



ADDITIONAL  
**NCERT**  
Practice Book

**6**

# SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKBOOK

Based on NCERT Textbook for Class 6 **Social Science**



ANSWER BOOKLET

Complete solution for students  
at [www.frankedu.com/students-zone](http://www.frankedu.com/students-zone)

FRANK EDUCATIONAL AIDS

# 1

# WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Fill in the blanks

- a. Greeks
- b. sharing
- c. Common Era
- d. manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeological remains
- e. excavation

### 2. Tick the correct answer.

- a. i. Vindhyas
- b. ii. Ganga
- c. iii Palm leaf
- d. i. Northeast
- e. iii. 8000

### 3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.

- a. Inscriptions are writings on hard surfaces such as stone or metal.
- b. Sulaiman and Kirthar Hills are located in the northwest.
- c. The term 'manuscript' has been derived from the Latin word '*manu*' meaning hand.
- d. Tributaries are smaller rivers that flow into bigger rivers.
- e. Historians are scholars who study the past.

### 4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions

- a. The Sulaiman and Kirthar Hills in the northwest, the Garo Hills in the Northeast and the Vindhyas in central India are some of the regions where agriculture developed in the Indian subcontinent 8000 years ago.
- b. Archaeologists are people who study old paintings, sculptures, remains of buildings, and old objects such as tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins that are excavated to know the past.
- c. Archaeologists study bones of animals, birds, and fish to find out what types of food was eaten in the past.
- d. We study history to understand what, where, how and when things have happened in the past, which help us to understand our present.
- e. The three sources of history are literary, inscriptions and archaeological.

### 5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- a. History is the record of events which occurred in the past. The term has been derived from the Greek word '*Historia*' meaning 'enquiry or knowledge acquired by investigation.' It is important to study history as it tells us what, where, how and when things have happened in the past, which help us to understand our present. In history we study not one but many 'pasts' because the past was different for different groups of people.

- b. Books that were written long ago are called *manuscripts*. The term manuscript has derived from the Latin word 'manu', meaning hand. So books written by hand are called manuscripts. These were usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas.
- c. Inscriptions are the writings on relatively hard surfaces such as rocks, pillars, temple walls and metal plates. Inscriptions provide valuable information about the rulers and the orders given by them. It also shows the records of victories in battles, the date of their rule and extent of their empires. For example, Ashokan Pillars bear inscriptions of Emperor Ashoka's ideas of a moral life.
- d. Three main sources of history are manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeological remains.

**Manuscripts** are books that were written by hand and contain evidences which dealt with various subjects including religion, lives of kings and queens, medicine and science. For example, palm leaf manuscripts. **Inscriptions** are the writings on relatively hard surfaces such as rocks, pillars, temple walls and metal plates. Inscriptions provide valuable information about the rulers and their orders, records of their battles and victories, and the date and extent of their empires. For example, Ashokan Pillars. **Archaeology** studies sources such as monuments, coins, burial sites and tools help to explore the architectural styles, religious beliefs, technological advancement and lifestyles of people living in the past.

- e. To calculate how old the artefact is, we need to add the current year to the given year (1600 BCE).

Therefore the artefact will be:

$$1600 \text{ BCE} + 2018 \text{ (Current Year)} = 3618 \text{ years old}$$

## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. Match the following.

a. Historians	v. Scholars who study the past
b. Manuscript	i. Hand written text
c. Inscriptions	iv. Matter written on hard surfaces like stone or metal
d. BCE	ii. Before Christ Era
e. Sulaiman and Kirthar Hills	iii. Northwest India

### 2. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Manu, hand
- b. Bharata
- c. backwards, BC
- d. eating
- e. gatherers, hunters

### 3. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.

- a. People travelled in the past:
  - in search of livelihood
  - to escape from natural disasters like floods and droughts
  - for business

- to preach religions and beliefs
  - to discover new places
- b. Some of the earliest cities flourished on the banks of River Indus and its tributaries.
  - c. AD stands for 'Anno Domini' which means 'in the year of the Lord' (i.e. Christ). BC stands for 'Before Christ' which means 'before the birth of Christ'.
  - d. Big empires such as Magadha flourished on the banks of River Ganga as rivers facilitated transportation which helped in trade. Easy availability of water and fertile river banks assisted in the growth of agriculture.
  - e. India got its name from the Indus River. The name India was used by the Iranians and the Greeks who called it the *Hindos* or the *Indos*. The land to the east of the Indus River was called India.

**4. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. The earliest people who lived along the banks of the rivers were skilled gatherers. They knew about the vast wealth of plants in the surrounding forests, and collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals. So they are referred to as hunter-gatherers. Gradually they began to grow crops like wheat and barley and reared animals like sheep, goat and cattle, and started to live in villages.
- b. The archaeological sources of history are paintings, ancient buildings and monuments, ornaments, coins, pottery and tools. These are remains of objects made of hard, imperishable substances which usually survive for a long time and are **excavated** or dug from under the surface of the earth.

Three examples of archaeological sources of history are:

- Monuments
- Coins
- Pottery

Monuments are old buildings, temples, tombs, forts and palaces. They help to find out the architectural styles, religious beliefs, technological advancement and lifestyles of people living in the past.

Coins made of gold, silver, copper and bronze have been excavated. Some coins bear the names of rulers under whose reign they were made. These help historians in finding out the extent of an empire and the economic condition of the people of that period. Coins also tell us about the trade relations between different civilisations and empires.

Pottery such as pots, pans and vessels, gives us information about the craftsmanship of a particular period in the past. Along with coins, pottery also helps to find out trade relations between civilisations and empires. We can also understand the eating habits of people in the past from the type of pottery.

- c. The different sources that historians use to know about the past can be classified into two main categories—literary and archaeological.

**Literary sources:** All written records of the past are considered to be literary sources. Literary sources can be further divided into manuscripts and inscriptions and travelogues.

**Archaeological sources:** The experts who study the excavated remains of buildings made of stone and brick, paintings and sculpture are called archaeologists. They explore and excavate to find tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins used by the people in the past.



- d. Hunter-gatherer should possess the following qualities:
- A good runner as there were several animals that ran fast.
  - Alert and quick in action to hunt animals or to catch fish and birds.
  - Good knowledge of plants to find and collect edible plants or parts of plants. Observe and learn to know which fruits and crops grow and ripe in different seasons.
  - Skills and know-how of making weapons and tools for hunting animals for food and as well as to protect themselves.
- e. People in the past travelled for the following reasons:
- In search of livelihood
  - To escape from natural disasters like floods and droughts
  - Merchants travelled for business
  - Religious leaders travelled to preach
  - Adventurers travelled to discover new places

Merchants travelled with caravans or ships, while religious teachers walked from village to village and town to town to offer instruction and advice on the way, and some people perhaps travelled driven by a spirit of adventure and wanting to discover new and exciting places.

All these travelling led to the sharing of different ideas and cultures between different people. People have shared new ways of carving stone, composing music, and even ways of cooking food over several hundreds of years.

## 5. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. We can come to know about the past mainly through archaeological and literary sources. Historians study ancient buildings and monuments, works of art, coins, pottery and tools from the past as they reveal the architectural styles, religious beliefs, technological advancement and lifestyles of people living in a particular period. Study of inscriptions on hard surfaces such as rocks, pillars, and temple walls provide valuable information about the rulers and their views, as well as the date and extent of the empires. For example, Ashokan Pillars bear inscriptions of Emperor Ashoka's ideas of a moral life.
- In the same way, pottery such as pots, pans and vessels reveal the craftsmanship and the eating habits of people in the past. By studying the bones of animals and seeds of grains one can infer the existing food habits of the people of the past. Pottery also provides evidence of trade between the early states. Studying excavated remains of ornaments, toys and tools archaeologists come to know about the knowledge of people about metals. Artefacts, weapons, tools, etc. reveal about the material used by people in the olden times. Even burial sites disclose the burial practices and the beliefs of people about life and death.
- b. According to me an archaeologist should be passionate, curious, and be able to do critical thinking. Since archaeologists have to excavate, they will require all kinds of digging tools like spades, shovels and saws. For record keeping, they may require cameras, pencils and paper for drawing and also a voice recorder. To keep the artefacts, archaeologists will require proper storage like plastic bags. To remove debris, they will require wheelbarrows.
- c. Historians and archaeologists use different sources to know the past to deduce humankind's social, cultural, technological and economic progress through ages. Each source has its own importance. For example, by studying coins historians and archaeologists are able to find out the extent of an empire and its economic condition whereas by studying old

buildings and monuments they can divulge the architectural styles, religious beliefs, technological advancement and lifestyles of people living in a particular era.

- d. Physical features of a place impact the history of that area. For example, the first settlements appeared on the banks of the Indus river and its tributaries but later most early cities were developed on the banks of the Ganga River and its tributaries. The Northern Plains of India formed by the Ganga River and its tributaries supported the growth of agriculture and facilitated the establishment of powerful kingdoms and empires at the later stage. The southern part of India is a peninsular region and is surrounded by the Arabian Sea in the west, the Indian Ocean in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east. Traders, travellers and pilgrims coming through the sea routes often reached here first, and many settled down and contributed in shaping the composite Indian culture. This mixture of diverse cultures and people led to the development of new styles of architecture, music and cuisines.
- e. I get up early in the morning. Meet my friends and leave for the surrounding jungles for hunting with our weapons. Together we hunt and bring back animals for our families. On the way back, we also gather fruits and berries. After we reach home, I rest while the family members prepare food. After the food is cooked we eat together. In the evening we clean our weapons for the next day.

## 6. Map Work



## 7. Value-based questions.

### Hint

- a. • Request them not to write on the walls of the monument as they are important evidences to know and study our past.
- Tell them how important it is to keep the monuments intact for the future generation to see and learn about our heritage.
  - Tell them not to litter the monuments as we should keep our surroundings clean.
  - Talk about the cleanliness initiatives of the government and how tourists and visitors their actions can spoil India's reputation and leave a bad impression.

### Hint

- b. • All life is valuable, so is wildlife.
- If we do not conserve our wildlife, they will become extinct.
  - Ecological balance will get disturbed if there is no wildlife. This may also put our lives in danger.
  - It is important to preserve wildlife and we should learn to appreciate and love them.

# 2

## ON THE TRAIL OF THE EARLIEST PEOPLE

### NCERT Based Questions

**1. Fill in the blanks.**

- a. Africa  
d. palaeo, lithos
- b. stone on stone  
e. microliths
- c. factory sites

**2. True and False**

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

**3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. Hunter gatherers lived in caves and rock shelters.  
b. One Palaeolithic site in India has been found in Bhimbetka. (*Kurnool and Hungsi can also be mentioned.*)  
c. Bhimbetka is famous for rock paintings from the Stone Age.  
d. These sites where hunter-gatherers lived as well as made stone tools are known as habitation-cum-factory sites.  
e. Traces of ash have been found in Kurnool caves in present day Andhra Pradesh.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. Places where stone was found and where early humans made tools and lived for a prolonged period of time are known as habitation-cum-factory sites.  
b. The two techniques adopted by the Palaeolithic humans to make stone tools are stone on stone and pressure flaking.  
c. Early humans were called hunter-gatherers because they hunted animals and gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks and eggs for food.  
d. Stone Age is the prehistoric period during which early humans made tools with stones. Stone Age is divided into three phases: Palaeolithic period, Mesolithic period and Neolithic period.  
e. Tiny stone tools stuck on to handles of bone or wood are called microliths. They belong to the Mesolithic period.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. The reasons for the hunter-gatherers leading a nomadic life were:
- (i) When they stayed at one place for a long time, they exhausted all the fruits and animals. So they had to go to a different place in search of fruits and animals.
  - (ii) Since hunter-gatherers hunted animals, their movement also dependent on the movement of the animals that they hunted.
  - (iii) They also moved from one place to another in search of fruits as fruits are seasonal.

- (iv) People living near seasonal rivers had to move in search of water in dry season during summers or due to floods in the rainy season.
- b. The two techniques for making stone tools were:
- (i) **Stone on stone:** In this technique, a stone was held in one hand and was struck with another stone which was used as a hammer. This was done to remove the flakes until the desired shape was obtained. Archaeologists call the resultant stone a 'core'.
  - (ii) **Pressure flaking:** In this technique, 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.
- c. Palaeolithic humans lived in caves and rock shelters. They drew paintings on the walls to describe their life. Through paintings they expressed their emotions, thoughts and their life. Most of the earlier cave paintings showed hunting of animals. (*Probable answer*)
- d. Round 12,000 years ago, there were major changes in the climate that led to an increase in the number of animals that survived on grass. Those who hunted these animals now studied their food habits and their breeding seasons. Gradually, they learnt rearing of these animals. Several grain-bearing grasses, such as wheat, barley and rice grew naturally in different parts of the subcontinent. It is believed that humans may have collected these grains and then learnt how to grow them and when they ripened. This gradual growth of agriculture made early humans to stay in one place and start settling in villages.
- e. Early humans gradually learnt to make, control and use fire. Fire helped them to scare away wild animals, keep the caves and rock shelters warm, cook meat, and also helped them to see in the dark.

## B. Additional Practice Questions

### 1. State whether True or False.

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

### 2. Fill in the blanks.

- a. moved    b. stones    c. caves  
d. tools    e. Palaeolithic

### 3. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.

- a. (*Students can write any two points*)
- When the earliest people stayed at one place for a long time, they exhausted all the fruits and animals in that area. They had to move to another place in search of food for survival as they had not yet discovered farming.
  - Since they were hunters, their movement was also dependent on the movement of the animals they hunted.
  - The availability of fruits depends on seasons, so they moved from one place to another in search of fruits.
  - People living near seasonal rivers had to move in search of water during the dry season or due to floods in the rainy season.
- b. Traces of ashes have been found in the Palaeolithic site of Kurnool in present day Andhra Pradesh that indicates that early man knew the use of fire.



- c. The effects of climate change 12,000 years ago on the life of hunter-gatherers were:
  - Warmer climate led to an increase in grass eating animals like deer, antelope, goat, sheep and cattle. The hunter-gatherers followed these animals and got the idea of herding and rearing them.
  - They started fishing.
  - They learnt to grow wheat, barley and rice as they were found growing naturally due to warmer climate.
- d. The hunter-gatherers ate flesh of wild animals that they hunted, fish, eggs, fruits, nuts, seeds, leaves and stalks.
- e. Men, women and children probably collected food grains as food, and learnt where they grew, and when they ripened. These observations may have led them to think about growing plants on their own.

**4. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. Palaeolithic humans hunted wild animals and collected fruits, roots, seeds, nuts and eggs for food. They had to move from one place to another or lead a nomadic life as food resources at one place could not support a large group of people for a longer period of time. Palaeolithic people also moved and lived in groups to protect themselves from various kinds of dangers which made hunting of big animals easier. They lived in caves, rock shelters or treetops to protect themselves from wild animals. Leaves and bark of trees, or hides of animals were used by them to cover their bodies. These clothes also enabled them to face extreme weather conditions. Early humans learnt to control fire and used it for cooking, for keeping themselves warm and to scare wild animals.
- b. One of the most important Palaeolithic sites discovered in India is in Hunsgi and Baichbal Valleys in Karnataka. Hunsgi is situated in the fertile plains between the Krishna River and its tributary, Bhima. Excavations here have revealed Palaeolithic habitation-cum-factory sites. Nearly 200 sites have been discovered in this region. The region has several springs, which possibly supplied water to the people who inhabited this site. Most of the tools found here consist of hand-axes, cleavers, scrapers, knives and blades. These tools were used for a variety of purposes such as hunting, killing and skinning animals, and digging up roots and tubers.
- c. Initially, early humans made tools which were crude and heavy. Palaeolithic humans made weapons such as axe-heads, hammers and choppers. Later, tools were made from flakes of hard stones called flint. These tools were very sharp and might have been used as scrapers, choppers or knives. Palaeolithic humans used these tools for hunting, cutting, and chopping.  
Today we use axes, knives, spears, and bow and arrows that resemble the tools used by the early humans.
- d. Changes in the climate led to an increase in the number of animals that survived on grass. Those who hunted these animals now studied their food habits and their breeding seasons. Gradually, they learnt rearing these animals. Several grain-bearing grasses, such as wheat, barley and rice started growing naturally in different parts of the subcontinent. It is believed that humans may have collected these grains and learnt how to grow them.

