazil, China and India. **2.** In India, there has been considerable

development in the iron and steel industry after independence. Before 1947, there was only one big centre of iron and steel industry. It was Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. (TISCO) under private sector, located at Jamshedpur (in present Jharkhand state). Two more steel plants set up before independence were Burnpur (West Bengal) and Bhadravati (Karnataka). **3.** The most important centre of information technology in India is Bengaluru. It has been ranked the fourth best global hub of technological innovation by the United Nations. It has the highest number of software companies in India. Among more than 300 software units, 50 are Multinational companies (MNCs). All these companies export processing material of more than Rs. 3700 crore. It is about one-third of the total national export. Therefore it is called the Silicon Valley of India. Bengaluru currently employs about 1,50,000 software engineers. Some of the important companies located in Bengaluru are Infosys, a leading developer of software for foreign companies and Wipro Technologies, a software service company.

Chapter - 7 Human Resources

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 10 2. India 3. 6 4. 12 5. 65.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Human resources are less developed in the developing countries because millions of people in these countries are uneducated and unhealthy. **2.** The main cause of the fast growth rate of population in India especially after 1951, is a considerable decline in the death rate due to better medical facilities and improved living conditions. The birth rate has also declined but it is still higher compared to the death rate. The only way to control the fast growth of population in India is to adopt family planning methods and reduce the birth rate by bringing awareness among the people. The women's education can play an important role in family planning. India has only 2.4 percent of the world's land area but it has about 16 percent of the total world's population. **3. 4.** Literacy means the ability of a person to read and write in any language. In the developing countries, literacy rate is much lower than the developed countries. **5.** The migration of people from rural areas to urban areas, especially of unskilled workers is making some cities over crowded resulting in the growth of unhygienic slum areas in the cities. It can be checked by providing more jobs and infrastructural facilities in the rural areas. **6.** Densely populated states of India are : West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. About half of India's population is in the five states i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The population of the world grew very slowly because the birth rate and the death rate both were high. With the passage of time, especially after the industrial revolution, the conditions of living improved, better medical facilities were developed and the production of food increased, bringing down the number of deaths caused by diseases and starvation. Thus, the death rate declined and the population began to grow at a faster rate. **2.** The population in the world is very unevenly distributed. The distribution

of population is influenced by various factors such as climate, relief, availability of water, the fertility of the soil and mineral resources. Some areas like the river valleys of India, China and the industrial regions of north-eastern USA, Japan and western Europe are extremely crowded while some areas like the hot and cold deserts (Sahara, Tundra Region) and the hot wet rain forests of Amazon Basin and Zaire Basin are very sparsely populated. If more people live in a comparatively smaller area, we say that it is densely populated. On the other hand, if less people live in a comparatively larger area we say it is sparsely populated. **3.** The main cause of the fast growth rate of population in India especially after 1951, is a considerable decline in the death rate due to better medical facilities and improved living conditions. The birth rate has also declined but it is still higher compared to the death rate. The only way to control the fast growth of population in India is to adopt family planning methods and reduce the birth rate by bringing awareness among the people. The women's education can play an important role in family planning. India has only 2.4 percent of the world's land area but it has about 16 percent of the total world's population. **4.** The population in India also is very unevenly distributed. The northern plains and the coastal areas are very densely populated while the hilly states and the desert region are very sparsely populated. The average density of populations of India was 324 persons per sq km, according to 2001 census. In 1901, the average density of population of India was only 77, which became 117 in 1951.

Chapter - 8 Natural Disasters

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. seismograph in Richter , 2. hazard 3. swirling 4. Shivalik Hills 5. Flood 6. 1/8 th.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Geological Hazard : such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and landslides. Weather Related Hazards. such as cyclones, droughts and floods. 2. The sudden shaking of the earth's crust is called an earthquake. The plates tend to move or slip against each other causing vibrations in the earth's crust. Earthquakes may also be caused by volcanic eruptions. 3. Earthquakes can cause buildings and other structures to collapse. They can cause fires, floods, landslides or huge waves at sea called Tsunami. 4. The word volcano is also used to refer to a volcanic cone which is a conical hill formed by the piling up of materials thrown out during eruptions. Classification of Volcanoes, shield Cone Volcanoes, Cinder Cone Volcanoes, Composite Cone Volcanoes. 5. The sudden rapid slipping of a mass of rock, water saturated soil or flow of mud down a slope under the force of gravity is called a 'landslide.' They can destroy buildings and block the roads or rail tracks. They can also block streams and cause floods.

F. Answer the following :

1. We can reduce the disaster of an earthquake by taking the steps given ahead- (1) Try to get away from glass objects and things that can fall. Cover your head and face with

your arms to protect them from flying glass and falling objects. If you are indoors, crawl under a table or bed. (2) During an earthquake do not use the lift. (3) If you are outdoors, move away from buildings, trees, poles, boardings etc. (4) If you are in a public building like a cinema, stay where you are and drop, cover and hold. (5) Wooden houses and earthquake proof buildings in the cities can reduce the damage caused by an earthquake.

2. Classification of Volcanoes (1) Shield Cone Volcanoes : The volcanoes are formed by a quiet eruption of lava with low silica content. Such a volcano has a wide base and a cone with gentle slope. Mauna Loa in Hawaii (USA) is an example of such volcano. (2) Cinder Cone Volcanoes : They consist mainly of ash and tuff. Tuff is formed from compressed ash; cinder and small lava masses. They form cinder cones with steep slopes. Many volcanoes of Mexico and central America are of this type. (3) Composite Cone Volcanoes : These volcanoes are formed by the eruption of different kinds of lava in successive series. They have alternate layers of ash, tuff and basalt. The slope of these volcanoes is steeper than the shield volcanoes but less steep than cinder cone volcanoes. Mt. Fuji in Japan is an example of this type of volcano. **3.** To protect yourself from mud flows especially in the low lying area and near the streams, move to the high ground and avoid crossing streams or bridges. You should move against the wind to keep away from flying ash and rock fragments. Cover your body to protect the skin and wear goggles to protect your eyes from flying ash, wear a dust mask or cover your mouth or nose with a damp cloth. If you are inside the house, stay indoors, store food, water, medicine and other household provisions. Shut all doors and windows to avoid ash enter your house. Turn off fans and air conditioners. Remove settled ash from the roof, as the roof may collapse under the weight of the ash. **4.** In general terms, we define flood as a situation when the river overflows its banks and the water spreads in the surrounding areas submerging them. There are several causes of floods. Some of the main causes of floods. Some of the main causes of floods are : (1) Heavy rain for a long period. (2) Melting of ice and snow more than normal. (3) Deposition of more sediments on the bed of the river. (4) Collapsing of dams. (5) Landslides. Man's activities like deforestation, overgrazing and paving large stretches of land area are also responsible for floods. Floods affect many countries. Bangladesh and India have large flood prone areas. India is the second most floods affected country in the world after Bangladesh. The Brahmaputra Basin in Assam and the deltas of the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are flood prone areas in India. Some other rivers like Kosi, Sutlej and Beas are also sometimes flooded during the rainy season. About 1/8th area of India's land is flood prone. In India, the floods come mainly during the monsoon rains. They destroy the crops in a large area. Many human beings and cattle die in floods. Electric lines and telephone lines are disrupted. Many water borne diseases spread in flood affected areas. **5.** In India, drought is a common feature. It is mainly due to uneven distribution of rainfall. If the monsoon rain is less than normal, then some parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa may face the conditions of drought. If the rainfall in a region is less than the normal by 20 percent or more, it is considered deficient for that region. Coping with Droughts : We can cope with droughts by Conserving water through controlled use and rain water harvesting. Agricultural practice like multiple cropping and growing drought resistant crops can help in coping with the droughts, planting trees helps in replenishing ground water reserves. Plants check the flow of rain water allowing it to seep into the ground. Their roots bind the soil, check soil erosion and help in holding water.