**5. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

- a. Palaeolithic humans hunted wild animals and collected fruits, roots, seeds, nuts and eggs for food. They had to move from one place to another or lead a nomadic life as food

resources at one place could not support a large group of people for a longer period of time. They lived in caves, rock shelters or treetops to protect themselves from wild animals. Leaves and bark of trees or hides of animals were used by them to cover their bodies. Early humans learnt to control fire and used it for cooking, for keeping themselves warm and to scare wild animals. Slowly they learnt how to grow grains and live in villages.

*(Probable Answer Points)*

- We do not have to hunt for food any more as there are markets where we can buy whatever we want.
- We have modern houses so we do not have to live in caves.
- We live in towns and cities whereas Palaeolithic humans had to live in forests.
- We use modern gadgets but Palaeolithic humans had no such things.

*(Answers may vary.)*

- b. Discovery of fire changed the eating habits of the early humans. Fire helped them to scare away wild animals, to keep the caves warm, cook meat and to see in the dark. Fire also helped to bake bricks and potteries.

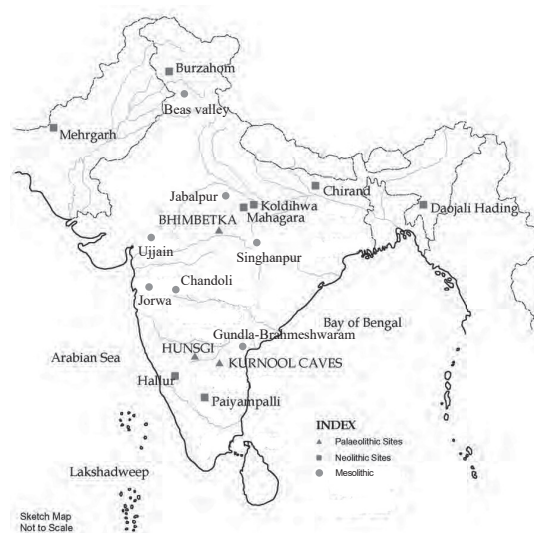
*(Probable Answer)*

If fire had not been discovered, then we would have had to eat raw food. There would not be trains as initially engines ran on steam. There would not be anything made from metal as heat is required to make items from metal.

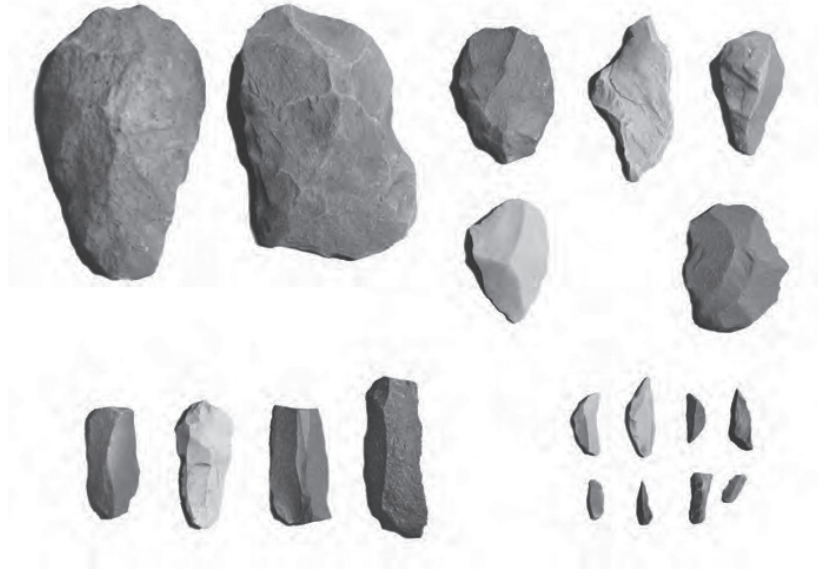
- c. Stone Age people had to hunt animals with heavy crude tools made of stone. They had to walk long distances in search of food. Since they were hunter-gatherers, they had to go into the forests to collect fruits. They also had to run and chase wild animals for hunting. As early humans led such a life so, we can say that the Stone Age people were fit and laborious and survived in living in difficult circumstances.
- d. *Answers may vary. Students may write the following points.*
- Make a tree house.
  - Not make a house where too many wild animals reside.
  - Use natural material which is found in abundance in the forest such as wood.
- e. Palaeolithic humans must have used lumpy pigment, pads of moss, and minerals such as ochre and charcoal for colour. They may have also made colours from flower petals and leaves. They might have made brushes from animal hair or vegetable fibre.

## 6. Map/diagram based questions.

a.



b.



## 7. Value-based questions.

### Hint

a. We should value what we have because:

- There are best of all kinds of tools and gadgets to work with in kitchen.
- We have good weapons for our own protection.
- We have gas that helps us to cook easily.

### Hint

b. To reduce global warming, we should:

- reduce the use of air conditioners and other gadgets.
- plant trees to increase green cover.
- drive less number of cars and use energy efficient bulbs.



humans on the other hand, built huts or houses made of clay. Palaeolithic people made tools that were crude but Neolithic tools were polished to give a fine cutting edge. Due to the development of agriculture, Neolithic people made many kinds of tools that were useful for farming. They also used mortars and pestles for grinding grains and other plant produce. Palaeolithic people were hunter-gatherers so their food habits were different from the Neolithic humans. Neolithic humans grew many kinds of grains and also started domesticating animals for milk and meat. Palaeolithic humans had simple foods like meat, berries, nuts, eggs, fruits, barley and maize. Palaeolithic humans had to move from one place to another in search of supply for food. Neolithic humans on the other hand, led a settled life and stored food supply till next harvest season.

- d. Mehrgarh, is a site located in Bolan Pass in present day Pakistan. It is one of the earliest villages that we know about. It was probably the first place where women and men learnt to grow barley and wheat, and rear sheep and goats. Evidences that the people of Mehrgarh kept animals is found from bones of wild animals such as the deer and pig, sheep, goat, and cattle found there by archaeologists. Other finds 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. Mehrgarh is also an important site to study the burial practices of the Neolithic people. Here we find several burial sites that tell us that Neolithic people perhaps believed in some form of life after death. In one instance, the dead person was buried with goats, which were probably meant to serve as food in the next world.
- e. When two to three generations live together in small settlements or villages and most are related to one another and groups of such families form a tribe. Members of a tribe follow occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming, herding and fishing. Usually, women do most of the agricultural work and children look after plants by driving away animals and birds that might eat them. Tribes have rich and unique cultural traditions. They also have their own gods and goddesses. What makes tribes different from others is that they consider land, forests, grasslands and water as the wealth of the entire tribe, and everybody shares and uses these together. There are no sharp differences between the rich and the poor.

### Additional Practice Questions

**1. State whether True or False.**

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

**2. Tick the correct answer**

- a. iii. China    b. iii. Andhra Pradesh                      c. i. wheat and lentils  
d. ii. dog    e. ii. clay pots

**3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. When two to three generations live together in small settlements or villages, and are mostly related to one another then groups of such families form a tribe.  
b. Mehrgarh is located in the fertile plains near the Bolan Pass, in present day Pakistan.  
c. Sheep, goat, hen, pig, cattle, and dog were domesticated by the Neolithic humans.



- d. The two crops grown by Neolithic humans were wheat and barley.
- e. Neolithic people buried the people who died.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. Neolithic humans were the first to start farming. They stored the surplus produce and seeds in earthen pots. The houses of the Neolithic people had four or more compartments. Some of these compartments may have been used as storage spaces for grains and other food supplies.
- b. Scientists who studied the excavation sites of settlements of farmers and herders found remains of burnt grains. They could identify these grains and understood that a number of crops were grown in the subcontinent. This is how scientists concluded that Neolithic humans grew grains.
- c. Findings in Mehrgarh, a Neolithic site, located in the fertile plains near Bolan pass, in present day Pakistan shows that Neolithic people lived a settled life. There have been findings of remains of houses of square and rectangular shape. These houses were divided into four or more compartments.
- d. The Neolithic humans used earthen pots for cooking food, especially grains like rice, wheat and lentils that had become an important part of their diet. The pots were also used for storage.

**5. Answer the following questions. (HOTS)**

- a. The tools of the Neolithic period were made from polished stone and were sharper for a better cutting edge. New tools like sickles and ploughs were also developed by the Neolithic humans in some parts of the world for better farming. Neolithic people also used mortar and pestle for grinding grains. Some tools used during this period were made from bones. In tools of the Palaeolithic period were simple, heavy and crude. They were mainly made of wood and good quality stones. Palaeolithic tools were made mainly to cut through meat and bones, and to chop wood for making fire.
- b. Many burial sites have been discovered at the Neolithic sites. One such is Mehrgarh. There are evidence of burials with remains of people along with animals and household items. This was done by the Neolithic humans as they believed that there was life after death. Therefore the dead would also require food and other important items even in their graves in their afterlife.
- c. Palaeolithic people lived in the open on treetops, or in caves and rock shelters as they led a nomadic life and roamed from one place to another in search of food. Neolithic humans on the other hand, built huts or houses made of bricks and clay. Palaeolithic people made tools that were crude, but Neolithic tools were polished to give a fine cutting edge. Due to the development of agriculture, Neolithic people made many kinds of tools that were useful for farming. They also used mortars and pestles for grinding grains and other plant produce. Palaeolithic people were hunter-gatherers so their food habits was different from the Neolithic humans. Neolithic humans grew many kinds of grains and started domesticating animals for milk and meat. Palaeolithic humans had simple foods like meat, berries, nuts, eggs, fruits, barley and maize. Palaeolithic humans had to move from one place to another in search of supply for food. Neolithic humans on the other hand, led a settled life and stored food supply till next harvest season.
- d. Tribes love to live in groups. They are very close to nature and regard natural sources as wealth of the entire tribe which is shared and used by everybody. Members of a

tribe follow occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming, herding and fishing. There are no sharp differences between the rich and the poor amongst the tribes. Old people are respected for their wisdom and experience. Tribes have rich and unique cultural traditions, including their own language, music, stories and paintings. They also have their own gods and goddesses. They generally worship the nature. Whereas, common people who do not belong to a tribe have a very different life. They love to live in smaller families and tend to live in larger cities that are not close to nature. Common people do not share their belongings with others so readily. They prefer to live a modern life in cities and towns. Eating habits are also very different from the tribals. There is a lot of gap between the poor and the rich.

## 6. Map Work



## 7. Value-based questions.

### Hint

a. We should not waste food because:

- There are many people in the world who do not get to sufficient food to eat.
- Food is expensive and so if we throw away food then we waste money.
- The land sources to grow food is getting scarce so a valuable resource of our planet is wasted.
- We should always make people aware about the disadvantages of wasting food. Always ask people to take only that much food on our plate that they can eat. Encourage to give away excess food to the poor and needy instead of throwing in dustbins or wasting.

### Hint

b. We can do the following to take care of our pets:

- Give them food to eat.
- Keep them clean.
- Give them water to drink.
- Do not hit them.

# 4 IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Match the following.

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Egyptian Civilisation     | ii. Nile River                  |
| b. Mesopotamian Civilisation | iii. Tigris and Euphrates River |
| c. Chinese Civilisation      | i. Hwang-Ho River               |
| d. Upper town                | v. Citadel                      |
| e. The Great Bath            | iv. Mohenjodaro                 |

### 2. Fill in the blanks.

- |            |           |             |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| a. vessels | b. 4700   | c. Mehrgarh |
| d. Raw     | e. Plough |             |

### 3. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.

- The Harappan seals may have been used for various trade exchanges such as to stamp bags or packets containing goods that were sent from one place to another.
- Chanhudaro, Kalibangan, Dholavira, and Daimabad are some of the important sites of the Harappan Civilisation.
- The Harappan Civilisation came to its end possibly due to environmental changes. *(Some other causes can be given as mentioned on page 40 NCERT book)*
- Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels.
- Faience is an artificially produced material using gum to shape sand or powdered quartz into objects like beads, bangles, earrings, and tiny vessels.

### 4. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- Nearly 150 years ago, railway lines were being laid in the Punjab province of undivided India, in present-day Pakistan. The construction work needed bricks. The people of the area had been using old bricks that they had found accidentally. Railway contractors and workers also began recycling these baked bricks. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) conducted excavations to find out from where the workers were getting such old bricks. Two ASI officials, Dayaram Sahni and RD Bannerjee discovered the cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro, respectively while looking for the source of these old baked bricks.
- Based on the layout plan of Harappan cities, it has been concluded that the Harappan society had many divisions. There were people who planned the construction of special buildings in the city who were probably the rulers. There were merchants who were involved in trade with contemporary civilisations. There were farmers, crafts persons, potters, seal-makers, toy-makers, scribes, goldsmiths and artists who specialised in some craft or the other.

- c. One of the most distinctive aspects of Harappan town planning was the importance given to the drainage system. Drains were laid out on the sides of the roads and the smaller drains from houses flowed into them. These drains were covered, laid out in straight lines and had a gentle slope to make the passage of water easy. There were inspection holes provided at regular intervals which may have been used for regular cleaning and inspection of the covered drains.
- d. The Harappans used metals such as copper and bronze to make tools. Gold and silver was used to make ornaments which were valuable objects kept only for the rulers. The plough was a valuable tool for farming that the Harappans used for digging up soil and planting seeds. Discovery of wheel must have helped in commuting and carrying goods from one place to another. It also helped to spin cotton thread which could then be woven into cloth and was also used for making pottery. Writing was important as it was used to communicate and for seals.

### Additional Practice Questions

**1. Tick the correct answer.**

- a. iii. American Civilisation
- b. iii. Doors opening on the main road
- c. ii. To store food grains
- d. i. Terracotta models of cart and plough
- e. iii. Microliths

**2. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. The bath discovered in Mohenjo-Daro is known as the Great Bath.
- b. The cities were usually divided into two parts: Citadel and lower town.
- c. Harappa was the first city discovered in the Indus Valley Civilisation, and all other sites found later had town planning similar to Harappa so it is also called known as the Harappan Civilisation.
- d. Ploughs were used by the Harappans for digging and turning the soil.
- e. Lothal is situated in India, in present-day Gujarat.

**3. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. There were single as well as double-storey houses. Most houses had wells as well as bathrooms. Houses were made by using baked as well as sun-dried bricks. Rooms were built around open courtyards. The doors opened into lanes rather than into the main street. This was an unique feature of the Harappan town planning probably to keep away dust and maintain privacy.
- b. This is a Harappan seal. These seals were used as stamps on bags for trading purposes and were usually square in shape.
- c. Cotton was probably grown at Mehrgarh around 7000 years ago. Actual pieces of cloth have been found attached to the lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjo-Daro. Archaeologists have also found spindle whorls, made of terracotta and faience. These were used to spin thread.
- d. Harappans diet included wheat, barley, pulses, peas, rice, sesame, linseed and mustard. They also ate fruits like ber, caught fish and also hunted wild animals like antelope for food.

#### 4. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- a. The most important and striking aspect of the Harappan cities was the systematic town planning. The grid system, in which streets and lanes intersect at right angles, was followed in designing all the towns. Other impressive features were:
- Division of cities into two parts—upper town and lower town.
  - Upper part in the west, called **citadel**, was built on a raised platform, surrounded by walls.
  - Drains were covered with inspection holes at intervals for cleaning.
- All these features indicate how good Harappan people were at town planning.
- b. Harappan people made some intricate seals. They were made of stone, clay and terracotta. The seals had beautiful depictions of animals and other simple to intricate patterns. Harappan people also made beautiful pottery which were baked, glazed and beautified with geometric designs in black. The statue of a bearded man and the bronze figurine of a dancing girl reflect the skills of the Harappan artists. They made jewellery using beads, metals and bones. Silver and gold was used to make ornaments and vessels. Copper and bronze were used for making ornaments, tools, weapons and vessels.
- c. Based on the layout plan of city of Harappa, historians have interpreted certain aspects about the social life of the Harappan people. For example, the western part of the city was smaller and higher. This was the citadel part of the city and was a walled structure. The part to the east of the city, was larger and lower. This was the lower town. Some historians interpret the citadel as a place for the ruling class while the lower town was for the common people. This means that the society may have been divided into two or more groups.
- d. The city of Dholavira was located on Khadir Beyt in the Rann of Kutch. Dholavira was divided into three parts, and each part was surrounded with massive stone walls, with entrances through gateways. There was also a large open area in the settlement, where public ceremonies could be held. Other finds include large letters of the Harappan script carved out of white stone inlaid in wood. This is a unique find as generally Harappan writing has been found on small objects such as seals.

#### 5. Map work

Dholavira, Lothal, Surkotada, Ganeriwala





## 6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. The Harappan people made many items for which raw materials were not available locally and had to be brought from distant places. Many items that were found in Harappan cities were made from copper, tin, gold, silver and precious stones. Evidences prove that they probably brought copper from present-day Rajasthan and Oman in West Asia. Bronze was produced by mixing copper and tin. Tin was brought from Afghanistan and Iran. Gold could have been brought from present-day Karnataka and precious stones were brought from present-day Gujarat, Afghanistan and Iran. Moreover, many Harappan seals have been discovered at the excavation sites of ancient Mesopotamian cities. All the above reasons prove that Harappan people had trade contacts with other civilisations.
- b. The Harappan people used seals to stamp bags or packets containing goods that were sent from one place to another. Sometimes they even used the seals to make impressions on wet clay on packets and bags. These impressions of seals are called sealing.. If the sealing was intact, one could be sure that the goods had arrived safely. Seals are even used today. However, their material and form has changed. Today we use seals made of rubber stamps to stamp something. Instead of making impression on wet clay, we use postal stamps which are similar to seals used to stamp bags and packets during the Harappan times.
- c. Based on the layout plan of Harappa, historians have concluded that the Harappan society may have been divided into two or more groups. People were involved in different professions. There were merchants who were involved in trade with contemporary civilisations. There were farmers, crafts persons, potters, seal-makers, toy-makers, scribes, goldsmiths and artists who specialised in some craft or the other.  
*Answers may vary on the life of a present-day villager.*

## 7. Value-based questions.

### Hint

- a. The five things I would tell my classmates are:
  - Water is an important resource for life to exist on Earth.
  - If we do not conserve water then we will not be able to live on this planet.
  - Tell them that there is wildlife that lives in water.
  - Polluted water may spread a lot of toxins, sewage and garbage that may cause serious diseases.
  - Polluted water used in irrigation of agricultural land will eventually infect the food that we eat.

### Hint

- b. Plastic waste is not biodegradable and causes danger to our life.
  - Use cloth bags.
  - Use reusable cups instead of throwaway cups.
  - Say 'no straw please'



spoken. It is divided into 10 books or *mandalas*. The famous Gayatri Mantra can be found in the *Rigveda*. The gods praised in the *Rigveda* are related to elements of nature. For example, Indra, the god of rain, storm and war and Agni. All the four Vedas were written in Vedic Sanskrit.

- e. Inamgaon is a site, situated beside the river Ghod, a tributary of the Bhima in Maharashtra. The graves found here indicate that dead bodies were laid out straight, with the head in the north direction. Graves are also found with vessels, ornaments and tools. Sometimes people were also buried inside the houses. People of Inamgaon ate wheat, barley, rice, pulses, millets, peas and sesame. They also had meat of animals like goat, sambhar, hare and mongoose. They also collected and ate fruits such as ber, amla, jamun, dates and a variety of berries.

### Additional Practice Questions

#### 1. Match the columns.

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| a. Rigveda  | iii. Ancient Book |
| b. Megalith | v. Stone boulders |
| c. Dasa     | iv. Male slave    |
| d. Yajna    | i. Sacrifice      |
| e. Sukta    | ii. Well-said     |

#### 2. Fill in the blanks.

- |              |                        |           |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------|
| a. dialogues | b. Black and Red Ware. | c. Horses |
| d. skilful   | e. brahmins            |           |

#### 3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.

- The hymns of Rigveda are in praise of various gods and goddesses.
- Rigveda was written in Vedic Sanskrit.
- Sanskrit is part of a family of languages known as Indo-European.
- The Rigveda was recited and heard rather than read.

#### 4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.

- The head of the tribe was called *rajana*. Decisions for the tribe were taken in assemblies or *sabhas* and *samitis*, where people met and discussed important matters. They also elected their leader in these assemblies. These leaders were called *rajas*. Brave and skilful warriors were chosen as *rajas*.
- The term *dasa* came to be associated with people who were captured in wars and were obliged to do whatever task the master desired them to perform.
- Pots, tools, weapons, skeleton of horses and ornaments have been found from the megalithic burials.
- One skeleton in the *Brahmagiri* have been found buried with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles, and one conch shell. However, the other skeletons in the same area have only a few pots. These finds suggest that there was some difference in status amongst the people who were buried. Some were rich, others were poor, some were chiefs, while others were followers.
- Archaeologists have found seeds of wheat, barley, rice, pulses, millets, peas and sesame which shows that people of Inamgaon were into farming. There were merchants, hunters, jewellers and crafts persons.

## 5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- a. Harappan society was divided into two or more groups. People were involved in different professions. There were merchants who were involved in trade with contemporary civilisations. There were farmers, crafts persons, potters, seal-makers, toy-makers, scribes, goldsmiths and artists who specialised in some craft or the other. People in the Rigvedic society were more organised. There were two groups who were described in terms of their work—the raja and the brahmins. The brahmins were the priests who performed rituals. The raja was the leader. There were other occupations such as traders, cultivators and skilled workers in the society. Unlike the Harappan society, the Rigvedic society had **dasa** or **dasyus**, who were considered slaves.
- b. There were two groups in the Rigvedic society who were described in terms of their work—the raja and the *brahmins*. The brahmins were the priests who performed rituals. Battles were fought for land and pastures. Yajnas were also performed. There were traders, cultivators and skilled workers in the society. Rigvedic society also had **dasa** or **dasyus**, who were considered slaves. The dead were buried with their belongings like jewellery, pots or animals. People ate vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian food.
- c. Burial sites were called Megaliths, which simply means stone boulders. These megaliths were big stones, carefully arranged either above the ground or underground, to bury the dead. The stones were used to mark burial sites. Burial practices were similar in different parts of India. These are the only indications that there are burials beneath.
- d. There are many prayers in the Rigveda for cattle, children, horses, battles and gods and goddesses. All these hymns tell us about the life of the people of the Rigvedic period. Like horses were yoked to chariots that were used in battles, that battles were fought to capture cattle. There are hymns that describe how battles were fought for land, as they were important for pasture and growing fast-yielding crops like barley. They also captured people and made them *dasas* and *dasis*. All these hymns help archaeologists to find out about the life of the Rigvedic people.

## 6. Map Work



**7. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

- a. The pictures shows a megalith. These stone boulders were carefully arranged by people, and were used to mark burial sites. The practice of erecting megaliths began about 3000 years ago, and was prevalent throughout the Deccan, south India, in the north-east and in Kashmir.
- b. Writings on animal bones are called oracle bones. They were used in Chinaby fortune tellers to predict the future. Kings got scribes to write questions on the bones, like if they would win in battles? Or would the harvest be good? The bones were then put into the fire, and they cracked because of the heat. After this the fortune tellers would study the cracks, and try to predict the future. The predictions though, were always not correct.

c.

Rigvedic Period	Today
The dead used to be buried with their favourite things or belongings.	Nothing is buried along with the dead body. Many people are also cremated.
Sometimes the dead were buried inside the house.	The dead is buried in graveyards.
People constructed megaliths to identify the place of burials.	Graveyards with boundary walls have been made to bury the dead.

- Please note: Not every religion in India buries their dead. The Muslims and Christians bury the dead in India.

**8. Value-based questions.**

**Hint**

- a. We should:
  - Obey our teachers
  - Never argue with them
  - Help them when they need help
  - Be respectful and polite

**Hint**

- b. The slave system was bad. It was inhumane as they were tortured and treated with contempt. All humans have the equal right to live a free life. We are all equals so we should not consider any human to be less than us.





Magadha *mahajanapada* there was only one ruler at a time and was responsible for all decisions. He was considered the king of the empire.

- c. The kings of the mahajanapadas needed more resources for building forts and maintain large armies. The king collected taxes to do get resources which was done with the help of paid officers. These taxes helped the mahajanapadas to maintain a strong revenue system. The taxation system can be divided into various types: Taxes on crops was the most important. Peasants paid 1/6th share or *bhaga* of their produce. Artisans provided taxes in form of labour and had to work one day in a month for the king. Herders also provided taxes in form of animals and animal produce to the king. Traders had to pay taxes on goods that they sold or bought. Even hunters and gatherers provided forest produce to the king as taxes.
- d. Around 2500 years ago, the people of Athens set up a form of government, which was called a democracy. All free men over the age of 30 were recognised as full citizens. There was an assembly that met at least 40 times a year to decide on various important matters. All citizens could attend these meetings. Appointments for many positions were made through lottery. Citizens were expected to serve in the army and the navy. Women were not considered citizens. There were several thousand slaves in Athens, who worked in mines, fields, households and workshops. There were also many foreigners who lived in Athens as merchants and craftsmen but they too did not have any citizenship rights.
- e. In the *ashwamedha yajna*, a horse was let loose to wander freely and was guarded by people from the king's army. If the horse, was allowed to pass through any of the neighbouring kingdoms, then it was understood that the king of that kingdom has accepted the king performing this ritual to be stronger. However if any king stopped the horse of this ritual then they had to fight. The kings performed ashvamedha to establish their supremacy and to expand their kingdom.

### Additional Practice Questions

**1. Match the columns.**

- |                  |                   |               |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| a. iv. Macedonia | b. v. Vaishali    | c. i. Magadha |
| d. ii. Varna     | e. iii. Sacrifice |               |

**2. State whether True or False.**

- |          |          |         |          |         |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| a. False | b. False | c. True | d. False | e. True |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|

**3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. A *gana* is a group that has many members.
- b. Sangha means organisation.
- c. The four varnas are Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra.
- d. Women, *dasas* and *kammakaras* could not participate in these assemblies of the *ganas*.
- e. The word *janapada* literally means the land where the *jana* set its foot and settled down.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. Magadha was the most powerful mahajanapada.
- b. In ashvamedha yajna, a horse was let loose to wander freely and it was guarded by the raja's men. If the horse, while passing through the neighbouring kingdoms, was stopped by another king, a war would be fought. If the horse returned unstopped, it meant that all the kings whose territory the horse had passed had accepted the supremacy of the king who performed ashvamedha yajna.
- c. A kind of pottery called Painted Grey Ware was associated with the era of *mahajanpadas*.
- d. The rajas of *mahajanapadas* collected taxes from farmers, herders, traders, craftspeople and hunters.
- e. The Alexander's army refused to move eastward because they were scared of the vast armies of foot soldiers, chariots and elephants of the Indian kings. So they wanted to go back.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. Around 600 BCE, rulers of the *mahajanapadas* were building huge forts and maintained big armies for which they required more revenue. So, instead of depending on occasional gifts brought by people, they started collecting regular taxes. Taxes were imposed on crops which were fixed at 1/6th of what was produced. Taxes were also collected from the craftsmen and artisans. Herders were also expected to pay taxes in the form of animals and animal produce. Traders also paid taxes on goods that they bought and sold, through trade.
- b. In *ashvamedha* yajna, a horse was let loose to wander freely and it was guarded by the raja's men. If the horse wandered into the kingdoms of other rajas and they stopped it, they had to fight. If they allowed the horse to pass, it meant that they accepted that the raja who wanted to perform the sacrifice was stronger than them. The raja who organised the sacrifice was recognised as being very powerful, and all those who came brought gifts for him. The king used to be seated on throne or a special seat with tiger skin. The stories of his valour and bravery were recited by his charioteer.
- c. Agriculture was the basis of the economy. In agriculture, two major changes were introduced which led to increase in production. Firstly, iron ploughshares began to be used widely; and secondly, people began transplantation of paddy. The transplantation resulted in increased paddy production which was the staple food of the people.
- d. The priests divided people into four groups, called varnas. The first *varna* were *brahmins*, the second *varna* was *kshatriyas*, the third *varna* were the *vish* or the *vaishyas*, and the last *varna* were the *shudras*. The Brahmins were expected to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and receive gifts. The *kshatriyas* were expected to fight battles and protect the people. The *vaishyas* were the farmers, herders, and traders. Both the *kshatriyas* and the *vaishyas* could perform sacrifices, but women and *shudras* were not allowed to study the Vedas.

## 6. Map Work



## 7. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

a. Vajji, with its capital at Vaishali was the first democratic form of government in India. Vajji was under a form of government known as *gana* or *sangha*. In a *gana* or a *sangha*, there were not one but many rulers. Each one was known as a raja. These rajas performed rituals together. They also met in assemblies and discussed important matters. No decision was taken by one single person but was decided through discussions and debates. For example, if they were attacked by an enemy, they met to discuss what should be done to meet the threat.

b. Magadha was the most important *mahajanapada* of Ancient India. It was ruled by one ruler and had the monarchy form of government. The rajas of Magadha were very powerful and autocratic. People had to do what the raja told them to do. Only sons of the raja could become the next raja. They maintained large armies to help conquer more lands.

Today, India is a democratic, republic country. People of India elect their representatives in the states and also for the Centre. The leader of the majority party elected is responsible for governing. The ruling party debates and consults other parties on matters related to good governance in the Parliament.

c. Long time ago the janas chose their leader based on their bravery. But slowly it changed and men now became rajas by performing big sacrifices like the *ashvamedha* yajna. Whoever could do this was accepted as the ruler of *janapadas*.

India is a democratic country. Leaders here are elected by the people. The party which gets the majority of the votes gets the responsibility to rule the nation. The party then chooses a leader from amongst them who takes the role of the Prime Minister of the country.

## 8. Value-based questions.

**Hint:** (*Suggested answers*)

- a. Yes. I consult my parents when faced with a difficult situation.
- If it is something serious then we should consult our parents as they are our best guides. They understand our needs and us. This is the correct way.
  - Friends are of the same age so they will not have the wisdom that our parents have.

**Hint**

- b. No. I do not believe in the varna system. In the eyes of god, we are all equal.
- Caste system in our society raises a lot of hatred and contempt.
  - All people should have the same rights and be able to live with dignity.





- He also encouraged people to think for themselves rather than to simply accept what he said.
- c. Followers of Mahavira, who were known as Jainas, had to lead very simple lives, begging for food. They had to be absolutely honest and were especially asked not to steal. Also, they had to observe celibacy. And men had to give up everything, including their clothes. Jainas were not even allowed to even kill insects. Therefore, farmers found it difficult to follow Jainism. These strict rules made it difficult for the people to follow.
- d. Two similarities were:
  - Both believed in ahimsa
  - Both felt that only those who left their homes could gain knowledge.
- e. Both the Mahavira and the Buddha felt that only those who left their homes could gain true knowledge. Their followers stayed together in the sangha. According to Vinaya Pitaka, there were separate branches for men and women. Men and women who joined the sangha led simple lives. They meditated for most of the time, and went to cities and villages to beg for food during fixed hours. That is why they were known as bhikkhus and bhikkhunis. They taught others, and helped one another. They also held meetings to settle any quarrels that took place within the sangha.

### Additional Practice Questions

**1. Write whether True or False.**

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

**2. Fill in the blanks.**

- a. Jainas    b. Wise    c. conversations  
d. karma or actions    e. rajas

**3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. Vardhamana Mahavira was the 24th tirthankara of the Jainas.
- b. Upanishads means 'approaching and sitting down'.
- c. Zoroaster, an Iranian prophet was the founder of Zoroastrianism.
- d. Jainas who begged for food were called bhikkhus and bhikkhunis.
- e. The woman thinker whose name appears in the Upanishads is Gargi.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. Ahimsa means not hurting or killing living beings.
- b. The people who left their homes to become Buddhists and Jainas lived in sanghas.
- c. All men could join the sangha. However, children had to take the permission of their parents and slaves that of their masters. Those who worked for the king had to take his permission and debtors that of creditors. Women had to take their husbands' permission.
- d. Four ashramas of life stated by the Brahmins of the Later Vedic Period were *brahmacharya*, *grihastha*, *vanaprastha* and *samnyasa*.
- e. Gautam Buddha left his home and family in search of knowledge. He believed that this life is full of sorrow and suffering, and true knowledge can be attained only through giving up one's desires and cravings.