Chapter - 9 Environment Degradation

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. insolation 2. photosynthesis 3. Non-biodegradable 4. Conventional 5. respiratory diseases.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The word environment refers to the surroundings of organisms in which they live and interact. The earth is the only planet in the solar system that supports life. You know that life on earth exists in the narrow zone made up of land, water and air extending up to a few kilometres above and below the earth's surface. This narrow zone is called the biosphere. 2. During photosynthesis, green plants use energy from the sun and materials like carbon dioxide and water from the atmosphere to produce food. 3. Due to industrialisation, the use of minerals and energy resources is increasing day by day. The per capita consumption of minerals and energy resources is increasing almost in every country. We depend heavily on minerals as most of the things that we use in daily life are made from minerals. 4. The consumption of mineral oil and coal is increasing due to rapid industrialization and the development of the modern means of transport. The more industrialised countries consume more energy than the less industrialised countries. In fact, they consume about 80 percent of the available useful energy, although they account for only about 20 percent of the world's population. 5. Deforestation, over grazing, over cultivation, mining activities, construction of buildings, roads and railway lines etc. are the main causes of soil depletion. Soil is mainly depleted by erosion, that is carrying away of the soil by natural agents like flowing water and wind. Plants check soil erosion as they act as a barrier to the flow of water and wind and their roots bind the soil.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The main causes of the depletion of resources are over use and wastage of resources. In developed countries such as the USA, the main cause of the depletion of resources is over use, while in the developing countries such as India, the cause of the depletion of resources is over use to meet the needs of large populations as well as wastage due to inferior technology. We cannot prevent the depletion of non-renewable resources because these resources cannot be regenerated, once they are exhausted. We can, however, delay the process by conserving them i.e. by controlling their excessive use and wastage. But the renewable resources are also depleted if they are used faster than they can be regenerated. 2. Water Pollution : Waste water from our homes, hospitals and factories is not usually treated before it is discharged into water bodies. Such water contains excreta, disease causing micro organisms and harmful chemicals. It makes water unfit for domestic use and may kill aquatic plants and animals. Animal excreta garbage dumped in the open and chemical fertilisers and pesticides from crop fields are added to water bodies by rain water. These harmful substances seeping through soil by rain water contaminate ground water. Air Pollution : Air pollution is caused mainly by

harmful substances emitted into the atmosphere by industries and automobiles. It causes respiratory diseases and affects the skin and the eyes. The ozone layer which protects us from harmful ultra violet rays of the sun, is depleted due to the release of certain carbon compounds called chloroflourocarbons (CFCS) into the atmosphere. This increases the risk of skin cancer and eye damage in humans. Increase in the carbon dioxide in the air is causing global warming which can damage the earth's flora and fauna.

HISTORY

Chapter - 1 The World in Modern Times

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 14th July 2. 4 July 1776 3. 1688 4. 1917 5. Thomas Jefferson.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The history of modern India begins from the mid-eighteenth century because many of the changes that are considered to be the characteristics of modern period began from the mid-eighteenth century in India. The modern period did not begin simultaneously in all parts of the world. In Europe, for example, it began in the fifteenth century while in India it began in the mid-eighteenth century. 2. Many artists and scholars who fled from Constantinople. came to Italy. They contributed to the renaissance, which was the birth of learning based on the spirit of scientific reasoning and humanism. This led to various scientific inventions. The invention of printing press helped in spreading new ideas through printed material. The concept of humanism was expressed in paintings, sculptures, literature, theater and music. At this time, famous universities came up as the centres of learning. 3. The scientific method of learning which is based on questioning, reasoning, observation and experiments provoked some learned people of Europe to revolt against autocratic rulers and objectionable practices of the Roman Catholic Church based on blind faith. It was known as Protestant Reformation. 4. All these developments led to the end of feudalism in Europe and a new system of society called capitalism began in its place. The main feature of this new system of society was the emergence of two new classes—the capitalists and the workers. The capitalists were owners of industries and machines and the goods which were produced in these industries with the help of machines. Their main aim was to earn maximum profit. The workers produced the goods and received wages from the owners of the factories. 5. The colonies revolted against it and once again all the taxes were withdrawn except the one of tea. In 1773, the colonists refused to unload tea brought by British ships. Some rebellions boarded the ships and threw the crates of tea in the sea. This incident, known as the Boston Tea Party, sparked off the American Revolution.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The Republic of France was established and Liberty, Fraternity and Equality became

its guiding principles. Nationalism : These revolutions strengthened the idea of nationalism. Countries which were divided into a number of states tried to unite themselves under one national government. A country, parts or the whole of which were under foreign domination, began to struggle to overthrow the foreign domination, began to struggle to overthrow the foreign rule and established itself as a United Nation. In the nineteenth century, there were struggles for freedom and national unification in Poland, Greece, Germany, Italy and other countries of Europe. Imperialism : While parts of Europe and America were building up democratic and national governments, in parts of Asia and Africa, the European traders mainly from Portugal, Holland, Denmark, England and France were trying to gain political power. At that time, the situation in Asian and African countries was much different from that of Europe. The governments were weak. They did not have any worth while navy. The economic changes had not started. The Europeans who had initially come for trade established their political control. The other reasons of establishing their colonies in Africa and Asia by European countries was to get raw materials from these countries and sell their manufactured goods in these colonies. In this way, the colonial imperialist conquest of Asia and Africa started. By the end of the nineteenth century, most parts of Asia and Africa came under the direct or indirect control of European imperialist powers. **2.** While parts of Europe and America were building up democratic and national governments, in parts of Asia and Africa, the European traders mainly from Portugal, Holland, Denmark, England and France were trying to gain political power. At that time, the situation in Asian and African countries was much different from that of Europe. The governments were weak. They did not have any worth while navy. The economic changes had not started. The Europeans who had initially come for trade established their political control. The other reasons of establishing their colonies in Africa and Asia by European countries was to get raw materials from these countries and sell their manufactured goods in these colonies. In this way, the colonial imperialist conquest of Asia and Africa started. By the end of the nineteenth century, most parts of Asia and Africa came under the direct or indirect control of European imperialist powers.

Chapter - 2 Indian in the Eighteenth Century

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Aurangzeb 2. Vishwanath 3. Chin Qilich Khan 4. Saddat Khan 5. Ahmad Shah Abdali , Maratha.

C. Match the following :

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

D. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Aurangzeb's successors were called Later Mughals who ruled for about 150 years after his death. But they were inefficient rulers. The real power under these rulers passed into the hands of nobles. Under these inefficient successors the Mughal empire disintegrated

and ultimately ended in 1857. **2.** He soon became almost an independent ruler and shifted his capital to a town in central Bengal which he renamed Murshidabad. Murshid Quli Khan and his successor nawabs administered Bengal, Bihar and Orissa as independent rulers though they continued to send revenue to the Mughal emperor regularly. **3.** The most outstanding Rajput ruler in this period was Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber (1681-1743). He built the beautiful city of Jaipur and erected astronomical observatories at Delhi, Jaipur, Benaras, Ujjain and Mathura. But the Rajput influence did not last long. They were so involved in their mutual rivalries that they did not have the strength or the capacity to compete for power outside their domains. **4.** After the death of Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th and the last Guru of Sikhs, the Sikhs offered valiant resistance to the Mughals under the leadership of Banda Bahadur. They overran the entire territory between Lahore and Delhi. However, they were defeated and Banda was put to death. But soon the Sikhs reorganised themselves into twelve small groups known as Mislis. The leaders of these Mislis divided the territories among themselves. Even Ahmad Shah Abdali was unable to destroy the Mislis. Small principalities like Nabha, Patiala and Kapurthala emerged. It was towards the end of eighteenth century that Maharaja Ranjit Singh united the mislis and established a powerful state. **5.** During this period of political conflicts, trade and commerce continued to flourish. Some of the important centres of trade and commerce in this period were Murshidabad and Dhaka in Bengal, Hyderabad and Masulipatnam in the south and Faizabad, Banaras, Lucknow and Gorakhpur in Awadh.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The political condition of India in the eighteenth century was one of extreme disunity. With the decline of the Mughal empire, no other Indian power emerged to take its place to unite the country under a central authority. The rulers of the states in India seemed unaware of the developments taking place in the world. The European trading companies began to interfere in the political affairs of this country. They were trying to establish their own political power. The prevailing political conditions gave them this opportunity. The rulers of Indian states became tools of the European trading companies in the hope of advancing their own interests against their rivals. The British conquest of India had begun even before the Marathas' defeat in the Third Battle of Panipat. Gradually, the British conquered almost the entire country. **2.** Shivaji had founded the Maratha kingdom during the reign of Aurangzeb. After the death of Aurangzeb, Shivaji's grand son Shahu was released from captivity. Tara Bai, the widow of Raja Ram had installed her son as a rival king at Kolhapur, while Shahu ruled at Satara. This led to war between the supporters of the two rivals for the Maratha kingdom. Ultimately Shahu's supremacy was established. **3.** There was no religious discrimination and recruitment to various offices of the state was done without any regard to religion. The coming closer of Hindus and Muslims helped in the further growth of a common culture. Hindu society was divided into upper and lower castes and innumerable Jatis. A large number of people were treated very badly by the upper castes and were considered untouchables. Among the Muslims also some groups considered themselves to be superior to others. Women had a low status in the society. The dowry system, purdah system, sati, female infanticide, polygamy and ban on widow remarriage made their conditions quite miserable.

Chapter - 3 British Conquest of India

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Pondicherry 2. Fort St. George 3. Diwan 4. Awadh 5. Dalhousi.