## 5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- a. The word *ashrama* does not mean a place where people live and meditate. It is used instead for a stage of life. Four ashramas were recognised—*brahmacharya*, *grihastha*, *vanaprastha* and *samnyasa*. Brahmin, kshatriya and *vaishya* men were expected to lead simple lives and study the Vedas during the early years of their life. Then they had to marry and settle as householders (*grihastha*) and which they had to live in the forest and meditate (*vanaprastha*). Finally, they had to give up everything and become *samnyasins*. The ashrama system allowed men to spend some part of their lives in meditation.  
On the other hand, sanghas were association of people who had renounced family life. Men and women who joined the *sangha* had to lead simple lives. They were expected to spend most of their time meditating had to beg for their food.
- b. Siddhartha, also known as Gautama, left his home in search of knowledge. After wandering for several years and discussing with many thinkers, he ultimately sat down under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya to meditate. After meditating for many days, he attained enlightenment. He came to be known as the Buddha or the Wise One.
- c. Mahavira taught a simple doctrine that men and women who wished to know the truth must leave their homes and must strictly follow the rules of ahimsa. According to him all beings have right to live so we have no right to kill them. The followers had to lead a simple life and had to beg for food. They had to be honest and were strictly asked not to steal. The followers had to observe celibacy and men had to give up everything, even their clothes.
- d. The word 'Upanishad' means 'approaching and sitting near'. The Upanishads laid stress on spiritual knowledge through stories, commentaries and dialogues. They insisted that even after death, organisms continued to exist in the form of *atman* or the individual soul and *brahman* or the universal soul. Upanishads believe that both are one. According to the Upanishads, one can attain supreme truth by meditation and recitation of verses.

## 6. Map Work



**7. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

- a. Men and women who became Buddhist and Jain monks led very simple lives. They meditated for most of the time and went to cities and villages to beg for food during fixed hours. That is why they were known as *bhikkhus* and *bhikkhunis*. They taught others, and helped one another. They also held meetings to settle any quarrels that took place within the *sangha*. Male Jains were not allowed to wear clothes.
- b. (*Probable answer. Answers may vary*)  
Preachers of today do not ask their followers to renounce the world. The preachers of today do not live a simple life like the Buddha and Lord Mahavira. They live in ashrams that have all worldly comfort. The ashrams run on large donation given by the devotees whereas *bhikkhus* and *bhikkhunis* had to go out for begging.
- c. Brahmanism believed in the caste system whereas Buddhism does not believe in the caste system. Buddhism believed in renouncing family life but Brahmanism does not, rather it asks people to follow the four ashrams of life. Brahmanism believes in idol worship whereas Buddhism denounces idol worship.

**8. Value-based questions.**

- a. Write any five good things that you would do in the next five days.

**Hint**

- Will help my mother at home.
  - Will not fight with any one.
  - Will always be truthful.
  - Will help people in need.
  - Will teach my maid's son who does not go to school.
- b. If I get to know that my elder brother has lied to my parents then I will do the following:

**Hint**

- I will tell him to say the truth.
- Tell him that by saying the truth he will gain trust from parents.
- Will reason out with him why he should not lie to parents as lying will create distrust.

# 8

## ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR

### NCERT Based Questions

**1. Fill in the blanks.**

- a. dhamma mahamatta                      b. Chanakya                      c. Ashoka  
d. Pataliputra                                e. Chanakya

**2. Tick the correct answer.**

- a. iii. Chanakya                              b. ii. Seleucus Nicator                      c. iii. Pataliputra  
d. ii. Kalinga                                    e. ii. Slynness

**3. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. Chanakya was the political advisor of Chandragupta Maurya. He was instrumental in grooming Chandragupta in political affairs. He was also an economist.
- b. Ashoka saw the massive bloodshed and sorrow that Kalinga war caused, and he was deeply moved. He became a Buddhist and gave up fighting wars.
- c. Ashoka was considered unique as he was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions. He is also the only king in the world who gave up war after winning one.
- d. After the Kalinga war, Ashoka embraced Buddhism.
- e. The Ashoka's edicts were in Prakrit language and was written in Brahmi script so that common people could read and understand it.

**4. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. As the Mauryan Empire was very large, different parts were ruled differently. Some of the measures were:
- The king enjoyed the highest authority in the kingdom and was assisted by ministers.
  - The area around Pataliputra was administered directly by the emperor.
  - The kingdom was divided into provinces. Each of these was ruled from a provincial capital.
  - The royal princes were often sent as governors and spies were appointed to keep a watch on them.
  - People paid taxes to the government and officials were appointed for collecting taxes.
  - Chandragupta maintained a large army and a large part of the tax money were spent on it.



- b. Ashoka developed a code of conduct based on Buddha's teachings. *Dhamma* is a Prakrit word for righteousness or *Dharma* in Sanskrit. The main principles of Ashoka's *Dhamma* were to practise non-violence, be truthful, kind, and tolerant towards other religions, and respect elders and understand the young. Ashoka adopted the following measures to spread the principles and ideas of Buddhism:
- He got the principles of *Dhamma* engraved on rocks and pillars so that people could read and follow them.
  - He built monasteries for the monks.
  - He appointed special officers called ***Dhamma Mahamattas*** to preach *Dhamma*.
  - He sent scholars and Buddhist missionaries to other countries to spread the teachings of Buddha.
- c. People in the Mauryan cities were usually merchants, farmers, herders and craftspeople. There were also hunter-gatherers who lived in the forests. People were also employed by the emperors as officials who were required to look after the welfare of the people and collect taxes. People were also employed in the army.
- d. There were a number of problems that troubled Ashoka. People in the empire followed different religions and this sometimes led to conflict. Animals were sacrificed. Slaves and servants were ill-treated. Besides, there were quarrels in families and amongst neighbours. Moreover, Ashoka was deeply influenced by the teachings of Buddha. Therefore, Ashoka thought it was his duty to teach his subjects to lead a peaceful life. So, he started preaching dhamma, a way of life.
- e. Megasthenes was an ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta by the Greek ruler of West Asia named Seleucus Nicator. About Pataliputra, he wrote that it was a large and beautiful city. It was surrounded by a massive wall, had 570 towers and 64 gates. The houses had two and three storeys and were made of wood and mud brick. The king's palace was also made of wood and was decorated with stone carvings. The palace was surrounded with gardens and enclosures for keeping birds.

### Additional Practice Questions

**1. State whether True or False.**

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

**2. Fill in the blanks to complete the following sentences on Ashoka's Dhamma.**

- a. gentle    b. elders    c. compassion  
d. gifts    e. criticise

**3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. Chanakya was the political advisor of Chandragupta Maurya and was instrumental in establishing the Mauryan empire.
- b. Bindusara was Chandragupta Maurya's son.
- c. The Greek ambassador, Megasthenes was sent by Seleucus.

- d. Ashoka sent his officials to spread *Dhamma* to Syria and Sri Lanka. (Students may also write Egypt and Greece.)

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. The bloodshed and suffering caused by the Kalinga War impacted Ashoka's social and political thoughts. This made him turn to Buddhism and spread the message of non-violence.
- b. Ashokan Edicts are official orders or announcements issued by Ashoka when he was the emperor of the Mauryan Empire. Ashokan Edicts were meant to spread his message to the common people.
- c. Taxes are collected on a regular basis whereas tributes are collected as and when necessary.
- d. The Mauryan Emperors got money to administer the empire from the taxes that they collected from farmers, herders, crafts persons and traders.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. The bloodshed in the Kalinga War where a large number of people died in the battlefield shook Ashoka. The suffering and the loss of life deeply impacted his social and political thoughts. This made him turn to Buddhism and spread the message of non-violence. <How did he react?>
- b. There were a number of problems that troubled Ashoka. People in the empire followed different religions and this sometimes led to religious conflict. Animals were sacrificed. Slaves and servants were ill-treated. Besides, there were quarrels in families and amongst neighbours. Therefore, Ashoka thought it was his duty to teach his subjects to lead a peaceful life. So, he appointed officials, known as the *dhamma mahamatta* who went from place to place teaching people about *dhamma*. He also erected edicts in different places which were written in Prakrit language in Brahmi script so that the common people could read and understand. He also instructed his messengers to read them out to people who were illiterate. He also sent messengers to spread the ideas of dhamma to other countries such as Sri Lanka, Syria, Egypt and Greece.
- c. As the Mauryan Empire was a vast empire, different parts were ruled differently. Some of the measures were:
  - The king enjoyed the highest authority in the kingdom and was assisted by ministers.
  - The kingdom was divided into provinces. Each of these was ruled from a provincial capital such as Taxila or Ujjain.
  - Although there was some amount of control from Pataliputra, and royal princes were often sent as governors, local customs and rules were probably followed.
  - People paid taxes to the government. Land tax was the major source of income. Farmers had to pay one-sixth of the total produce of their land.
  - Officials were appointed for collecting taxes.
  - Chandragupta maintained a large army and a large part of the tax money were spent on it.

## 6. Map Work



## 7. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- It is an Ashokan edict. Ashoka got edicts engraved on pillars, rocks and caves. Ashoka used this to spread messages about Dhamma and Buddhism. Inscriptions on these edicts were in Prakrit language and were written in Brahmi script so that the common people could read and understand what was written. Two places where edicts have been found are Champaran in Bihar and Kalsi in Uttarakhand.
- Ashoka developed a code of conduct based on Buddha's teachings. The main principles of Ashoka's Dhamma are as follows:
  - People should practise non-violence or ahimsa.
  - They should be kind and gentle.
  - Be compassionate towards animals.
  - People should be tolerant and respectful towards other religions.
  - They should respect elders and understand the young.

All these teachings are more than relevant today. We should all follow these to lead a peaceful and harmonious life.

## 8. Value-based questions.

### a. **Hint**

- I will try to stop their fight.
- Ask them the reason for their fight.
- Tell them that it is not good to fight but instead they should talk out the problems.
- Listen to their problems and then together find a solution.

### **Hint**

### b. No war should not be fought because:

- So many people especially children die.
- Too much of property loss.
- Loss of money.
- Spreads hatred.
- No one wins or gains in a war.

# 9 VITAL VILLAGES, THRIVING TOWNS

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Fill in the blanks.

a. *vellalar*

b. *uzhavar*

c. *Grama bhojaka*

d. Jataka

e. Garbage

### 2. State whether True or False.

a. True

b. False

c. True

d. True

e. False

### 3. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.

- The *grama bhojaka* was often the largest landowner. As he was powerful, the king often used him to collect taxes from the village. He also functioned as a judge, and sometimes as a policeman.
- These were stories that were probably composed by ordinary people, and then written down and preserved by Buddhist monks.
- Ring wells were rows of pots or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other. These seem to have been used as toilets in some cases, and as drains and garbage dumps. These ring wells were usually found in individual houses. Ring wells have been found in Delhi.
- People of Mathura had occupations such as goldsmiths, blacksmiths, weavers, basket makers, garland makers, perfumers and government officials.

### 4. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- In the northern part of the country, the village headman was known as the *grama bhojaka*. The *grama bhojaka* was often the largest landowner. This position is often held by people belonging to the same family. A *grama bhojaka* had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land. As he was powerful, the king often used him to collect taxes from the village. He also functioned as a judge, and sometimes as a policeman.
- Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2500 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 the north to the south. Mathura was a centre of religious activities as it had Buddhist monasteries, Jain shrines and Hindu temples. Famous for sculpture making, Mathura was a fortified city which also served as the capital of the Kushanas. Several inscriptions on stone slabs and statues were found in Mathura. These generally were records of gifts donated by people to monasteries and shrines. Inscriptions from Mathura also mention that people here were goldsmiths, blacksmiths, weavers, basket makers, garland makers, perfumers.
- Associations or guilds formed by crafts persons and traders were known as *shrenis*. These *shrenis* of crafts persons provided training, procured raw materials, and



- distributed the finished product. Then *shrenis* of merchants organised the trade. *Shrenis* also served as banks, where rich men and women deposited money.
- d. Between 2200 and 1900 years ago, Arikamedu was a coastal settlement. Arikamedu was well-connected with other cities. Ships from other port cities such as Muziris, on the Malabar Coast, came here for sending goods to countries in Southeast Asia. A massive brick structure was found at the site. Other finds include pottery from the Mediterranean region, such as amphorae and stamped red-glazed pottery known as Arretine Ware, named after a city in Italy. Roman lamps, glassware and gems have also been found at the site.

### Additional Practice Questions

**1. Match the columns.**

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. iv. <i>dasa karmakara</i> | b. iii. Trader association |
| c. i. <i>Gramabhojaka</i>    | d. ii. Sangam              |

**2. Fill in the blanks.**

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Northern Black Polished Ware | b. <i>dasa karmakara</i> |
| c. increase                     | d. Buddhist monks        |

**3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. Some of the largest collections of iron tools and weapons were found in the megalithic burials.
- b. *Dasa karmakara* earned their living by working on the fields owned by others as they did not own any land.
- c. Punch marked coins made of silver and copper have been found.
- d. Grihapatis were independent farmers, most of whom were smaller landowners.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. *Sangam* literature contains some of the earliest works of Tamil literature. It was composed and compiled around 2300 years. The literature derived its name from the assemblies of poets known as sangams where these works and texts were composed and compiled. These assemblies of poets were in the city of Madurai.
- b. *Shrenis* helped traders to provide training, procure raw material, and distribute the finished product. Then shrenis of merchants organised the trade. Shrenis also served as banks, where rich men and women deposited money which was invested and part of the interest was returned and was given to religious institutions like monasteries..
- c. Pottery from the Mediterranean region, such as amphorae and stamped red-glazed pottery known as Arretine Ware came to Arikamedu. Another kind of pottery that was available in Arikamedu was made locally but had Roman designs on it.
- d. Archaeologists have found several thousands of punch marked coins from the earliest cities. These were made by punching metals such as silver and copper.

**5. Write long answer questions (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. We come to know about the earliest cities through archaeological findings, stories, sculpture and from accounts of travellers. Stories of those days describe the life of common people. Sculptors carved out scenes that depicted the lives of people in

towns, villages and forests. Archaeological finds like potteries, jewellery and coins tell us a lot about the earliest cities. Another way was through accounts of sailors and travellers who were visitors to these earliest cities.

b. Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2500 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. It can be called a multifunctional city due to the following reasons:

- There were fortifications around the city and several shrines.
- Mathura was also a centre where some extremely fine sculpture was produced.
- Mathura became the second capital of the Kushanas.
- Mathura was also a religious centre where Buddhist monasteries, Jaina shrines and centre for Krishna worship are found.
- Several inscriptions mention that Mathura had many goldsmiths, blacksmiths, weavers, basket makers, garland makers, and perfumers. This shows that it was a hub of trading.

## 6. Map Work



**7. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

a. There were at least three different kinds of people living in most villages in the southern and northern parts of India.

In the south, villages had large landowners known as *vellalar*, ordinary ploughmen, landless labourers and slaves.

In the north, each village had a headman known as the *grama bhojaka*. The *grama bhojaka* was often the largest landowner. Slaves and hired workers cultivated the land owned by the *grama bhojka*. He also collected taxes from the village on behalf of the king and also functioned as a judge, and sometimes as a policeman.

There were other independent farmers who were mostly smaller landowners. There were men and women such as the *dasa karmakara*, who did not own land, and had to earn a living working on the fields owned by others.

Villages also had crafts persons such as the blacksmith, potter, carpenter and weavers.

b. *Answers may vary. This is a probable answer.*

<b>Life Earliest Villages</b>	<b>Life in Villages Today</b>
People were mostly involved in farming but blacksmiths, potters, carpenters and weavers were also there.	Today also a large number of people are involved in farming but there are other specialised professions.
Lived a very simple life.	There is better living standards with access to education, health care, electricity, banks and telephones.
Used simple tools for farming.	Uses modern equipment like tractors for farming.
Had limited access to markets.	Has access to local as well as global markets with better connectivity through the Internet.
Taxes were collected by the village headman from the farmers.	Farmers do not have to pay taxes.

**8. Value based question.**

**Hint**

- Should not throw garbage on the streets.
- Do not spit on the road.
- Request people not to dirty the roads we see them throwing things on the road.
- Take the responsibility to keep our surroundings clean.

# 10

## TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS

### NCERT Based Questions

**1. State whether True or False.**

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

**2. Fill in the blanks.**

- a. *dakshinapatha*                      b. Madurai                      c. Cholas, Chera and Pandyas  
d. spices and precious stones                      e. *Muvendar*

**3. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. The Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas were the three chiefs of south India.  
b. India maintained trade relations with other countries through sea routes in the south and the Silk Route.  
c. The paths followed by the traders from China to export silk to other countries came to be known as the Silk Route.  
d. South India was famous for gold, spices, especially pepper, and precious stones.  
e. The chiefs or kings who controlled the river valleys and coasts were rich because most of the trade used to happen through river valleys and coasts.

**4. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. Silk-making started in China around 7000 years ago. The silk fabric was exported to distant parts of the world through the Silk Route. Chinese kings sent gifts made of silk to the rulers of Iran and West Asia which gave rise to demand for silk. As the art of making silk was known only to the Chinese, it had to be brought from there through difficult terrains. Therefore, kings who controlled the regions through which the Silk Route passed greatly benefitted from the taxes paid by the traders. Due to this Silk Route was important for traders of silk and other items as well.
- b. Kanishka was the most famous ruler of the Kushana dynasty. He is remembered for the patronage he gave to Buddhism. He organised a Buddhist Council in Kashmir where the doctrines of Buddhism were finalised. One of the greatest Sanskrit poets, Ashvaghosha was in the court of Kanishka. He wrote *Buddhacharita*, a biography of Buddha.
- c. Comes from the Sanskrit term '*bhaj*' which means 'to divide or share.' People who followed *Bhakti* worshipped god or goddess through an intimate, two-way relationship between the deity and the devotee. They did not believe in elaborate sacrifices. According to this system of belief, if a devotee worships the chosen deity with a pure heart, the deity will appear in the form in which he or she may desire. So, the deity could be thought of as a human being, lion, tree or any other form. Once this idea gained acceptance, artists made beautiful images of these deities.
- d. Chinese pilgrims came to India to visit places associated with the life of Buddha. One such pilgrim was Xuan Zang. He took the land route back to China and carried back

with him statues of the Buddha made of gold, silver and sandalwood, and over 600 manuscripts loaded on the backs of 20 horses.

### Additional Practice Questions

**1. Fill in the blanks.**

- |                |            |             |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| a. <i>bhag</i> | b. Pepper  | c. Mahayana |
| d. Kanishka    | e. Nalanda |             |

**2. Match the columns.**

- a. iii. Chinese pilgrim
- b. v. Kushana ruler
- c. ii. Person who has attained enlightenment
- d. i. Major centres of power
- e. iv. Satavahanas

**3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. *Bodhisattvas* were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment.
- b. Chinese had discovered silk.
- c. South India was famous for gold, spices and precious stones.
- d. The chiefs gifted precious stones, gold, horses, elephants, chariots and fine cloth.
- e. Kanishka was the most famous ruler of the Kushana dynasty. He was also famous for his patronage towards Buddhism.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. Traders from China carried silk to sell to far off lands. Sometimes, Chinese rulers sent gifts of silk to rulers in Iran and west Asia, and from there, the knowledge of silk spread further west.
- b. Rulers considered the Silk Route important as they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by traders travelling along the route. In return, they often protected the traders who passed through their kingdoms from robbers.
- c. Bhaktas believed that riches, learning and high status do not automatically ensure a close relationship with the deity. They believed that if a devotee worships the chosen deity with a pure heart, the deity will appear in the form in which he or she may desire.
- d. The rich, glossy colours of silk, as well as its smooth texture, make it a highly valued fabric.

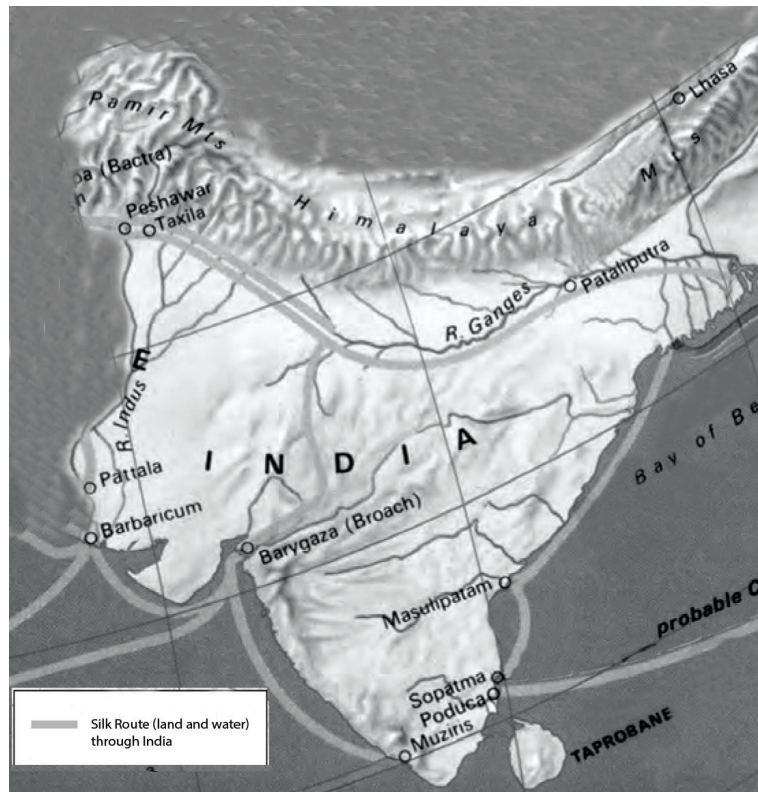
**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. Mahayana Buddhism was a new form of Buddhism that developed during the Kushana period. Earlier, Buddha was shown in sculptures by using certain signs. During Kushana period, statues of the Buddha were made. Another change was the belief in *Bodhisattvas* who were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment. The *Bodhisattvas* now remained in the world to teach and help other people instead of going into isolation.
- b. Buddhist pilgrim, Fa Xian, came to India about 1600 years ago and Xuan Zang came around 1400 years ago. They came to visit places associated with the life of the Buddha and visited the famous monasteries. Both these pilgrims have left an account of their



journey. They wrote of the dangers they encountered on their travels, the countries and the monasteries that they visited, and the books they carried back with them. Fa Xian went back by ship and carried with him books and statues of the Buddha that he had collected. Xuan Zang, who took the land route back to China carried back with him statues of the Buddha made of gold, silver and sandalwood, and over 600 manuscripts. He spent the rest of his life translating the manuscripts from Sanskrit into Chinese.

## 6. Map Work



## 7. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- Mahayana Buddhism has two distinct features. Earlier, Buddha was shown in sculptures through certain sign/symbols but under Mahayana Buddhism, statues of the Buddha were made. Second feature was the belief in Bodhisattvas who were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment. The Bodhisattvas were supposed to remain in the world to teach and help other people instead of going into isolation.
- Pilgrims during Kushana period must have travelled by sea routes, through land routes on horses or by foot. Pilgrims nowadays travel by bus, train, aeroplanes, cars, and sometimes on foot.

## 8. Value-based question.

### Hint

- Make friends with them.
- Invite them home.
- Be considerate to each other's needs.
- Help each other in times of needs.
- Through sharing

# 11

## NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS

### NCERT Based Questions

**1. Give one word answers.**

- a. *Prashasti*                      b. *maharaj-adhiraja*                      c. *Harshacharita*                      d. *Ur*

**2. Fill in the blanks.**

- a. Chandragupta I      b. Sanskrit                      c. astronomer                      d. Banabhatta

**3. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. *Prashasti* is a Sanskrit word, meaning praise. These were written by the court poets in praise of their kings.
- b. *Harshacharita* written by Banabhatta and a detailed account by Xuan Zang are the two main sources which tells us about Harsha's rule.
- c. Aihole was the capital of the Chalukyas. It was also an important trading centre. Pulakeshin II was the most powerful king of the Chalukya Dynasty. He was a contemporary of Harshavardhana and was successful in stopping the progress of Harshavardhana from advancing to South India. The Chalukyas were in constant fight with the Pallavas.
- d. Samudragupta belonged to the Gupta dynasty. He succeeded Chandragupta I. He was a great warrior and had won many battles.

**4. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. Discuss the pattern of administration in under the Chalukyas and Pallavas.  
The kings of Chalukya and Pallava dynasty adopted a number of steps to win the support of men who were powerful, either economically, or socially, or because of their political and military strength. Following was the pattern of administration under the Chalukyas and the Pallavas:
- Village was the basic unit of administration.
  - Some administrative posts were hereditary.
  - Some officials held multiple posts.
  - Important people of the area also had a say.
  - Some important posts were:
    - o *Kumar-amatya*: An important minister
    - o *Sandhi-vigrahika*: Minister of war, peace, and justice
    - o *Nagarshresthi*: Chief banker
    - o *Sarathavaha*: Leader of merchant caravans
    - o *Prathma-kulika*: Chief craftsman and the head of the *kayasthas* or scribes
- b. Samudragupta's did the following to consolidate his position as an Emperor:
- The nine rulers of *Aryavarta* were uprooted and their kingdoms were seized.
  - Twelve rulers of *Dakshinapatha* were made to surrender after being defeated.

- The inner circle of neighbouring states which included Assam, coastal Bengal, Nepal, and a number of *gana sanghas* in the northwest, brought tribute and followed the orders of Samudragupta and also attend his court.
  - The rulers of the outlying areas, perhaps the descendants of the Kushanas and Shakas, and the ruler of Sri Lanka, submitted to Samudragupta and offered their daughters in marriage.
- c. Harshavardhana was not the eldest son of his father, but became the king of Thanesar after the death of his father and elder brother. Harsha took over the kingdom of Kanauj after his brother-in-law was killed by the ruler of Bengal. After taking over Kannauj, he then led his army against the ruler of Bengal. He took over both Bengal and Magadha. Harshavardhana was not as successful elsewhere. He tried to cross the Narmada to march into Deccan, but was stopped by the Chalukya king, Pulakeshin II.
- d. Pulakeshin II was an able and an ambitious ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. According to a prashasti, he got the kingdom from his uncle. He successfully led many expeditions along both the west and the east coasts. Besides, he could successfully check the advance of Harshavardhana. Pulakeshin also attacked the Pallava king, who took shelter behind the walls of Kanchipuram. Chalukya rule was at its peak during the reign of Pulakeshin II, so he is considered the best Chalukya king.

### Additional Practice Questions

**1. State whether True or False.**

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

**2. Match the columns.**

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a. iii. A renowned poet            | b. iv. Poet in the court of Samudragupta |
| c. i. Poet in Harshvardhan's court | d. ii. An astronomer                     |

**3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. *Prashastis* gained importance during the Gupta dynasty.
- b. Chandragupta I was Samudragupta's father.
- c. The biography written by Banbhattacharya is called Harshacharita.
- d. Pulakeshin II stopped Harshvardhan from crossing the Narmada River.
- e. Kanchi was the capital of Pallavas.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. The four kinds of rulers were:
  - The rulers of Aryavarta
  - The rulers of *Dakshinapatha*
  - The rulers of the inner circle of neighbouring states
  - The rulers of the outlying area.
- b. Some kings still maintained a well-organised army. Apart from this, there were military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever he needed them. These military leaders were not paid salaries, but they received grants of land and they also collected the revenues from these lands to look after their soldiers and horses, and war equipment. These men were known as samantas.

- c. Harishena was a poet and a minister in Samudragupta's court. The inscription found on the Ashokan Pillar about Samudragupta was written by him.
- d. Plays like Kalidasa's *Abhijnana Shakuntalam* and accounts by travellers and pilgrims like Xuan Zang tell us a lot about the lives of the ordinary people.
- e. *Prashasti* in Sanskrit means 'praise'. They were written by the court poets in praise of their kings.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. Inscriptions written in praise of kings by poets are known as *prashastis*. In Sanskrit it means 'in praise of'. *Prashastis* are important as they give a lot of information about the person for which it had been written. The poet has praised the king in glowing terms. It says that Samudragupta was a great warrior, a king who won victories in battles. It also says that Samudragupt was very learned and a very good poet. He is also described as equal to the gods. The *prashasti* also praises about his physical charm.
- b. In Aryavarta, there were nine rulers. Samudragupta defeated them and their kingdoms were annexed. In *Dakshinapatha* there were twelve rulers, who surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated and then Samudragupta allowed them continue to rule but with allegiance to him.
- c. Banabhatta has provided a vivid picture of the movement of the army. He writes that the king travelled with a lot of equipment. The kings carried things of daily use such as pots, pans, furniture, golden footstools, food, and animals such as goat, deer, rabbits, vegetables, spices, and weapons. These things were loaded on carts or on animals such as camels and elephants. The army was also accompanied by musicians beating drums, playing horns and trumpets. The villagers had to provide hospitality to the marching army. They came with gifts of curds, gur and flowers, and fodder for the animals. Common people also tried to meet the king with their complaints.

**6. Map Work**



## 7. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

**Hint: This is a probable answer. Student answers may vary.**

a. As a foreign traveller visiting India during the times of Samudragupta, I am likely to witness the following in the society:

- Divided into different castes according to varna system.
- Brahmins speaking in Sanskrit.
- Common man speaking in Prakrit.
- People considered untouchable living in a bad state on the outskirts of the city.

In the political structure, I am likely to see the following:

- King being the head of state.
- Many ministers and officials help the king to look after the kingdom.
- The king has a well-organised large army.
- The samantas collect revenues to maintain their armies.

b. Pulakeshin II was the most powerful king of the Chalukya Dynasty. According to the prashasti composed by court poet Ravikirti, Pulakeshin checked the advance of Harshavardhana to South India. He was an ambitious ruler and wanted to control the whole of the Deccan Plateau.

With the decline of the Satavahanas, the Pallavas, who were officers of Satvahanas, took over and established their independent kingdom. They made Kanchi their capital. The Pallavas fought many long wars with the Pandyas and the Chalukyas. Mahendravarman was a powerful king of the Pallava Dynasty. The Pallavas were great patrons of art.

## 8. Value-based question.

**Hint**

I would see:

- How common people live.
- What language they speak.
- What food they eat.
- Historical places.

Our behaviour towards the foreigner should be:

- Be courteous and kind.
- Try to understand their need.
- Speak politely
- We should not cheat them.







of the earth on its axis. He developed a scientific explanation for eclipses as well. Aryabhata found a way of calculating the circumference of a circle, a formula that we use even today.

- d. Some of the greatest epics have been composed and compiled in ancient India. Famous Tamil epics, *Silappadikaram* and *Manimekalai* were composed around 1400 to 1800 years ago. A number of Hindu religious stories that were in circulation earlier were written down around the same time. These include the Puranas. Two Sanskrit epics, the Mahabharata and Ramayana were also written during this time.

## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. temple  
d. shikhara
- b. box  
e. Ilango
- c. plants and minerals

### 2. Match the columns.

- a. iv. War fought between Pandavas and Kauravas  
b. iii. Cave paintings  
c. v. Meghaduta  
d. i. Mehrauli  
e. ii. Stories of gods and goddesses

### 3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.

- a. Iron Pillar was built 1500 years ago. The amazing fact is that the pillar has not rusted in all these years.  
b. Deities such as Vishnu, Shiva, and Durga were worshipped in earliest Hindu temples.  
c. Usually, kings or queens decided to build temples and stupas as it was an expensive affair.  
d. Garbhagriha was an important place in a temple as the image of the chief deity was placed here.  
e. The word stupa means 'the mound'.