C. Write True or False against the following statement the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. When the war between England and France broke out in Europe, the French attacked Fort St. George. The Nawab of Carnatic was alarmed at the growing power of the French in his province. He sent an army against them. The Carnatic army was however defeated. In 1748, peace was concluded in Europe and Madras was restored by the French to the English. 2. In the battles that followed in 1763, the Nawab's armies were defeated and he was driven out of Bengal and Bihar. He took refuge with the Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-daulah. At this time, the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II also had taken refuge with the Nawab of Awadh. 3. Tipu suffered a defeat and he had to cede large parts of his territories to the British. Thus, the British adhered to the policy of non-intervention only when it suited their interests. When the Marathas defeated the Nizam and levied Chauth in his territories, the British did not come to the Nizam's aid in spite of their promise to help. 4. A system introduced by the British Governor General Wellesley through which the British controlled the affairs of the Indian states entering into the alliance without actually annexing them. 5. Under this system, the states of Jhansi, Nagpur and Satara were annexed by the British. The adopted son of the Peshwa Nana Sahib was refused the pension which the Peshwa had been receiving.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The English were no longer satisfied by it. They joined the intrigues to make Mir Jafar, the commander-in-chief of Siraj-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Bengal. This led to the battle of Plassey in 1757 between the English and Siraj-ud-daulah. The troops led by Mir Jafar and others who had already entered into a conspiracy with the English did not join the battle. The Jagat Seths who had business connections with the English company and controlled much of the finances of Bengal decided to support Mir Jafar. The Nawab's army was defeated and the Nawab himself was captured and brutally put to death. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab. Mir Jafar rewarded the English East India Company with large sums of money, the Zamindari right to collect revenue of twenty-four Parganas in Bengal and right to free trade. This victory at Plassey made the British the actual ruler of Bengal. 2. The Nawab of Awadh with two refugees prepared for a battle against the British. On 22 October, 1764 the Battle of Buxar took place and the Indian armies were defeated. The battle of Buxar proved itself to be a turning point in the history of India. In 1765 the Shuja-ud-daulah and Shah Alam signed treaties at Allahabad with Clive who had become the governor of the company. Under these treaties, the English company secured the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa which gave the company the right to collect revenue from these territories. 3. War broke out in Europe. The French forces were defeated in Carnatic. The English replaced the French in Hyderabad and the Nizam gave the English the Northern Sarkars. The French lost all their possessions in India. In 1763, when the war ended in Europe, the French possessions were restored to them. The French, however, ceased to be a political power in India, confining their activities to trade. By this time, the English had already established their control over Bengal.

Chapter - 4 Administrative Structure, Policies and Impact of British Rule 1765-1857

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. thirty 2. directors 3. Satyendranath 4. Jamshedji Tata 5. Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following briefly :

1. The British government passed the Regulating Act in 1773, this was the first direct interference made by the British government in the affairs of India. Its purpose was to take a step towards removing the political power from the hands of a trading Company. The Company's directors were asked to lay before the British government all correspondence and documents regarding the civil, military and revenue affairs of the Company. The Governor of Bengal was made the Governor General of all the Indian territories of the Company. 2. To remove the weaknesses of the Regulating Act, and to make the Company's administration efficient, Pitt's India Act was passed in 1784. It was named after William Pitt, the younger, the Prime Minister of Britain at that time. This Act set up a Board of Control in Britain through which the British government could fully control the Company's civil, military and revenue affairs in India. 3. The new system known as the Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. According to it, the Zamindar of an estate became its owner as well. He was required to pay a fixed amount of revenue to the government every year within a specified time. This system ensured to the Company regular income. It also created a new class of landlords, which was loyal to the British. In 1799, the Zamindars were empowered to evict the tenants and also to confiscate their property for non-payment of their dues to the landlord. This resulted in making a large section of tenants dispossessed of their land, particularly when crops failed. In this way, the number of landless labourers increased. 4. In 1820, the British adopted the Ryotwari Settlement in Mysore and the Carnatic and later extended it to the Bombay and Madras presidencies as well. In this, direct settlement was made between the government and the ryot, that is the cultivator. The revenue was fixed for a period not exceeding 30 years on the basis of the quality of the soil and the nature of the crop. The government's share was about half of the net value of the crop. Under this system, the position of the cultivator became more secure but the rigid system of revenue collection often forced him into the clutches of the moneylender. Besides, the government itself became the Zamindar and the cultivator was left at the mercy of the officers. 5. In the nineteenth century, the British built networks of roads, railways and canals in India. They did this because of their own interest of expanding trade in India, so that the movement of raw materials to the ports and of imported goods to the Indian markets may be easier. Lord Dalhousie had the Grand Trunk Road reconstructed. He also inaugurated the first Indian Railway Line between Bombay and Thane in 1853 and established the Post and Telegraph Department. All these steps were taken to strengthen the administrative control over India.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. To remove the weaknesses of the Regulating Act, and to make the Company's administration efficient, Pitt's India Act was passed in 1784. It was named after William Pitt, the younger, the Prime Minister of Britain at that time. This Act set up a Board of Control in Britain through which the British government could fully control the Company's civil, military and revenue affairs in India. The Company however continued

to have the monopoly of trade and the right to appoint and dismiss its own officials. Thus, a system of dual government of British India by the British government and the Company was set up. **2.** The new system known as the Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. According to it, the Zamindar of an estate became its owner as well. He was required to pay a fixed amount of revenue to the government every year within a specified time. This system ensured to the Company regular income. It also created a new class of landlords, which was loyal to the British. In 1799, the Zamindars were empowered to evict the tenants and also to confiscate their property for non-payment of their dues to the landlord. This resulted in making a large section of tenants dispossessed of their land, particularly when crops failed. In this way, the number of landless labourers increased. In 1820, the British adopted the Ryotwari Settlement in Mysore and the Carnatic and later extended it to the Bombay and Madras presidencies as well. In this, direct settlement was made between the government and the ryot, that is the cultivation. The revenue was fixed for a period not exceeding 30 years on the basis of the quality of the soil and the nature of the crop. The government's share was about half of the net value of the crop. Under this system, the position of the cultivator became more secure but the rigid system of revenue collection often forced him into the clutches of the moneylender. Besides, the government itself became the Zamindar and the cultivator was left at the mercy of the officers. In the 1830s, the Mahalwari Settlement was introduced in western U.P. and in part of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, where common ownership of land prevailed in mahals (groups of Villages). The settlement for the collection and payment of revenue was made with the Talukdar or head of a mahal. In all the settlements, the rates of revenue were very high. Revenue collection was rigid without any concessions during droughts and floods. **3.** The new education system was criticised by some quarters as it was meant only to produce clerks for the British administration. The education of the masses was neglected. About 90 percent of Indians remained illiterate. The stress on English also created a gulf between English educated Indians and the rest of the Indian population. But English education helped the educated Indians to come into contact with modern ideas of liberty, equality, democracy and nationalism. Some of them led the Freedom Struggle Movement. **4.** From the beginning of the nineteenth century, these crafts and industries suffered rapid decline. The British commercial policy ruined India's handicraft industries. The British government imposed heavy duties on Indian goods entering the British markets. British manufactured goods flooded the Indian markets. These machine-made goods being cheaper replaced the relatively expensive Indian handicraft goods. The British government in India did not protect the Indian handicraft industries. Many craftspersons became unemployed.

Chapter - 5 Revolts Against British Rule

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (a).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 10 may from Meerut 2. Bhadur Shah Zafar 3. Sayyed Ahmad 4. 1860 5. Tantia Tope.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. From 1795 to 1805, in the southern parts of the country, the zamindars or Poligars as they were called in some parts of southern India revolted against the British, while most

of the princes in this region had submitted to the British, the Poligars with the support of the people, rose in revolt. **2.** The powerful revolt during this period was that of the Wahabis, the followers of a Muslim sect founded by Sayyed Ahmad Barelvi. He urged the people to join in a holy war to overthrow the British rule. The anti British activities of the Wahabis continued from 1830 till after the revolt of 1857. **3.** On 29th March, 1857, Mangal Pandey of the 34th infantry at Barrackpore called up on his fellow sepoys to revolt against the use of the new cartridges. He was arrested and on 8th April, he was sentenced to death. A month after his execution, some sepoys at Meerut refused to use the new rifles. They were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. This sparked off the revolt. **4.** On 29th March, 1857, Mangal Pandey of the 34th infantry at Barrackpore called up on his fellow sepoys to revolt against the use of the new cartridges. He was arrested and on 8th April, he was sentenced to death. **5.** The British annexed territories on the basis of the Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse. They discontinued the titles and pensions of rulers like Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi and Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. They also deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh on grounds of mal administration. The descendants of Mughal Emperor's death. All this caused widespread resentment among the people.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. There were a number of tribal revolts during this period. Some of the powerful ones among these were revolts of the Bhils in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, Kols in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Gonds and Khonds in Orissa, Kolis in Maharashtra, Mers in Rajasthan and Santhals in Bengal and Bihar. There were many revolts by the tribal people of north-eastern India such as the revolt of the Khasis in Meghalaya. Some of these revolts continued for many years. For example, one of the revolts of the Bhils started in 1817 and continued till 1831. **2.** Causes of the Revolt : Political Causes : You have read the British annexed territories on the basis of the Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse. They discontinued the titles and pensions of rulers like Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi and Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. They also deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh on grounds of mal administration. The descendants of Mughal Emperor's death. All this caused widespread resentment among the people. Social and Religious Causes : As you have read that the British passed certain laws to end the inhuman social practices such as sati system and ban on widow marriage. Some orthodox Hindus, especially the Brahmins thought that they were interfering in the traditional social customs. The upper castes also felt that by introducing the common civil code, the British government had denied their traditional privileges. Economic Causes : The British economic policies caused widespread distress among various sections of the society. You have already read that under the various revenue settlements introduced by the British the peasants were impoverished by high rates of revenue and rigidity in collection. Military Causes : The revolt of 1857 is sometimes referred to as the mutiny of sepoys. The Indian soldiers in the British Indian army were treated by their British officers with contempt. There was a great disparity between the salaries of Indian and British soldiers. All the high posts in the army were reserved for the British. They were given a special allowance when they were sent to war. **3.** The British suppressed the revolt very brutally. Delhi was captured by the British in September 1857. Bahadur Shah was taken prisoner. He was tried and exiled to Rangoon in Burma where he died in 1862. Three of his sons who also had been captured, were shot at the Khuni Darwaza in Delhi. In September, 1858, Lucknow fell to British troops, and Begum Hazrat Mahal refused to surrender escaped to Nepal. Kunwar Singh died in April, 1858, after sustaining a fatal wound. Nana Saheb escaped to Nepal. Tantia Tope kept the British troops engaged for two years in central India. He was betrayed by a friend to the British and was hanged. **4.** There were main reasons of the failure of this revolt : (1) The British army was well organized and well equipped. They had able generals and superior military techniques, while the Indian