### 4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.

- a. Puranas, which literally means old, are 18 in numbers. Written in Sanskrit, the puranas narrate stories of various Hindu gods such as Vishnu, Shiva and Durga, and describe rituals to worship them. Mahabharat and Ramayana were composed during the ancient period.  
b. Aryabhata was a mathematician and an astronomer. He wrote a book called *Aryabhatiyam*. It was written in Sanskrit.  
c. The word *stupa* means a mound. It is usually a dome-shaped structure in which the bodily remains of Buddha or his followers such as teeth, bone or ashes or precious stones, and coins were kept in a box at the centre.  
d. The Iron Pillar is located in Mehrauli, Delhi. The three features of the Iron Pillar:
  - It is made of iron and is about 7.2 meters high and weighs 3 tonnes.
  - It was made 1500 years ago.
  - It is made from finest quality of iron that has not rusted till date.

## 5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- a. The word *stupa* means a mound. Some common features of stupas are:
- There is a small box placed at the centre or heart of the *stupa* which may contain bodily remains of the Buddha or his followers, or things they used, as well as precious stones, and coins.
  - This box was covered with earth.
  - Later, a layer of mud brick or baked brick was added on top.
  - The dome like structure was sometimes covered with carved stone slabs.
  - A path, known as the *pradakshina patha*, was laid around the stupa for the devotees to walk around the stupa.
- b. Meghaduta has been composed by Kalidasa. It is in Sanskrit written during the Gupta period. A beautiful description of monsoon cloud is given in this book. The poet has made the cloud the messenger between two lovers who are in two different places. He has described the breeze that carries the clouds.
- c. Written in Sanskrit, the puranas narrate stories of various Hindu gods such as Vishnu, Shiva and Durga, and describe rituals to worship them. Whereas, the Vedas have been composed by various sages or *rishis*. The Vedas are in the form of hymns. The hymns are in praise of nature gods like agni, and vayu. There are four Vedas, Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda. The shudras were not allowed to recite the Vedas but they could listen to the stories of the puranas.

## 6. Map Work



**7. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

- a. The picture shows one of the paintings in Ajanta. It is called Ajanta paintings. They are made on the walls of the Ajanta caves. Colours made from plants and mineral have been used to make these paintings. Ajanta is in the state of Maharashtra.
- b. Yes, the architecture of ancient India was based on religions like Buddhism and Hinduism. Most buildings were either Hindu temples like the temples of Mahabalipuram or stupas like Sanchi Stupa.

**8. Value-based question.**

**Hint**

This is a probable answer. Student answers may vary.

- Do not scribble on the walls
- Do not touch any artefacts in the museum.
- Should not litter.
- Keep discipline and not shout.
- Obey rules of the place.



- f. The universe is the vast space which holds billions of stars, millions of galaxies, planets, satellites (called moons), asteroids, meteoroids, clouds, dust and gases.

## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. Tick the correct answer.

- a. i. star
- b. ii. Mercury
- c. Neptune (Note: Earlier Pluto was considered as the ninth planet but now it is not regarded as a planet.)
- d. i. stars
- e. ii. Pluto (Note: Earlier Pluto was considered as the ninth planet but now it is not regarded as a planet.)

### 2. State whether True or False.

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

### 3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.

- a. Stars are made up of hot gases.
- b. All the objects shining in the night sky are called celestial bodies, e.g., the sun, the moon, and the stars.
- c. The sun is the source of light and heat in the solar system.
- d. Mercury is the nearest planet to the sun.
- e. The moon takes about 27 days to go around the earth once.

### 4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.

- a. We cannot see the stars and moon during the day time because the light of the sun is very bright. The brightness of the sun's light does not allow us to see the moon and the stars during the day, they are there but cannot be seen.
- b. Groups of stars forming various fixed patterns in the night sky are called constellations. Ursa Major or Big Bear is one such constellation. One of the most easily recognisable constellation is the Small Bear or *Saptarishi*. It is a group of seven stars that forms a part of the large Ursa Major Constellation.
- c. The real shape of the earth is not a perfect sphere. It is slightly flattened at the poles and bulges around the middle part. This shape is called Geoid or earth-like shape.
- d. The fixed path of a planet is called its orbit. All the eight planets of the solar system move around the sun in their fixed paths. The shape of the earth's orbit is elongated.
- e. From the outer space, the earth appears blue because its two-thirds surface is covered with water. It is, therefore, called a 'blue planet'.

### 5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- a. Difference between a planet and a satellite:
  - A planet is a celestial body which does not have light or heat of its own. It moves around the sun in its fixed path called orbit.
  - A satellite is a celestial body that moves around the planets in the same way as the planets move around the sun. It also moves in its fixed orbit.

- A planet is only natural and not human-made. Satellites are of two types—natural and human-made.
  - All the natural satellites are called moons. Earth has only one natural satellite which we call Moon. Human-made satellites are machines designed by scientists and launched into the space. Satellites are carried by a rocket and placed in the orbit around the earth. Some of the Indian satellites in space are INSAT, IRS, EDUSAT, etc.
- b. Comparison of the surface of the earth with that of the moon:
- The surface of the earth has air and water which is essential for life to exist on the earth. The Moon does not have air or water so life is not possible on the moon.
  - There are mountains, valleys and plains on the surface of the moon as well as the earth but the surface of the moon is very dry, hard and rocky.
  - The surface of the earth also has soil which is not present on the moon.
- c. The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids. Sometimes these meteoroids come near the earth. During this process due to friction with the air they get heated up and burn. This causes a flash of light. Sometimes, a meteor without being completely burnt, falls on the earth and creates a hollow or craters on the surface of the earth. Many large meteors and craters have been found on the earth from time to time.
- d. A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars, and clouds of dust and gases. There are millions of such galaxies that make the Universe. The Milky Way is a large cluster of millions of stars which appears like a white glowing path across the sky on a clear starry night. This band is known as the Milky Way galaxy. Our solar system is a part of this galaxy. In India, it is called Akash Ganga. In ancient India, it was imagined to be a river of light flowing in the sky. Thus, it was named Akash Ganga.
- e. There are numerous tiny, rocky objects that move around the sun. These are present between the inner planets and the outer planets and are mostly found as a large belt between mars and Jupiter. These objects are called asteroids. Scientists are of the view that asteroids are parts of a planet which exploded many years back.

## 6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

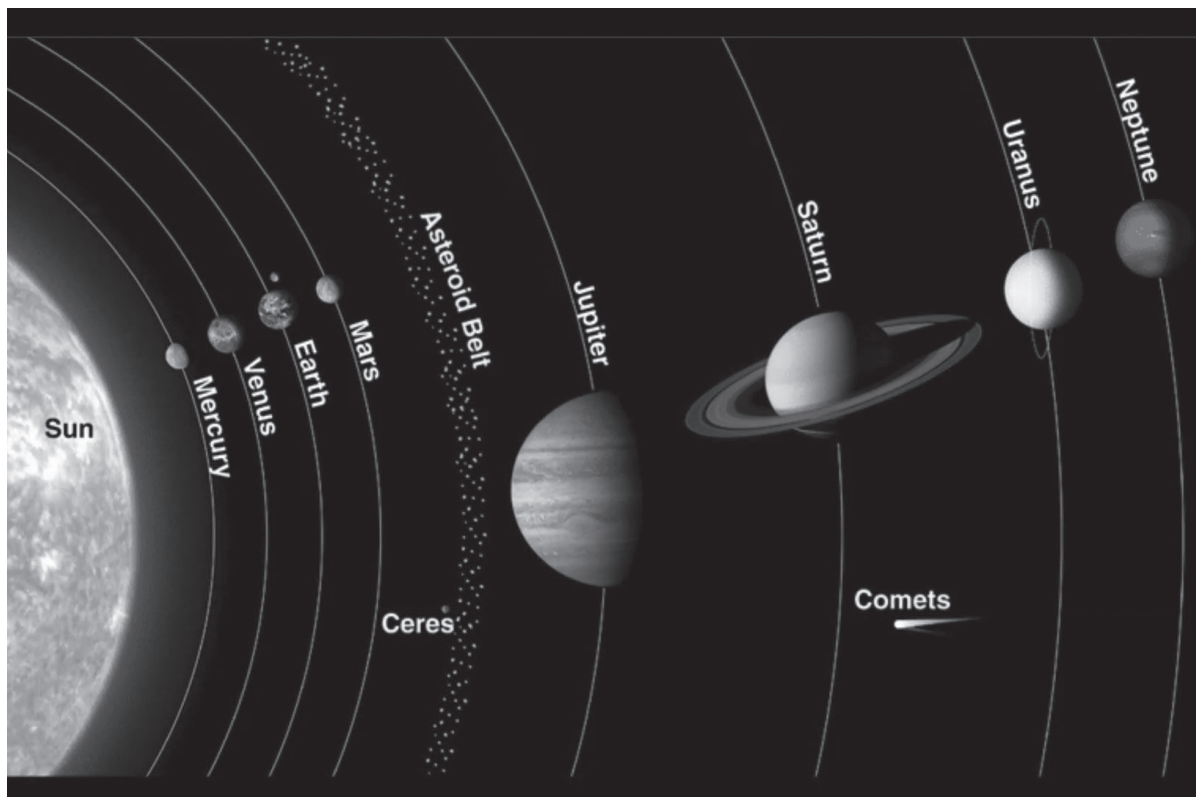
- a. Difference between a full moon and a new moon:
- The full moon can be seen only once in about a month's time. The 'full moon' night is called *Poornima*.
  - A fortnight later, you cannot see the moon at all. This is called a new moon night. On this day, you can watch the night sky best, provided it is a clear night. A 'new moon' night is called *Amavasya*.
- b. During the ancient times, sailors used to determine directions during the night with the help of stars. The North Star always indicates the north direction. It is also called the Pole Star. It always remains in the same position in the sky. One can locate the position of the Pole Star on the tip of the *Saptarishi* constellation. Hence, sailors can first locate the North direction and after that they located the other directions with the help of the Pole Star or North Star.
- c. The moon appears bigger than the stars because it is the closest celestial body to the earth. The stars are much more far away from the earth than the moon, therefore, they appear so tiny.



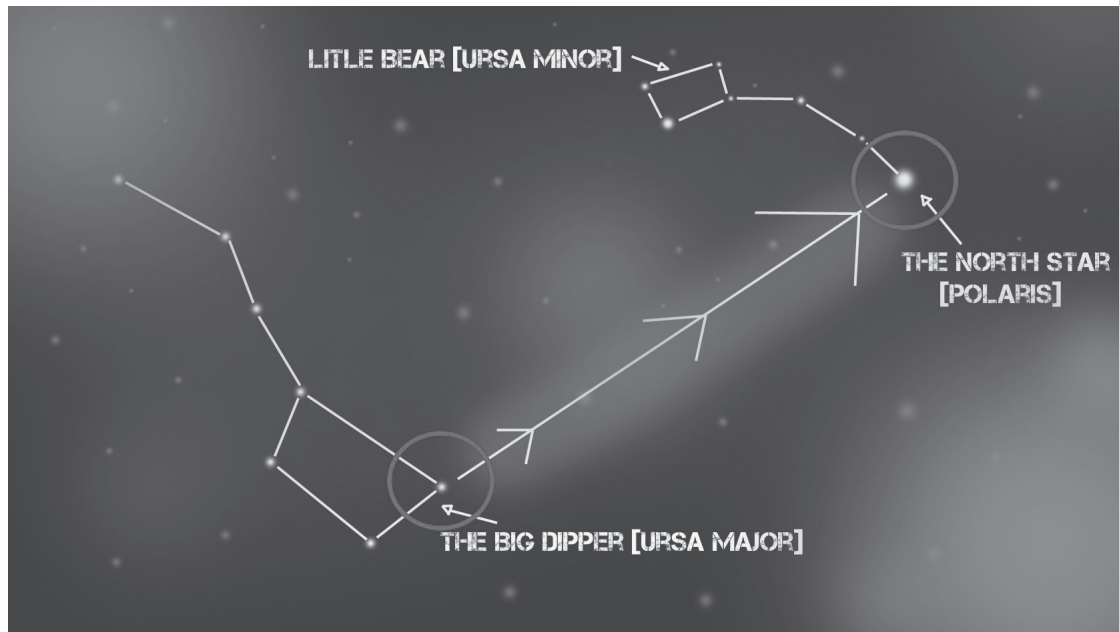
- d. The sun is known as the 'head of the solar system' because:
- It is the most central figure in the solar system just like the 'head of the family'.
  - It is the most important celestial body because it is the source of light and heat for all the planets. Hence, the role of the sun is just like the 'head of a family'.
  - If there was no sun, the solar system would be in complete darkness. Hence, it is the most important entity of the solar system.
- e. Utility of human-made satellites:
- To research and collect information about the universe
  - To collect real pictures, forecast and study certain special celestial events such as asteroids passing very close to the earth, eclipse, etc.
  - To gather information related to weather conditions and forecast weather.
  - To transmit signals and to communicate all over the world especially remote locations through satellite phones
  - To track, record and photograph natural occurrences and seismic changes on the earth.
- To assist with routes and planning for transportation on the earth through the GPS (Global Positioning System).

## 7. Map/diagram based questions.

- a. Diagram of Solar System.



- b Given below are diagrams of two constellations—Ursa Major and Ursa minor. Students can draw any one.



### 8. Value-based questions.

#### Hint:

- a. Water is precious because:

- Three-fourth of our planet is covered with water and only one-fourth is covered with land.
- Most of the water in the oceans and seas is salty (saline).
- Very limited freshwater on earth.

We can save water by:

- Avoiding wastage
- Doing rain-harvesting
- Controlling water pollution

- b. We can reduce air pollution by:

- Not burning garbage in the open.
- Not burning fire-crackers.
- Getting pollution check done for our vehicles.
- Switching to CNG

# 2

## GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

### NCERT Based Questions

**1. Fill in the blanks.**

- |              |               |         |
|--------------|---------------|---------|
| a. 90° N     | b. Greenwich  | c. noon |
| d. longitude | e. local time |         |

**2. Tick the correct answers.**

- |                |                |              |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| a. iii. tilted | b. i. latitude | c. ii. poles |
| d. iii. 181    | e. i. 82½°     |              |

**3. Answer the following questions briefly.**

- The shape of the earth is spherical but not a perfect sphere. It is slightly flattened at the North and the South Poles and bulges in the middle area.
- The globe is quite similar to the earth because it shows the shape of the earth, the tilted axis and how the earth rotates along its axis. It also shows the North and South Poles through which the axis passes. Therefore, globe is a miniature model of the earth. It gives us the most correct idea about the earth's shape.
- Equator is the largest circle of all the parallels of latitudes. Therefore, the Equator is the largest latitude. Its value is zero degrees (0°).
- The earth is divided into three heat zones—Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone. In the Northern Hemisphere they are called North Frigid and North Temperate Zones and in the Southern Hemisphere they are called South Frigid and South Temperate Zones.
- Latitudes are imaginary parallel circles, from the equator up to the poles. The size of these parallels decrease as we move away from the equator. They show the north-south direction. The Equator divides the earth into two halves— northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere.  
Longitudes are imaginary semicircular arcs of the same length which run from North Pole to South Pole and meet at the poles. They show the east-west direction. The Prime Meridian divides the earth into two halves —eastern hemisphere and western hemisphere.
- The Frigid Zone lies between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere. In the Northern Hemisphere it is called the North Frigid Zone and in the Southern Hemisphere it is called the South Frigid Zone.
- All the places on a given meridian of longitude have the same local time. Therefore, if two places lie on two different meridians, their local times will always differ. In India, for instance, Dwarka lies in the western part of India while Dibrugarh lies in the eastern part of India—the two cities lie on two different far away longitudes. If we calculate the difference between the local times of the two places there will be a difference of about 1 hour and 45 minutes in the local times.



- c. Frigid zone comprises 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. This zone is very cold because the sun does not rise much above the horizon in these areas. Therefore, the sunrays are always falling at a very slanting angle. Slanting sunrays cover a bigger area but they are less bright and less intense in heat. These are factors make the North and South Frigid Zones very cold.
- d. Three special features of longitudes:
- All longitudes are semicircular arcs which meet at the North and South Poles.
  - All longitudes are semicircular arcs except the 180° International Date Line which is zigzag.
  - The 0° Prime Meridian (Greenwich Meridian) and the 180° International Date Line together divide the earth into the eastern and western hemispheres.
  - Longitudes help to divide the earth into time zones.
  - The distance between any two consecutive longitudes goes on decreasing towards the two poles.
  - All longitudes converge at the poles.
- (Students can write any three features.)
- e. The local time of places which are on different meridians will always differ. For example, it will be difficult to prepare a time-table for trains which cross several longitudes. In India, for instance, there will be a difference of about 1 hour and 45 minutes in the local times of Dwarka in Gujarat and Dibrugarh in Assam. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt the local time of an approximate central meridian of a country as the standard time for the country. In India, the longitude of 82½° E (82° 30'E) is treated as the standard meridian. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country which is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST).