army was not well organised and lacked a test military techniques, while the Indian army was not well organised and lacked latest military techniques. (2) The revolt was not led by a single commander. Different persons led the revolt in different regions (3) The revolt erupted suddenly. It was not pre-planned. (4) Many large regions such as the Madras and Bombay presidencies, the Rajput princes, the Sikhs and the rulers of some other princely states did not join the revolt. (5) Some rulers like Sindhia of Gwalior, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the ruler of Nepal even helped the British in suppressing the revolt. **5.** The revolt of 1857 was called the 'Sepoy Mutiny' by the British authorities, while Indian historians call it their First War of Independence. The revolt began with the mutiny of the sepoys, but was soon transformed into a popular revolt when people of different sections of the society joined it. The revolt cannot be called a national movement, but it was a struggle for freedom from foreign rule. This revolt created mass awakening in India against the British rule.

Chapter - 6 British Policies and Administration after 1858

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. British Parliament **2.** Allahabad on 1 November **3.** 1892 **4.** express, 1877 **5.** 562.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. In August, 1858, the British Parliament passed an Act which put an end to the rule of the Company. The control of the British government in India was transferred to the British Crown. At that time, Victoria was the queen of Britain. However, the supreme body in Britain was the British Parliament to which the British government was responsible. A minister of the British government, called the Secretary of State was made responsible for the government of India. The British Governor General of India was now also given the title of Viceroy which means the representative of the monarch. **2.** Sometimes Indians, mostly princes, landlords and rich merchants, were also nominated to this council, as a reward for their loyalty. The members of the council were nominated by the Governor General. **3.** In 1892, the Indian Council Act was passed by the British Parliament. The number of additional members in the Imperial Legislative Council and in provincial Legislative Councils was increased. The Act provided for indirect election of some members. There were still no elected representatives of the people. In spite of the setting up of the Legislative Councils, the government of India remained autocratic in character. Its primary aim was to protect and promote British economic and political interests. **4.** After 1857, Municipal Committees began to be set up in the towns. These committees levied local taxes to meet the expenditure on local administration and works. After 1882, the District Boards were set up in the rural areas. But initially the local governments had no elected members. After 1882, elected members were included, but only the people with property could vote. **5.** princely states were secure almost free from any internal or external danger as it was promised in the queen's declaration that they will not be annexed. But on the other hand, they were subordinate to the British government. The subordination of princely states was based on the Principle of Paramountcy.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Queen Victoria issued a Proclamation which was read out by Governor General Canning at the durbar held at Allahabad on 1 November, 1858. The Proclamation promised to respect the rights of the Indian princes and disclaimed any intention of

extending British conquests in India. The Proclamation further declared that all will be qualified to enter the administrative services on the basis of their education and ability irrespective of race and creed. **2.** The Act of 1861 also introduced some changes in provincial administration. The Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay were administered by a governor and an Executive Council consisting of three members. Now, Legislative Councils were also created in these provinces which comprised of members of the Executive Council and other members whose number varied from four to eight. The Legislative Councils were also created later in other provinces. The powers of these councils were even more limited than that of the central Legislative Council, which was known as the Imperial Legislative Council. **3.** After 1857, the financial administration was also reorganised. Earlier, there was no system of having a budget. There was no system of distributing the revenue between the central and provincial governments. In 1860, the system of budget was introduced and the expected revenue from each item was listed. After sometime, a decision on the distribution of revenues between the central and the provincial governments was also taken. The income from post offices, railways, sale of opium and salt and customs duties was kept wholly by the central government. The income from other sources like the land revenue, stamp duties, excise etc. was divided between the central government and the provincial governments. **4.** The British government reorganised the army so that the Indian soldiers may not revolt again, as they revolted in 1857 and even earlier. The separate armies of the Presidencies were unified and the entire army of the British government in India was brought under the control of the Commander-in-chief. It was decided to exclude Indian soldiers from the artillery and the arsenals. The number of European soldiers was also increased. For every two Indian soldiers, there was one European soldier. Later it became to five Indian soldiers to two European soldiers. All officers were of course Europeans. **5.** The British sought to strengthen their rule on the support of the princes and the landlords. The British gave jobs to the sons of lands and discriminated against the educated Indians. They also sought to perpetuate the differences that existed in Indian society on the basis of caste and religion. After 1858, the British followed a systematic policy of dividing Hindus and Muslims. When the nationalist movement began, they encouraged the formation of parties based on religion and, thus, tried to weaken the struggle for independence.

Chapter - 7 Social and Religious Movements in India in the Nineteenth Century

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy 2. Jotirao Govindrao Phule 3. Swami Dayanand Saraswati 4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, 1857 5. 14, 18.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Within no time, Henry Lui Vivian Derozio drew around him the best boys of the college whom he constantly encouraged to think freely. His students, collectively called the Young Bengal ridiculed all old traditions and customs, debated the existence of God, defied social and religious conventions and demanded freedom of thought and expression and educations for woman. 2. Vidyasagar's greatest contribution was to the cause of the widows uplift and girls' education. He played a great role in the passing of

the law which made the marriage of widow legal. **3.** He established Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875. Membership of the Samaj was open to all castes. Dayanand popularised the slogan “Go back to the Vedas”. He began the Shuddhi Movement to reconvert Hindus who had converted to Islam or Christianity. In 1877, Satyarth Prakash, containing the essence of his teachings, was published in Varanasi. **4.** Mahatma Phule dedicated himself of the cause of the oppressed sections of society and of women upliftment. In 1848, he started a school for girls of the so called lower castes and educated his wife so that she could teach in that school. In 1873, he founded the Satyashodhak Samaj which was open to everyone without any distinction of caste and religion. **5.** Sree Narayana Guru was born in 1854 in Kerala in an Ezhava family. Narayana Guru acquired Sanskrit education and devoted himself to the uplift of the Ezhavas and other oppressed people. He started establishing temples without images of Gods. He founded the first temple by installing a stone from a nearby stream. In 1903, he founded the Shree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yagam, which became an important and organization for social reform. He advocated ‘one caste, one religion and one God for all’.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated Monotheism, or the worship of one God. He opposed idol worship and meaningless rituals, which he believed gave rise to superstitions and social evils. He published Bengali Translation for the Vedas and Upanishads to prove his ideology. He attacked the social evils like sati, polygamy, child marriage, female infanticide and caste discrimination. He also demanded the right of inheritance of property for woman. **2.** The Arya Samaj instilled cultural pride in the people and gave them a national outlook. It also carried out social work like famine relief, and ran orphanages and widow homes. The Samaj produced leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Lala Hansraj and Swami Shraddhananda. Dayanand Saraswati died in 1883. **3.** The reform movements which began in Bengal spread to other parts of the country. In 1867, the Prarthana Samaj was founded in Bombay. Two of its chief architects were Mahadev Govind Ranade and Ramakrishna Bhandarkar. The leaders of the Prarthana Samaj were influenced by the ideas of Brahmo Samaj. They condemned the caste system and the practice of untouchability. Great advocate of Hindu Muslim Unity. Two other great reformers in western India were Gopal Hari Deshmukh Lokahitwadi and Jatirao Govindrao Phule popularly known as Jotiba.

Chapter - 8 Rise of Indian Nationalism

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak **2.** Dadabhai Naoroji **3.** Surendra Nath Banerjee **4.** Tikendrajit **5.** Pampa.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The social and religious reformers raised the feeling of nationalism among all Indians because the social and religious reformers created awakening among the Indian people about their ancient cultural glory. They started thinking of freedom from all social and political bondages. The newspapers published and circulated by some social and religious reformers instilled the feeling of nationalism. The educated Indians now began to realize that India should be free from foreign subjugation. **2.** Among the Sikhs in

Punjab, a movement called the Kuka movement was organized by Guru Ram Singh. The Kukas rose to arms against the British rule but were finally suppressed in 1872. Many Kuka rebels were executed. Some of them were tied to the mouth of the gun and blown up. **3.** In the Chhotanagpur area of Bihar, the Mundas rose in revolt in the 1890s. They were led by Birsa Munda. In 1900, the revolt was suppressed. Birsa Munda who was captured died in Jail soon after. **4.** In Maharashtra, Vasudeo Balwant Phadke organised an armed revolt against the British. The revolt didn't last long. Phadke was captured and sentenced to imprisonment for life. **5.** Around the middle of the 19th century, political associations of Indians began to be formed. They were formed in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In 1851, the British Indian Association was formed in Calcutta. It demanded, among other things, a share for Indians in the administration of country. The Bombay Association was set up in 1852 to make representations to the British authorities in India and Britain to promote the welfare of the Indian people. The Madras Native Association formed in 1852, also had similar objectives. They also demanded that Indians be allowed to hold high positions in the administration.