## 6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

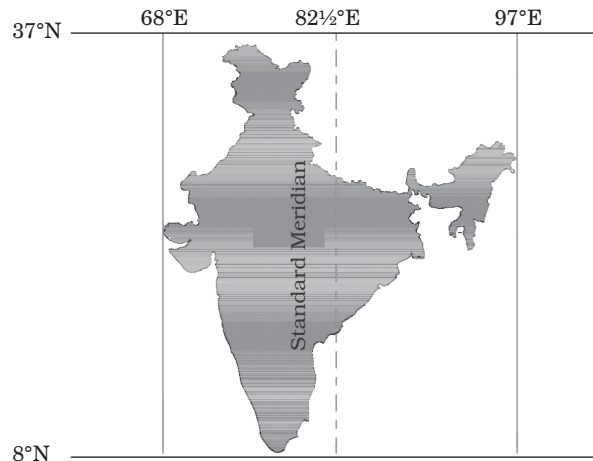
- a. The equator is the 0° latitude (the biggest latitude) which divides the earth into northern and southern hemispheres. On the other hand, the Greenwich Meridian is the 0° longitude which combines with the 180° longitude (the International Date Line) to divide the earth into eastern and western hemispheres.
- b. The International Date Line is that longitude along which the date and the day changes between eastern and western hemispheres. If this longitude was kept straight and it was passing through any country then one of the country would have a different day and date from the other and this would cause a lot of confusion and inconvenience. Therefore, this longitude has been kept zigzag, avoiding any such division of a country.
- c. Among the three heat zones, the torrid zone gets the vertical rays of the sun whereas the frigid zone gets the slanting rays of the sun. So we see that the torrid zone lying between the equator and the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn is the hottest zone of the earth. The sunrays falling on the torrid zone covers a smaller area however it gets the vertical rays of the sun which are the most intense and have the maximum heat.

On the other hand, the frigid zones lie between the Arctic Circle (66½° N) and the North Pole (90° N) in the northern hemisphere, and the Antarctic Circle(66½° S) and the South Pole (90° S) in the southern hemisphere get the slanting rays of the sun. These rays have to travel a more longer distance to reach the surface of the earth and therefore lack intensity and heat. So the areas lying in this zone are very cold.

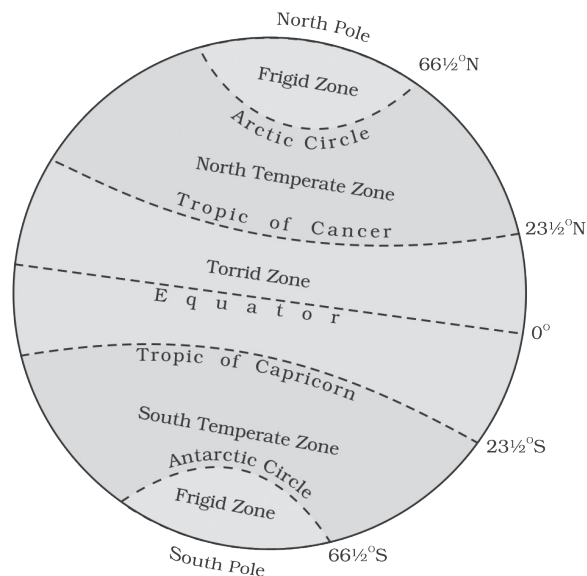
- d. Calculate the local time of places A ( $40^{\circ}$  E) and B ( $40^{\circ}$  W) when the GMT is 9.00 am.
- The time at a place A ( $40^{\circ}$  E) of Greenwich when the GMT is 9.00 am:  
 $40 \times 4 = 160$  minutes or 2 hrs 40 mins (Hint: since 1 hr = 60 mins).  
 Since the place is located to the east of Greenwich, the time will be:  
 $9.00 \text{ am} + 2 \text{ hrs } 40 \text{ mins} = 11 \text{ hrs } 40 \text{ mins}$ .
  - The time at a place B ( $40^{\circ}$  W) when the GMT is 9.00 am:  
 $40 \times 4 = 160$  minutes or 2 hrs 40 mins (Hint: since 1 hr = 60 mins).  
 Since the place is located to the west of Greenwich, the time will be:  
 $9.00 \text{ am} - 2 \text{ hrs } 40 \text{ mins} = 6 \text{ hrs } 20 \text{ mins}$ .
- e. The local time of places which are on different meridians will always differ. It will be difficult to prepare a time-table for trains which cross several longitudes. In India, for instance, there will be a difference of about 1 hour and 45 minutes in the local times of Dwarka in Gujarat and Dibrugarh in Assam. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt the local time of some central meridian of a country as the standard time for the country. In India, the longitude of  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E ( $82^{\circ} 30'$  E) is treated as the standard meridian. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

### 7. Map/diagram based questions.

a.



b.





## 8. Value-based questions.

### a. **Hint:**

- Struggle for survival is found everywhere.
- Some people live in worse conditions than us.
- Accept your situation and living conditions and learn to fight it out.
- Life is possible anywhere where there is land, water and air.

### b. **Hint:**

- Think before you call. Don't make calls at odd hours.
- If people are living in a different time zone, call them only when they are awake and according to their convenient time.
- Never make calls according to your convenience—this is one of the basic telephone etiquette.

# 3

## MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

### NCERT Based Questions

**1. Fill in the blanks.**

- a. axis  
d. illumination
- b. orbit  
e. equinox
- c. 28

**2. Tick the correct answers.**

- a. i. rotation  
d. i. North and South Poles
- b. ii. day and night
- c. iii.  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days

**3. Answer the following questions briefly.**

- a. The angle of the earth's inclination is  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ .
- b. The earth takes about 24 hours (exact time: 24 hrs, 56 min and 4 sec) to complete one rotation. The earth takes  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days ( $\frac{1}{4}$  day is equal to six hours) to complete one revolution around the sun.
- c. The circle that divides the day from night on the globe (or earth) is called the circle of illumination.
- d. The earth completes one rotation in about 24 hours. This is known as one Earth Day.
- e. The orbit of the earth is elliptical in shape.
- f. In the equinox position, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. During the autumn and spring equinox, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun, so the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights.
- g. During the summer season when the sun shines over the Tropic of Cancer, we have longer days and shorter nights.

### Additional Practice Questions

**1. Tick the correct answer.**

- a. i. summer solstice  
d. i.  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days
- b. ii. equinox  
e. ii. 29 days
- c. iii. Midnight Sun

**2. State whether True or False.**

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

**3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis.
- b. Revolution is the movement of the earth around the sun in its orbit.
- c. The angle of inclination of the earth's axis is at an angle of  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  along the orbital plane.

- d. Solstice occurs on 21st June (Summer Solstice) and 22nd December (Winter Solstice).
- e. The exact time taken for one rotation of the earth is 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds. The exact time taken for one revolution of the earth is  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days ( $\frac{1}{4}$  day is equal to six hours).

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. The effects of rotation are as follows:
  - Formation of day and night
  - Six months of day and six months of night-time (alternately) at the two poles
  - The sun appears to rise in the east, travel across the sky, and set in the west.
  - Bulging of the earth at the equator and flattening at the poles.
  - Occurrence of tides twice a day
  - Deflection of winds
- b. The effects of revolution are as follows:
  - Unequal distribution of heat over the earth
  - Variation in length of days and nights
  - Occurrence of seasons
- c. The four seasons occur when the earth is in the equinox and solstice positions alternately during one revolution of the earth i.e. approximately one year.
  - 21st June (Summer Solstice)—Longest day in the northern hemisphere
  - 22nd December (Winter Solstice)—Longest night in the southern hemisphere
  - 23rd September (Autumn Equinox)—Both day and night are equal in both the hemispheres
  - 21st March (Spring Equinox)—Both day and night are equal in both the hemispheres
- d. The earth takes  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days (one year) to revolve around the sun. We consider a year as consisting of 365 days only and ignore the  $\frac{1}{4}$ th day (six hours) for the sake of convenience. These  $\frac{1}{4}$ th days (six hours saved every year) are added to make one day (24 hours) over a period of four years. This extra day is added to the month of February. Thus every fourth year, February is of 29 days instead of 28 days. Such a year that has 366 days instead of 365 days is called a leap year.
- e. The inclination of the earth's axis always remains fixed at an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  and to the same side. These two features of the earth's axis remains the same both during rotation and revolution of the earth.
- f. During the four seasons the earth's axis remains fixed at an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  and to the same side. During summer solstice the Northern Hemisphere tilts towards the sun and during winter solstice the Southern Hemisphere tilts towards the sun.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. Difference between rotation and revolution:
  - Rotation is the daily movement of the earth along its axis. Revolution is the yearly movement of the earth in its orbit around the sun.
  - Rotation causes day and night while revolution causes different seasons.
  - One rotation is completed in about 24 hours while one revolution is completed in  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days.
- b. Seasons occur due to the revolution of the earth in its elliptical orbit. Throughout its orbit, the earth is inclined in the same direction and at the same angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ . A year is usually divided into four main seasons—summer, winter, spring and autumn seasons. Seasons occur and change due to the change in the position of the earth

around the sun. Sometimes the Northern Hemisphere and the North Pole tilts towards the sun and sometimes the Southern Hemisphere and the South Pole tilts towards the sun. The hemisphere that tilts towards the sun has summer season and the hemisphere that is tilted away from the sun has winter season. When the sun shines at the equator and both the poles are at the same distance from the sun the earth experiences autumn and spring seasons.

- c. The Polar Regions, i.e., the region beyond the Arctic Circle in the north and the Antarctic Circle in the south, experience a natural phenomenon called the Midnight Sun. The rays of the sun fall extremely slanting at these high latitudes during its mild summer (for about six months). It does not get completely dark at all during this period. Hence, the phenomenon is known as the Midnight Sun. There is about six months daytime and six months night-time alternately at the two poles.
- d. During solstice one of the two poles is tilted towards the sun. The pole and hemisphere that is tilted towards the sun experiences summer season with and has longer days and shorter nights. The pole that is tilted away from the sun experiences winter and has shorter days and longer nights.  
During autumn and spring equinox, direct rays of the sunrays fall directly on the equator. At these two positions, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun, so the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights.
- e. The earth receives light from the sun. The shape of the earth is spherical and it rotates along its axis. At any given time, only half of the earth gets light from the sun. The portion facing the sun experiences day while the other half away from the sun experiences night. In this way, as the earth rotates once in 24 hours, a continuous cycle of day and night occurs.
- f. The axis of the sun always remains tilted at an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . Therefore, when one hemisphere is tilted towards the sun the other hemisphere is tilted away from the sun. The hemisphere tilted towards the sun experiences summer season while the hemisphere tilted away from the sun experiences winter season.

## 6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

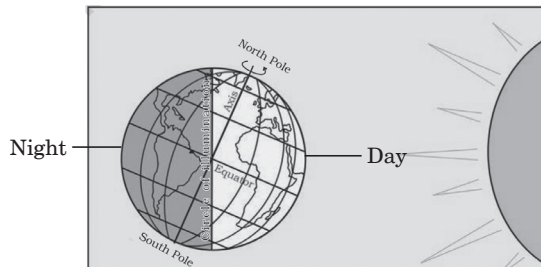
- a. The circle of illumination is the line that divides the day from night on the globe. This circle does not coincide with the axis. As the earth continuously rotates, one half of the globe moves from darkness to light and the other half moves from light to darkness. Thus, the circle of illumination continuously keeps on shifting with the rotation of the earth.
- b. If the earth stopped rotating, the hemisphere of the earth facing the sun would continue to experience day throughout, thus bringing continuous heat and warmth to that half of the earth. The other half would remain in continuous darkness and be freezing cold all the time. In such extreme conditions, life would not be possible on the earth.
- c. On 22 December, the earth is in the position of Winter Solstice. At this time the southern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun and the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn. Therefore, at this time it is summer in the southern hemisphere. Australia is located in the southern hemisphere, hence Australia experiences summer season during December. Therefore, in Australia it is summer season during Christmas.
- d. Places which have six months of daytime and six months of night-time follow the physical clock rather than the natural clock based on sunlight and the 24 hour cycle

of day and night. People must be having a fixed schedule of work and rest which they must be following strictly to follow a regulated life. People new to the area may initially have psychological problems due to continuous darkness or winter or even continuous daylight for six months.

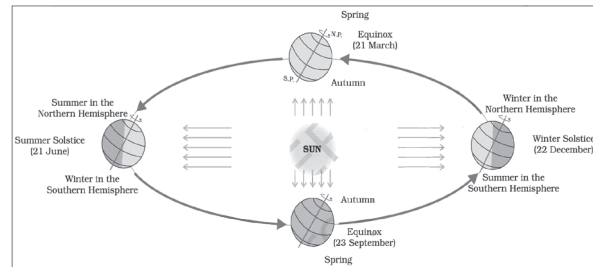
- e. Vertical rays of the sun travel a shorter distance to reach the earth's surface at the equator and its surrounding latitudes. These vertical rays are more concentrated and do not lose much of its heat and intensity on reaching the surface of the earth. Therefore, these rays heat up the equatorial areas and the climate is hot. In the higher latitudes, specially between the Tropics and the Poles, the rays of the sun are slanting and travel a much larger distance through the atmosphere to reach the earth's surface. The slanting rays lose most of their heat and intensity when they strike the earth's surface. Hence, they heat up the earth's surface very mildly. Therefore, these areas have a cold climate.

## 7. Map/diagram based questions.

- a. i. Diagram of day and night



- ii. Diagram of seasons



## 8. Value-based questions.

- a. Making a personal time table and schedule to follow.

### Hint:

- The time table should have proper distribution of study time and play time.
- There should be scope for leisure time activities.
- There should be some time to spend with the family.

(Answers will vary)

- b. The few principles you can follow to face challenges in your life:

### Hint:

- Do not be disappointed in life.
- Every cloud has a silver lining.
- There is always light at the end of the tunnel.
- Never give up.
- The future belongs those who dare.

# 4 MAPS

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Tick the correct answers.

- a. i. physical map                      b. ii. mountains                      c. iii. cardinal points  
d. iii. both the factors

### 2. Answer the following questions briefly.

- a. A globe is a small three-dimensional model of the earth. It can be useful when we want to study the earth as a whole. When we want to study only a part of the earth, for example, about our country, states, districts, towns and villages, it is of little help because globes cannot show minute details on land. In such situations, we need to use maps.
- b. Map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface, according to a scale.
- c. The different types of maps are as follows:
- Physical or Relief Maps (show natural features on the earth)
  - Political Maps (show countries, states, towns and cities with their boundaries)
  - Thematic Maps (focus on specific information such as rainfall, distribution of crops, etc.)
- d. The three main components of a map are: distance (scale), direction and symbol.
- e. Small scale maps show a large area but in lesser detail. Example of small scale maps are political and physical maps of continents, countries, or states. Example of scale: 5 cm on the map shows 500 km of the ground.
- f. Large scale maps show a small area in greater detail. Example of small scale map: map of a village, locality, town or city. Example of a scale: 5 cm on the map shows 500 metres on the ground.
- g. Map and plan are drawn to scale. A sketch is not drawn to any scale, it is only a rough drawing.

## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. Match the following.