F. Answer the following question in detail :

1. The revolt started by Syed Ahmad Barelvi. The rebellious activities of the Wahabis, the followers of Syed Ahmad Barelvi, continued till long after 1857. It took the British thousands of troops to finally suppress the Wahabis in the 1870s. **2.** The first President of the Congress was Womesh Chandra Banerjee. The objectives of the Congress as stated by him were to bring together leaders from different parts of the country, to remove all possible prejudices of race, religion and region, to discuss important problems facing the country and to decide on the activities that the Indian leaders should take up. The congress passed nine resolutions which demanded changes in British policy and reforms in administration. **3.** The first 20 years of the congress (1885-1905) are generally described as being in Moderate phase. During this period, the Congress asked for gradual introduction of reforms and for increased say of the Indians in the government and administration of the country. It demanded more powers for the Legislative councils and to make these councils representative bodies by having elections for the memberships of the councils. It also demanded the creation of the Legislative councils in provinces where they did not exist. It demanded that Indians should be recruited to the higher posts in the government and that the Civil Service Examination should be held in India also so that capable Indians would be able to compete for these services. It also demanded reduction in land revenue and change in government's economic policies to facilitate the growth of Indian industries. Other major demands were freedom of speech and expression, expansion of welfare programmes and promotion of education. The appeals of the congress were unheeded but its leaders took no steps to push their demands. Hence, these leaders came to be called moderates. Among the eminent moderate leaders of the congress were— Dada Bhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee, Subramania Iyer, Pheroze Shah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and M.G. Ranade. **4.** From the end of the 19th century, the repressive measures of the government were intensified. Curzon, who became the governor general in 1898, openly declared that Indians were not fit to hold important offices. He declared the destruction of the Congress as his aim. To do this, he adopted the policy of 'Divide and Rule'. The most important measure in this direction was the partition of Bengal. Its effect was, however, contrary to what he had expected. When he left India, the movement had become stronger than ever before. During the last decade of the 19th century, new trends began to appear in the National Movement. The leaders responsible for bringing about these trends were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal. The new leaders criticized the policy of the Congress as one of 'Mendicancy'.

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Dada Bhai Naoroji 2. General Dyer 3. 1911 4. Chauri Chaura 5. Journal Ghadar.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The leaders of new trends demanded Swaraj and called upon the people to struggle for it. They adopted measures such as hartals and boycott of foreign goods against the British government to attain their aim. These leaders were called Extremists. The most prominent among these new leaders were Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The older leaders of the Congress like Surendranath Banerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta and others were known as moderates. They still believed that the British rulers could be persuaded to see the justness of the Indian demands. 2. The moderates and the extremists came to a clash at the congress session of 1907, held at Surat. The Congress came completely under the domination of moderate leaders and the extremists started functioning separately outside the Congress. It was nine years later, in 1916, that the two groups were reunited. 3. In the Lucknow pact of 1916, the congress and the Muslims League agreed to work together and the moderates and the extremists were united. 4. All India Muslim League was formed in 1906. The lead in its formation was taken by Agha Khan and Nawab Salimulla. 5. Gandhiji had always emphasised that the entire movement should be peaceful. But in Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh, on 5 February, 1922, the police without any provocation fired at the people who were taking part in a demonstration. The people in their anger, attacked the police station and set it on fire. Twenty two policemen who were inside the station, were killed. When Gandhiji heard of this incident, he called off the movement.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Home Rule Leagues were formed, under the leadership of Tilak who had returned from his exile in Burma in 1914 and had joined the Congress and Ms. Annie Besant who had come to India in 1893 and had become the leader of the Theosophical Society. Other important leaders who joined the agitation for home rule were Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das. An important event during this period was the Lucknow Pact. It was signed by the Congress and the Muslim League. They joined hands in demanding Self Government or Swaraj at an early date. The congress according to this pact accepted separate representation of Muslims in the councils. In that year, the moderates and the extremists were also reunited nine years after their split in the Surat session of congress. 2. Some groups of revolutionaries in various parts of the country believed in the overthrow of the British rule by force. They trained their members in making explosives and using firearms. Two important societies of revolutionaries were the Abhinava Bharat Society in Maharashtra and Anushilan Samiti in Bengal. Their members resorted to the use of violence against unpopular British officials. In 1908, in Muzaarpur, Khudiram Bose and Profulla Chaki threw a bomb into a carriage in which they thought, a British judge who had imposed severe punishments on Swadeshi workers, was travelling. Actually two British women were travelling in the carriage and they were killed. Chaki killed himself and Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged. 3. In 1920, the Congress, first at a special session held at Calcutta and later at the regular session held at Nagpur under Gandhiji's leadership adopted a new programme of struggle against the government. It was called the Non-cooperation Movement because of the methods adopted in this movement. It

began with the renunciation of honorary titles like 'Sir' that Indians had received from the British government. This was followed by the boycott of legislatures. Thousands of students and teachers left schools and colleges. **4.** To pacify the moderates, the British government passed the Indian councils Act in 1909. This is popularly known as Morely-Minto reforms named after the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. According to this act, the membership of the central and provincial legislative councils was enlarged. However, the number of elected members in the councils was less than half of their total membership. The elected members were, however, not elected by the people but by landlords, organization o traders and industrialists, universities and local bodies. The British also introduced Communal Electorates as a part of these reforms. This was meant to create disunity between Hindus and Muslims. The congress at its 1909 session welcomed the reforms but strongly opposed the creation of separate electorates on the basis of religion.

Chapter - 10 Nationalist Movement (1923-39)

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Vallabh Bhai Patel **2.** Lala Lajpat Ray **3.** Chandra Shekhar Azad **4.** Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt **5.** Khan Abdul Gaffar khan.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Write notes on the following :

1. In 1925, a group of revolutionaries stopped a train which was going from Hardoi to Lucknow, at a place near Kakori, and looted the cash from a safe which belonged to the government. A number of revolutionaries were arrested after the incident and tried in the Kakori Conspiracy Case. Four of them– Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri were sentence to death and were hanged. Others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Chandra Shekhar Azad who also belonged to the Hindustan republican Association escaped arrest. **2.** On 18th April, 1930, the revolutionaries of the Indian Republican Army organized by Surya Sen raided the police armoury at Chittagons. The British rule ceased to exist in Chittagong for some time. Soon after, acts of revolutionary violence took place at other places. In December 1930, three young men– Benoy Bose, Ball Gupta and Dinesh Gupta entered the Writers building in Calcutta, and killed the Inspector General of Prisons. most of the leaders of the Indian Republican Army who had escaped after fighting the British troops were later arrested. Two of them– Surya Sen and Tarakeswver Dastidar were sentenced to death. Two young girls who played an important role in the activities of the Indian Revolutionary Army were– Pritilata Waddedar and Kalpana Dutt. To escape capture by the British, Pritilata killed herself by taking poison. Kalpana Dutt was sentenced to life imprisonment.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. In 1922, the Congress session held at Gaya and presided over by C.R. Das, rejected the proposal for entering the legislatures. The supporters of this proposal formed the Swaraj party. In 1923, at a special session held at Delhi under the presidentship of Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress permitted the Swarajists to contest the elections. The Swarajists won

a large number of seats in the central and provincial legislatures. The Swaragists made it almost impossible for the British rulers to get the approval of the legislatures for their policies and proposals. **2.** Gandhiji was released in February, 1924, and the Constructive Programme which was accepted by both the sections of the Congress became the major activity of the Congress. The most important components of the constructive programme were the spread of Khadi, promotion of Hindi - Muslim unity and the removal of untouchability. It became compulsory for any one who was a member of any Congress committee to wear hand spun and hand woven Khaddar while engaged in any political or Congress activity. The Charkha became the symbol of the struggle for freedom. **3.** The peasants participated in large numbers in the first truly mass movement for the struggle for freedom, the non-cooperation movement. Kisan Sabhas were organised in different parts of the country which fought against the oppression of the Zamindars and the British authorities. The peasants in many places refused to pay revenue and rent. Some of the earliest activities of Gandhiji in India were connected with the struggles of the peasants. **4.** The observance of the Independence Day in 1930 was followed by the launching of the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. It began with the famous Dandi March of Gandhiji on 12th March, 1930.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. When the Non-cooperation Movement was launched, the Congress had decided to boycott the legislatures. After the withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement, the Congress was divided into two groups. One group led by C.R. Das, Moti Lal Nehru and Vithal Bhai Patel wanted that the Congress should take part in the elections and wreck the working of legislatures from within. The other group, which was led by Vallabhbhai Patel, C. Rajgopalachari and Rajendra Prasad was opposed to this. They wanted the Congress to be engaged in the constructive programme. **2.** In 1927, a commission headed by Sir John Simon was appointed to review the government of India Act, 1919 and to recommend constitutional changes. The commission arrived in India on 3rd February 1928. On that day, the entire country observed a hartal. **3.** It became a symbol of the people's defiance of the government. There were demonstrations, hartals, boycott of foreign goods and later refusal to pay taxes. Lakhs of people participated in the movement including a large number of women. All the important leaders were arrested and the congress was banned. There were firings and lathi charges and hundreds of people were killed. About 90,000 persons were imprisoned within a year of the movement. The movement had spread to every corner of the country. In the north-west frontier province, the movement was led by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who came to be popularly known as the Frontier Gandhi. **4.** The congress, had declared that only the Indian people were competent to decide as to what kind of constitution would be framed for the government of the country. For this, it had demanded the convening of a Constituent Assembly elected by the Indian people, each Indian adult enjoying the right to vote. The British government, however ignored this demand and in August 1935 announced the Government of India Act. According to this Act India would become a federation, if 50 percent of Indian states decided to join it. However, the provisions with regards to the federation were not implemented. The act made no reference even to granting dominion status, much less independence, to India.

Chapter - 11 Achievement of Independence

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Vinoba Bhave 2. Gandhiji 3. 21 Oct 1943 4. Subhash Chandra Bose 5. Subhash Chandra Bose.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The Second World War broke out in September 1939 when Hitler's armies invaded Poland. The aggressive and expansionist policies of the fascist countries led to the outbreak of the Second World War. The British government made India a party to the War without consulting the Indian people. When the War broke out, the Indian nationalist movement condemned the fascist countries which were fighting against Britain which ruled over the Indians knew that the fascist countries could not be their friends either. They were aware that no country's independence could be secure. If the fascist countries were victorious. 2. In October, 1940, the Congress launched the Individual Satyagraha Movement. The Satyagrahis, selected by the Congress, would individually come to a public place and make a speech opposing the war and would be arrested. The first Satyagrahi chosen for this movement was Vinoba Bhave. Within a short period, about 25,000 Satyagrahis were arrested and jailed. 3. Britain sent a mission under Sir Stafford Cripps, a British minister to hold talks with Indian leaders. This is known as the Cripps Mission. The talks however, failed because the British were not willing to agree to the formation of a truly nationalist government. Though, they agreed to the demand for a constituent assembly, they insisted that the Indian States in the assembly would be represented by the nominees of the princes and that the people of the states would have no representation in it. 4. A Cabinet Mission was sent to India to hold negotiations with Indian leaders on the transfer of power. It proposed the formation of an interim government and the convening of a Constituent Assembly composed of members elected by Provincial Legislatures and the nominees of the rulers of the Indian states. An interim government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was formed. The Muslim League and the princes refused to participate in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly, which started its work of framing the Constitution in December 1946.

F. Answer the following question in detail :

1. A Cabinet Mission was sent to India to hold negotiations with Indian leaders on the transfer of power. It proposed the formation of an interim government and the convening of a Constituent Assembly composed of members elected by Provincial Legislatures and the nominees of the rulers of the Indian states. An interim government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was formed. The Muslim League and the princes refused to participate in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly, which started its work of framing the Constitution in December 1946. 2. An important development in the struggle for freedom during the Second World War was the formation and activities of the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army, I.N.A). Rash Behari Bose, an Indian revolutionary who had escaped from India and had been living in Japan for many years, set up the Indian Independence League with the support of Indians living in the countries of south-east Asia. On 21st October, 1943, Subhash Chandra Bose, who was now popularly known as Netaji, proclaimed the formation of the provisional government of Independent India in Singapore. Netaji went to Andamans which had been occupied by the Japanese and hoisted there the flag of India. In early 1944, three units of the Azad Hind Fauj took part in the attack on the north-eastern parts of India to liberate India from the British. However, the attempts to liberate India by the Azad Hind Fauj failed. The Azad Hind Fauj, with the slogan of 'Dilli Chalo' and the salutation 'Jail Hind' was a source of inspiration to Indians, inside and outside the country. A women's regiment of Azad Hind

Fauj was also formed, which was under the command of Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan. It was called the Rani Jhansi Regiment.

Chapter - 12 India after Independence

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct Answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Secularism 2. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel 3. Trista Braganza Cunha 4. 30 Jan 1948 5. 26 Nov 1949.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. There were three states which had not acceded by 15th August, 1947. These were Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh. 2. People of the state of Jammu and Kashmir considered themselves a part of the Indian nation. They fought against the Pakistani invaders. The state was acceded to India and the Indian army was sent there to throw out the Pakistani invaders. The Maharaja of Kashmir had signed the papers of accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India. 3. The Nawab of Junagadh fled to Pakistan and in February 1948, the people of Junagadh voted in favour of the state acceding to India. 4. At the time of independence, there were some colonial possessions of France and Portugal in India. These areas were Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahe and Chandernagore under French rule and Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli under Portuguese rule. 5. On 26th January 1950, India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic and on that date the constitution framed by the Indian people came into force. 26th January hence forth, became the Republic Day. Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the first President of Indian Republic.

E. Answer the following question in detail :

1. Our government and the people rendered all possible help to these refugees, the Rehabilitation Ministry which was created for this purpose did commendable work. Relief camps were opened to give food and shelter to the displaced persons, it was followed by a planned programme of rehabilitation. These refugees were accommodated in evacuees houses and newly constructed huts in urban areas. New townships and colonies were started for displaced persons. Loans were given by the state governments for starting business and industries. Vocational training centres were established to give vocational and technical training to the refugees. Lakhs of displaced persons were provided with gainful employment in services and trades. Scholarships, fee concessions, etc. were given to the refugee students. The government also started industries in the new townships. The farmers were given land and loans to help them resume their profession. 2. People of the state of Jammu and Kashmir considered themselves a part of the Indian nation. They fought against the Pakistani invaders. The state was acceded to India and the Indian army was sent there to throw out the Pakistani invaders. The Maharaja of Kashmir had signed the papers of accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India. The Nawab of Junagadh fled to Pakistan and in February 1948, the people of Junagadh voted in favour of the state acceding to India. The Nizam of Hyderabad had agreed that a government representative of the people would be set up which would take a decision on the question of accession. He took no steps in this direction. On the contrary, he encouraged the activities of an armed gang of religious fanatics to commit atrocities against the people. In September 1948, the Indian troops entered Secunderabad and the Nizam surrendered. Later, the state was acceded to India. 3. In 1954, representatives of the people in French controlled territories overwhelmingly voted for merger with India

Following this, the governments of India and France entered into an agreement under which the French rule came to an end, all the territories which had been under French control merged with India. **4.** The armed resistance to the Portuguese colonies in India began very early and continued in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. The father of the nationalist movement in Goa was Trista Braganza Cunha who founded the Goa Congress Committee in 1928. A large number of freedom fighters of Goa were persecuted and jailed for long years. Many were sentenced or tortured to death. In 1954, the freedom fighters liberated Dadra and Nagar Haveli from the Portuguese rule.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

Chapter - 1 The Indian Constitution and Secularism

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad 2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 3. Frank Anthony 4. H.P. Modi 5. Srojini Naidu and Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True 7. True.

D. Match the following :

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

E. Give a short descriptions of the following :

1. Cultural and Educational Rights : The constitution states that all minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture. 2. Right to Constitutional Remedies : This allows citizens to move the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights has been violated by the state. 3. This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India, we have governments at the state level and at centre. Panchayati Raj is the third tier of government. The constitution contains lists that detail the issues that each tier of government can make laws on.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The constitution is a fundamental legal document according to which the government of a country functions. 2. The constitution was passed by the Assembly on 26 November, 1949 and it came into force on 26 January, 1950, when India became a Republic. 3. The key features of the Indian Constitution are– Federalism, Parliamentary form of government, Socialism, Fundamental Rights (which include Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, Right to Constitutional Remedies), Directive Principles of State Policy, Secularism and Fundamental Duties. 4. Socialism is one of our national goals. It means to minimize inequality of income and standard of living. It aims at bringing economic and social equality in the society. 5. In addition to Fundamental Rights, the constitution has a section called Directive Principles of State Policy. These Principles are the guidelines for the states in making laws for the welfare of the citizens. However, the Directive Principles cannot be put into effect by the courts like the Fundamental Rights. 6. Rights and duties are correlated. If people are not under some obligations to understand the value of rights granted to them. For this purpose, by the constitution's forty-second Amendment Act 1976, some responsibilities called the Fundamental Duties were added. 7. The one religious community does not dominate another. That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community. That the

state does not enforce any particular religion nor takes away the religious freedom of individuals. **8.** Some Hindus might dislike the practice of untouchability and therefore they would try to make reforms in the religious beliefs. But if the state power was in the hands of those Hindus who support untouchability, then it would not have been an easy task to make such reforms in the religious beliefs. Those members who have control of state power might say that there is only one interpretation of Hinduism and that you don't have the freedom to interpret this differently. **9.** The section on Fundamental Rights has often been referred to as the 'conscience' of the Indian constitution. Fundamental Rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state. The constitution, thus guarantees the Rights of individuals against the state as well as against other individuals. **10.** This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form associations, the right to move freely and reside in any part of the country and the right to practise any profession, occupation or business.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. In a democratic country like India, the importance of constitution is still more significant. In a democratic government, the citizens participate in the functioning of the government, directly or indirectly. It is a government in which the government's powers are clearly spelt out. It is also a government under which citizen's rights are given clearly. How are these limits to be placed on the activities of the government as the citizens? This is done by the constitution. **2.** The list of the Fundamental Duties is as follows : (i) Respecting Our National Symbols like the National Flag and the National Anthem. (ii) Following the Noble Ideals i.e. beliefs in the principles of democracy, non-violence and secularism. (iii) Protecting Our Country : We should protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of our country. (iv) Loyalty towards Our Own Country : We should show patriotism to our country. (v) To promote Harmony : We should promote harmony and brotherhood among people. (vi) Respect for Public Property : We should not damage public property. (vii) To Reserve and Improve Our Natural Environment : This means protecting our forests, rivers, lakes and wildlife. (viii) Developing a Scientific Attitude : This means to discard superstitious beliefs. (ix) Preservation of Our Cultural Heritage : We must value and preserve our rich cultural heritage. (x) Make a Better Society : We must try to get rid of harmful social practices, such as dowry, discriminating people on the basis of caste, religion or sex etc. We should also get rid of harmful habits, such as taking drugs, alcoholism, gambling etc. It must be noted that there is no provision in the constitution for enforcing these duties. However, people should be made aware of these duties as these duties have been incorporated in our constitution in order to improve the quality of our lives. **3.** The Indian State works in various ways to abide by these principles. It distance itself from religion. It is not ruled by a religious group and nor does it support any religion. The law courts, police stations, government schools and offices are not supposed to display or promote any one religion. Government schools cannot promote anyone religion either in the morning prayers or through celebrations. But this rule does not apply to private schools. **4.** The state makes certain exceptions for particular religious communities in order to respect the sentiments of all religions and not interfere with religious practices. For example, the Sikhs need not wear helmet because the Indian State recognizes that wearing a pagri (turban) is central to a Sikh's religious practice and in order not to interfere with this, allows an exception in the law. **5.** Right to Equality : All persons are equal before the law i.e. that all persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country. It also states that no citizen can be discriminated against on the basis of the religion, caste or sex. Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops etc. The practice of untouchability has been abolished.

Chapter - 2 Parliament and the Making of Laws

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. 2. 30 3. 25 4. 2005 5. 18.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Name the following :

1. Lok Sabha 2. Executive 3. Prime Minister.

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. As far back on 1885, the Indian National Congress demanded that there should be elected members in the legislature to have a right to discuss the budget and ask questions. The government of India Act, 1909, allowed for some elected representation, but they did not allow for all adults to vote nor could people participate in decision making. 2. The Nationalists believed that all persons in independent India should be able to participate in decision making, so in the constitution of independent India, the principle of universal adult franchise was laid down. 3. It is the decision of people that creates a democratic government and the people decide about the ways in which a democratic government should function. 4. The elected representatives are called MPs. As the state is divided into various constituencies and from each constituency, an MLA is elected, the whole country is also divided into various constituencies and from each constituency, an MP (Member of Parliament) is elected. These members, whether in the Panchayat, or the Vidhan Sabha or the Parliament are elected for a fixed period of five years. The Parliament in India consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The main functions of Parliament are to select the National Government, to control, guide and inform the government and to make laws. 6. The opposition parties play a crucial role in the healthy functioning of a democracy by highlighting the drawbacks of the government. 7. This is the most important function of the Parliament. A bill is required to pass through the Rajya Sabha also in order to become a law. It therefore, has an important role of reviewing and altering (if alterations are needed) the law initiated by the Lok Sabha.

F. Answer the following question in detail :

1. Elected representatives are called MLAs (Members of the Legislative Assembly) in the state government. The Legislative Assembly is called Lok Sabha or Parliament. The elected representatives are called MPs. As the state is divided into various constituencies and from each constituency, an MLA is elected, the whole country is also divided into various constituencies and from each constituency, an MP (Member of Parliament) is elected. These members, whether in the Panchayat, or the Vidhan Sabha or the Parliament are elected for a fixed period of five years. 2. Role of the Parliament. The Parliament has immense powers because it is the representative of the people. The candidate who contest elections usually belong to different political parties. Once elected, these candidates become Members of Parliament (MPs). The Parliament performs the following functions : To select the National Government : The Parliament in India consists of the President, Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. After the Lok Sabha elections, a list is prepared showing how many MPs belong to each political party. To control, Guide and Inform the Government : The parliament while in session, begins with a question hour. The question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government. This is the most important function of the Parliament. A bill is required to pass through the Rajya Sabha also in order to become a law. It therefore, has an important role of reviewing and altering (if alterations are needed) the law initiated by the Lok Sabha. 3. Domestic violence refers

to the injury or harm or threat of injury or harm caused by an adult male, usually the husband against his wife. Injury may be caused by physically beating up the woman or by emotionally abusing her. Abuse of the Women can also include verbal, sexual and economic abuse. The Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 extends the understanding of the term 'domestic' to include all women who 'live or have lived together in a shared household' with the male member who is perpetrating the violence.

4. The citizens give their approval to the government through elections. They elect their representatives to the Parliament, then one group from among these elected representatives forms the government. The Parliament which is made up of all representatives together, controls and guides the government. In this sense people through their chosen representatives form the government and also control it.

Chapter - 3 The Judiciary

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. District Judge **2.** Sessions Judge **3.** 65, 62 **4.** 25 **5.** Supreme.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The main function of judiciary is resolving disputes Courts take decision on a very large number of issues. These issues may be related to individuals or between two or more states, or between the individuals and the government or between a state government and the union government. They can decide that no teacher can beat a student, or about the sharing of river waters between states, or they can punish people for particular crimes. **2.** It means that as the final interpreter of the constitution, the the judiciary has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these laws are a violation of the basic structure of the constitution. This is called judicial review. **3.** Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if he/she believes that his/her Fundamental Rights have been violated. **4.** The courts at the lower level that most people interact with are called subordinate or district courts. Each state is divided into districts that are presided over by a District Judge. Ordinarily every state has a High Court. But even two more states or Union Territories may have one High Court. At the top is the Supreme Court that is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the Chief Justice of India. **5.** Supreme Court : It is headed by the Chief Justice and a maximum of twenty five judges work with him/her. This number can however be increased by an Act of Parliament. The President of India appoints the Chief Justice. Then he appoints the other judge sin consultation with the Chief Justice. **6.** For appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court, one must be a citizen of India and must have been a judge of High Court for 5 years or must have served as an advocate in a High Court for atleast 10 years or has been a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President. Once appointed, a judge holds office until the age of 65. **7.** A High Court judge must be a citizen of India. He/She should be a judge of a civil or sessions court of India of ten years standing, or an advocate with ten years experience of practice in a High Court or a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President. They can serve till the age of 62. **8.** The Supreme Court in early 1980s devised a mechanism of Public Interest. Litigation (PIL) to increase access to justice. It allowed any individual or

organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated. The legal process was greatly simplified and even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court or the High Court could be treated as a PIL. **9.** A new arrangement has been introduced for providing speedy and affordable justice to the poor and downtrodden. For this purpose, Lok Adalats have been set up. The Lok Adalats speed up the clearance of pending cases and resolve cases that have not yet gone to the courts. **10.** Criminal law deals with conducts or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder. It usually begins with the lodging of an First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court. If found guilty, the accused can be sent to jail and also fined. In very severe criminal cases, the accused can also be sentenced to death. Civil law deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals, for example, disputes related to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matters, divorce cases. **11. 12.** An Investigation includes recording statements of witnesses and collecting different kinds of evidences. On the basis of investigation, the police are required to form an opinion. If the police think that the evidences point to the guilt of the accused persons they file a chargesheet in the court.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Jurisdiction : The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be categorised as original, appellate and advisory. Original Jurisdiction : The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction over disputes– (i) between the government of India and one or more states. (ii) between two states. (iii) concerning the violation of the constitution by the government or anyone else. Appellate Jurisdiction : Appellate cases are those which are appeals against the judgment of the High Courts. As the apex court, the Supreme Court has the power to review the decisions of the High Courts and give its own judgements. Advisory Jurisdiction : In its advisory capacity, the Supreme Court can give advice to the President on constitutional issues when asked for it. However, the President is not bound to follow this advice. A decision given by the Supreme Court has to be enforced by government authorities all over India. **2.** The High Courts have three types of jurisdictions. These are original, appellate and administrative. Under the original jurisdiction it has power to issue directions, orders including writs to any person, authority and any government within its jurisdiction against the violation of the Fundamental Rights of citizens. Petitions challenging the election of a member of Parliament or a State Legislature or a local body can be filed in the High Court of the concerned state. It can also try civil and criminal cases. The appellate jurisdiction of the High Court includes the power to hear appeals against the decisions of lower courts in both civil and criminal cases. Under its administrative jurisdiction, it has authority to supervise the working of the subordinate courts. **3.** Subordinate Courts : All the Subordinate Courts function under the supervision of the concerned High Court. In every district there are civil and criminal courts. The court of the District Judge is the highest court in a district. The judge is called the District Judge while dealing with in civil cases and the Sessions Judge while dealing with in criminal cases. Besides these courts, there are courts of sub-judge, s munsifs and courts of small cases. Magistrates too, can try criminal cases in the lower courts. District courts also hear appeals against the decisions of the lower civil and criminal courts. **4.** Differences between the Criminal Law and the Civil Law. Criminal Law deals with conducts or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder. It usually begins with the lodging of the First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court. If found guilty, the accused can be sent to jail and also fined. In very severe criminal cases, the accused can also be sentenced to death.

Chapter - 4 Marginalisation

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 8 2. 13.4 3. Christianity 4. 45, 35 5. 6. 59%, 65%.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. In Indian society, there are groups of people or communities which are marginalised because they speak a different language. One such marginalised community are the Adivasis. 2. Adivasis are particularly numerous in states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and in the north-eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. 3. Adivasis who earned their livelihood from the forest are now displaced from their original homes to work in plantations, construction sites and in industries etc. for very low wages. 4. 45 percent of tribal groups in the rural areas and 35 percent in urban areas live below poverty line due to less socio-economic development. 5. The religious beliefs of Adivasis are different from Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. They worship ancestoralspirits, village and nature spirits such as mountain spirits, river spirits, animal spirits etc. 6. Muslims are 13.4 percent of India's population and are considered to be a marginalised community in India today because in comparison to other communities, they have over the years been deprived of the benefits of the socio-economic development. 7. Forests covered the major part of our country till the nineteenth century and the Adivasis had a deep knowledge and access to the forests. They had control over vast tracts of these forests at least till the middle of the nineteenth century. Forests were absolutely very crucial to the development of all empires and settled civilisations in India. These forest tracts were rich in natural resources. 8. Do yourself. 9. Margination is linked to experiencing disadvantage, prejudice and powerlessness. In India besides the Adivasis and the Muslims, there are several more marginalised communities, like dalits. Marginalisation results in having a low social status and not having equal access to education and other resources. 10. The existence of a right or a law or even a policy on paper does not mean that it exists in reality. So even in democratic society, the struggle of marginalised communities to get their equal rights needs to continue.

E. Answer the following question in detail :

1. Some Adivasis have been influenced by the religious beliefs of the people living around them—Buddhists, Vaishnavas and Christians. They are also influenced by the religious beliefs of Bhakti Saints. Adivasis religious beliefs have also influenced religious beliefs of the people around them, for example, the Jagannath cult of Orissa and Shakti and Tantric traditions in Bengal and Assam. During the nineteenth century, many Adivasis were converted to Christianity which has emerged as a very important religion in modern Adivasi society. 2. In the school functions or other official events or in books and movies, Adivasis are invariably portrayed in very stereotypical ways - i.e. colourful costumes, headgear and through their peculiar styles of dancing. Moreover most people think that Adivasis are exotic, primitive and backward, often they are blamed for their lack of advancement as they are believed to be resistant to change or new ideas. 3. Article 17 of the constitution states that untouchability has been abolished. It means that no one can prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc. Untouchability is a punishable crime now. Article 15 of the constitution

states that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Therefore, Dalits can 'invoke' or 'draw on' a Fundamental Right (or Rights) in situations where they feel they have been discriminated and treated unequally by some individual or community or even by the government. **4. 5.** Article 17 of the constitution states that untouchability has been abolished. It means that no one can prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc. Untouchability is a punishable crime now. Article 15 of the constitution states that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Therefore, Dalits can 'invoke' or 'draw on' a Fundamental Right (or Rights) in situations where they feel they have been discriminated and treated unequally by some individual or community or even by the government. **6.** Governments across India have their own list of Scheduled Castes (Dalits), Scheduled Tribes and backward and most backward castes. The central government too has its own list. Students applying to educational institutions and those applying for posts in government are expected to furnish proof of their caste or tribe status in form of caste and tribe certificates. If a particular Dalit caste or certain tribe is on the government list, a candidate from that caste or tribe can avail the benefit of reservation. **7.** This Act was framed in 1989 in response to demands made by Dalits and other marginalised groups that the government must take seriously the ill treatment and tribal groups face in an everyday sense. While such treatment had persisted for a long time, it had acquired a violent character in the late 1970s and 1980s. During this period, in parts of southern India, a number of Dalit groups refused to perform their so called caste duties and insisted on being treated equally. This resulted in the more powerful castes unleashing violence against them. In order to indicate to the government that untouchability was still practised and in the most hideous manner, Dalit groups demanded new laws that would prescribe stringent punishment for those who indulge in it.

Chapter - 5 Public Facilities

Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 134 **2.** 20 **3.** 1600 **4.** 68 **5.** 36.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Some essential public facilities are to provide safe drinking water to all citizens, healthcare and sanitation facilities, educational facilities, electricity, and public transport. **2.** Public facilities relate to people's basic needs are met. The Right to Life that the constitution guarantees is for all persons living in this country. The responsibility to provide public facilities, therefore must be that of the government. **3.** In the budget the government also announces the various ways in which it plans to meet these expenses. The main source of revenue for the government is the taxes collected from the people, and the government is empowered to collect these taxes and use them for such programmes. **4.** Sulabh, a non-government organisation, has been working for three decades to address the problems of sanitation facing low-caste, low-income people in India. It has constructed more than 7,500 public toilet blocks and 1.2 million public

toilets, giving access to sanitation to 10 million people. The majority of the users of Sulabh facilities are from the poor working class. Sulabh enters into contracts with municipalities or other local authorities to construct toilet blocks with government funds. Local authorities provide land and funds for setting up the service, whereas maintenance costs are sometimes financed through user charges, for example Re 1 is charged for use of the latrines in the cities. **5.** There should be universal access to water but in the urban as well as the rural areas there is shortage of water. The shortage of water has opened up opportunities for private companies to supply water in a big city. **6.** Apart from the availability of water, access of 'safe' drinking water is also available to some and this depends on what one can afford. Once again, the wealthy have more choices, thanks to the booming market in bottled water and water purifiers. People who can afford it have safe drinking water, whereas the poor are again left out. In reality, therefore it seems that it is only people with money who have the right to water— a far cry from the goal of universal access to 'sufficient and safe' water. **7.** As an alternative, the government has planned ambitious metro rail projects for Delhi and other metropolitan cities. Rs. 11,000 crore were spent from the government budget for the construction of the first segment of the metro-rail in Delhi using the latest technology. People have argued that this massive expenditure could have been avoided if only a fraction of this amount was spent on upgrading the public bus system. But the metro-rail system has two main advantages— firstly, it reduces congestion on the roads and secondly it reduces pollution in the city caused by a large number of road vehicles moving on the roads. **8.** Mumbai's suburban railway is a well functioning public transport system. It is the densest route in the world attending to 85 lakh passengers daily. Extending over a distance of 300 kilometres, these local trains allow people living far away from Mumbai to find work in the city. It should be noted that the high cost of housing in cities makes it impossible for an average worker to live in the city.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Public facilities relate to our basic needs and the Indian constitution recognises the right to water, health, education etc as being a part of the Right to Life. Thus, one of the major roles of the government is to ensure adequate public facilities for everyone. But, progress on this front has been far from satisfactory. There is shortage in supply and there are inequalities in distribution. Compared to the metros and large cities, towns and villages are under provided. Compared to wealthy localities, the poor localities are under serviced. Handing over these facilities to private companies may not be the answer. Any solution needs to take account of the important fact that every citizen of the country has a right to these facilities which should be provided to her/him in an equitable manner. **2.** Water is essential for life and for good health. Not only is it necessary for us to be able to meet our daily needs but safe drinking water can prevent many water related diseases. India has one of the largest number of cases of water related diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera etc. Over 1,600 Indians, most of them children below the age of five, reportedly die everyday because of water related diseases. These deaths can be prevented if people have access to safe drinking water. The constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21.

Chapter - 6 Law and Special Justice
Summative Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

2. 2006 3. MIC 4. CNG.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

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

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. There is a law on minimum wages to be paid to the workers but in many cases, they are denied this right. Besides Minimum Wages Act, several other laws are made to protect the interests of the workers, producers and consumers in the market. 2. To protect the rights of children, there is a law that no child below the age of 14 must be employed. 3. Private companies, contractors, business persons, in order to make higher profits, resort to unfair practices such as paying workers low wages, employing children for works, ignoring the damage to the environment etc. It is therefore necessary for the government to control the activities of the private companies by making, enforcing and upholding laws so as to prevent unfair practices and ensure social justice.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. In 2006, the government amended The Child Labour Prevention Act, banning children under 14 years of age from working as domestic servants or as workers in dhabas, restaurants, tea shops etc. It made employing these children a punishable offence. Anyone found violating the ban must be penalized with a punishment ranging from a jail term of three months to two years and/or a fine of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. The central government had asked state governments to develop plans to rescue and rehabilitate children who are working as domestic servants. But even now more than 70 percent of domestic workers are under the age of 16. 2. The disaster was not an accident. UC had deliberately ignored the essential safety measures in order to cut costs. Much before the Bhopal disaster, there had been incidents of gas leak killing a worker and injuring several. UC stopped its operations but left behind tons of toxic chemicals. These have seeped into the ground, contaminating water. Dow Chemical, the company who now owns the plant, refuses to take responsibility for clean up.