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| a. A book of maps                                | iv. Atlas         |
| b. A person who makes maps                       | iii. Cartographer |
| c. Meanings of symbols and colours used in a map | i. Map Key        |
| d. A map which shows physical features           | v. Physical Map   |
| e. A map which shows distribution of crops       | ii. Thematic Map  |



**2. State whether True or False.**

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

**3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. A sketch map is a rough drawing mainly based on memory and observation and is not to scale.
- b. A plan is a drawing of a small area drawn on a large scale.
- c. Map scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.
- d. A compass is an instrument used to find out main directions. It has a magnetic needle which always points towards the north-south direction.
- e. The four major directions—North, South, East and West are called cardinal points.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. Political maps show continents, countries, states, cities, towns and villages of the world along with their boundaries. Countries and state capitals are also shown in these maps.
- b. The directions which lie in between the cardinal points (East, West, North and South) are called intermediate directions. The four main intermediate directions are: north-east (NE), southeast (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).
- c. With the help of intermediate directions, we can locate any place more accurately.
- d. The different colours on a map show specific things such as blue is used for showing water bodies, brown for showing mountains and highlands, yellow for showing plateaus, and green for showing plains.
- e. To show large areas such as continents or countries on a map, we use a small scale because small scale maps show a large area with less detail.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. A globe is important to:
  - Study the spherical earth
  - Understand the tilted axis of the earth
  - Understand the movement of rotation
  - Understand how rotation causes day and night
  - Understand latitudes, longitudes, the four hemispheres
  - Understand the heat zones of the earth
- b. Difference between a sketch and a plan:
  - i. A sketch is a rough drawing mainly based on memory and observation. A plan is an accurate drawing.
  - ii. A sketch is not made to scale but a plan is made to a scale
  - iii. A sketch does not show many details and measurements. A plan has many details along with measurements.
  - iv. A plan is more accurate than a sketch.
  - v. A sketch can be drawn to show anything but a plan is usually used to show details of a building or house.
- c. Scale of a map is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.

There are two types of map scales—small scale and large scale.

**Small scale:** When large areas like continents or countries are to be shown on a map, then we use a small scale. For e.g., 5 cm on the map shows 500 km on the ground. Small scale maps show a large area but in less detail.

**Large scale:** When a small area like a village or town is to be shown on a map, then we use a large scale. For e.g., 5 cm on the map shows 500 metres on the ground. Large scale maps show a small area in greater detail. Large scale maps give more information than small scale maps.

- d. Specific symbols which show different features such as buildings, roads, bridges, trees, railway lines, river, well, etc. on a map are called conventional symbols. These symbols are in the form of certain letters, shades, colours, pictures and lines. These symbols give a lot of information in a limited space. Conventional symbols are the language of maps and they are an easy way to study maps.
- e. The different types of maps are:
- **Physical or Relief Maps:** Show natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans, etc. For example, the physical map of India shows the physical divisions (mountains, plains, rivers, lakes, plateaus and the desert in India)
  - **Political Maps:** Show cities, towns and villages, and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries. For example, the political map of India shows the states and union territories of India with their boundaries, and their capitals.
  - **Thematic Maps:** These show specific information such as road maps, rainfall maps, distribution of crops, minerals, forests, industries, etc.

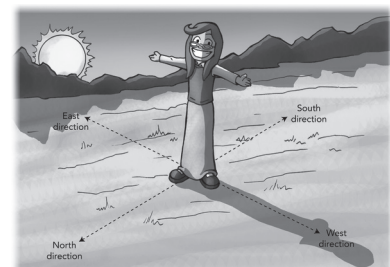
## 6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. A map is more accurate than a sketch because:
- i. A sketch is a rough drawing based on memory and observation. Map making is a science called cartography.
  - ii. A sketch is not drawn to scale but a map is. Therefore, a map shows the distance on the actual ground on the paper according to a scale.
  - iii. Map shows the North Line and directions.
  - iv. Maps are made by experts known as cartographers, hence they are accurate.
- b. People of any language can read and understand the map of any country in the world with the help of colours and symbols. Specific colours are used to show different natural features, for e.g. blue for water bodies, brown for mountains, yellow for plateaus and green is used for plains.

Conventional symbols are globally accepted symbols which show different natural features as well as human-made structures such as marshy land, lakes, rivers, roads, airport, bridge, well, hospital and so on. With the help of colours and symbols anyone can read a map.

- c. To find out the four main directions with the help of the rising sun:

Stand out in an open ground in the morning. Look out for the morning sun in the sky. Stretch out the right hand towards the rising sun, the right hand points towards the East. Raise the left hand on the other side, it points to the West direction. So one is now facing North direction and the back is towards the South.



- d. I will draw a sketch and mark the following:
- Draw a rough drawing from some important crossing or landmarks up to the house.
  - Draw the important roads and crossings, show the arrows to follow the path. Mark left or right to show specific turns.
  - Mark the important landmarks on the way to keep to the right path, e.g. mall, bank, market, flyover, park, hospital, school, etc.
  - Exchange phone numbers with the friends so that they can contact if they need any help on the way.

(Answers may vary)

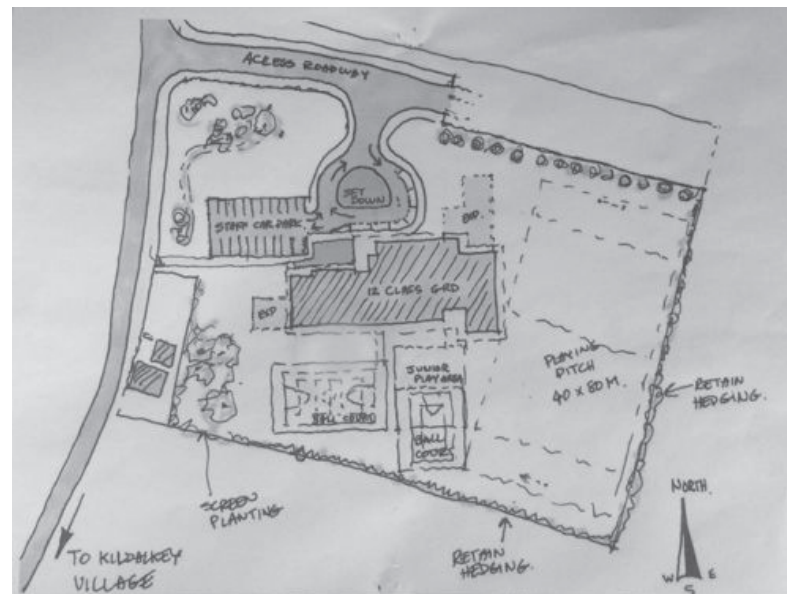
- e. Geographical maps are made by cartographers. For making the design of a house an architect will be hired to draw the plan of the house.

The plan will show the complete design of the house with measurements because it will be drawn to a scale. This will help us to understand how big or small a room is in comparison to the other. It will give us an accurate idea about our house drawn on paper before the actual construction. Any changes can be made in the plan itself. This plan is then given to the contractor to be followed for constructing the house.

## 7. Map/diagram based questions.

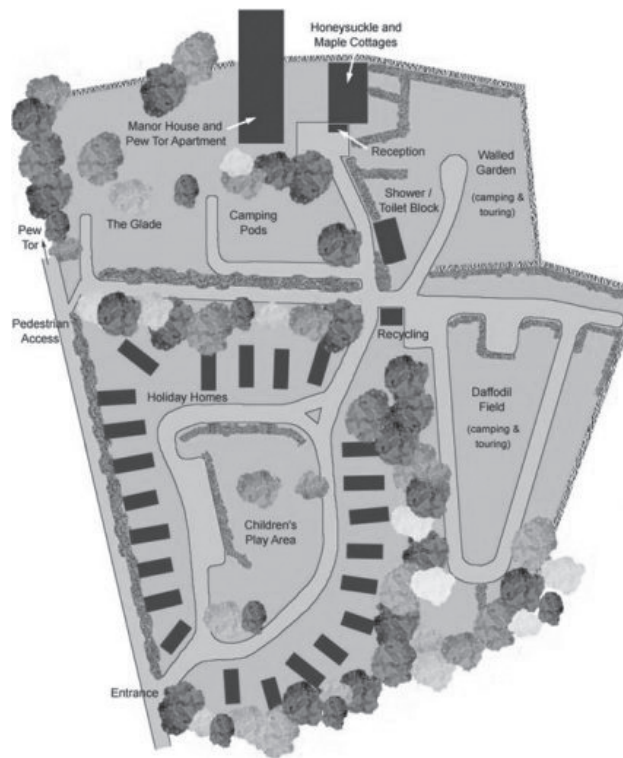
- a. Sketch of the school (*Answers will vary*)

Sample:



ii. Plan for a park (*Answers will vary*)

Sample:



## 8. Value-based questions.

a. **Hint:**

Some qualities of a good cartographer are:

- Learn his skill properly.
- Should be patient and accurate at his work.
- Should not be in a hurry.
- Be responsible and sincere as making maps and atlas is a very important work.
- Keep himself updated with the latest developments in his field i.e. cartography.

b. **Hint:**

Handling the atlas:

- Flip or turn the pages carefully.
- Do not fold the pages, use a book mark instead.
- Do not write on the atlas or make any markings on the maps.

# 5 MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Mount Everest  
d. hydrosphere
- b. Indian  
e. Ural
- c. Asia

### 2. Tick the correct answers.

- a. iii. South America  
d. i. the Arctic Ocean
- b. i. South America  
e. iii. Bering Strait
- c. iii. Antarctica

### 3. Answer the following questions briefly.

- a. Life is possible on the earth because of the presence of land, water and air. These three things are essential for all forms of life on earth—humans, animals and plants.
- b. On the earth, water is found in three forms—ice (solid), water (liquid) and water vapour(gaseous).
- c. The four domains of the earth are Lithosphere (land), Hydrosphere (water), Atmosphere (air) and Biosphere (zone of life where the other 3 spheres overlap).
- d. South Pole is located in the continent of Antarctica. It is the southernmost continent which is also called the ‘Frozen Continent’ or the ‘White Continent’.
- e. The seven continents in decreasing order according to their size are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.
- f. The earth is surrounded by a layer of gas called the **atmosphere**. It surrounds the earth like a thin blanket of air which is very important for the earth.
- g. The atmosphere is divided into five layers. Starting from the earth’s surface these layers are the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, the thermosphere, and the exosphere.

## Additional Practice Questions

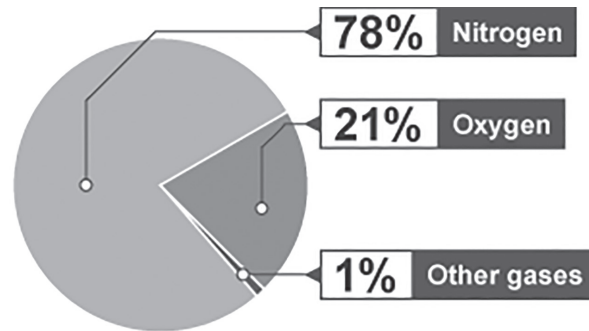
### 1. Match the following.

- a. Sahara Desert  
b. River Amazon  
c. Roof of the World  
d. Dakshin Gangotri  
e. Volga and Thames
- ii. Africa  
iii. South America  
iv. Tibetan Plateau  
v. Antarctica  
i. Europe





- c. The atmosphere is composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen, which make up about 99 per cent of clean, dry air. The composition of gases by volume is: nitrogen 78 per cent, oxygen 21 per cent, and other gases like carbon dioxide, argon, neon, helium, methane, hydrogen, etc. is 1 per cent. It also includes water vapour.



- d. Carbon dioxide, though present in minute amount, is important as it absorbs heat radiated by the earth, and helps in keeping the planet warm. Carbon dioxide is essential for the growth of plants. Carbon dioxide plays an important part in plant and animal process, such as photosynthesis and respiration. Since humans and all other animals depend on plants for their food, photosynthesis is necessary for the survival of all life on Earth. All plant life and thus the whole biosphere is dependent on atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.
- e. The biosphere is the narrow zone of contact between the land, water and air. It is in this zone that life, that is unique to this planet, exists. There are several species of organisms that vary in size from microbes and bacteria to huge mammals. All the living organisms including humans are linked to each other and to the biosphere for survival. The organisms in the biosphere may broadly be divided into the plant kingdom and the animal kingdom. The three domains of the earth interact with each other and affect each other in some way or the other. For example, cutting of forests for fulfilling our needs of wood, or clearing land for agriculture may lead to fast removal of soil from slopes.

## 6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

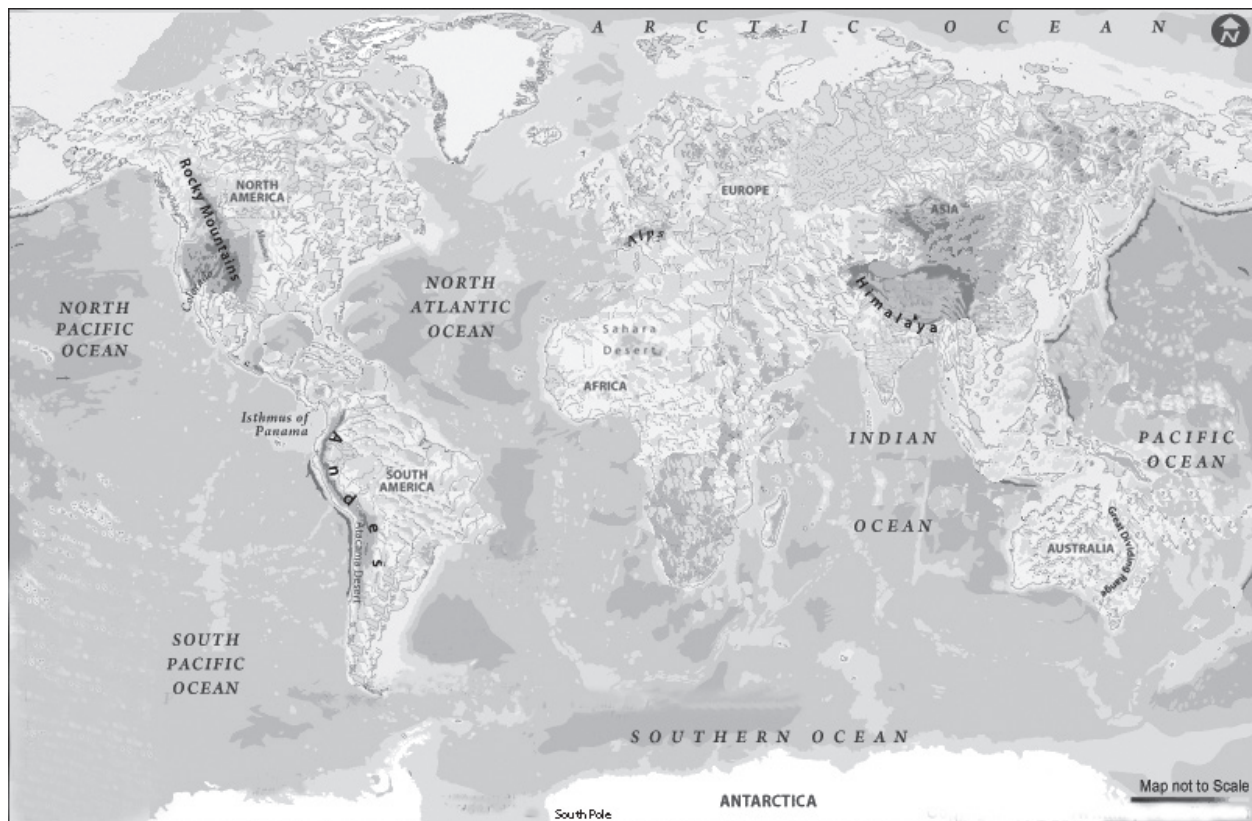
- a. There are no permanent human settlements in Antarctica because it lies in the South Polar Region and is permanently covered with thick ice sheets. Strong icy winds blow in this region. In the extremely cold conditions human life is impossible. Many countries have set up research stations where scientists conduct researches. India also has research stations there. These are named as Maitri and Dakshin Gangotri.
- b. The Indian Ocean is the only ocean which is named after a country because:
- The Indian Ocean is called so because it surrounds the Indian subcontinent.
  - In the ancient times, sea vessels coming to India for trade sailed through these waters to visit India and that is why they named it Indian Ocean.
  - India also serves as one of the most important trade routes between the eastern and western countries.
  - India has the longest coastline in the region with many sea ports important for trade.
- c. The continent of Antarctica is covered with thick ice sheets, ice caps, glaciers and icebergs. It remains frozen for most part of the year. The very mild summer it experiences when it has six months sunlight does not allow much melting of the

frozen land and water. Therefore, this continent is the largest storage of freshwater on earth.

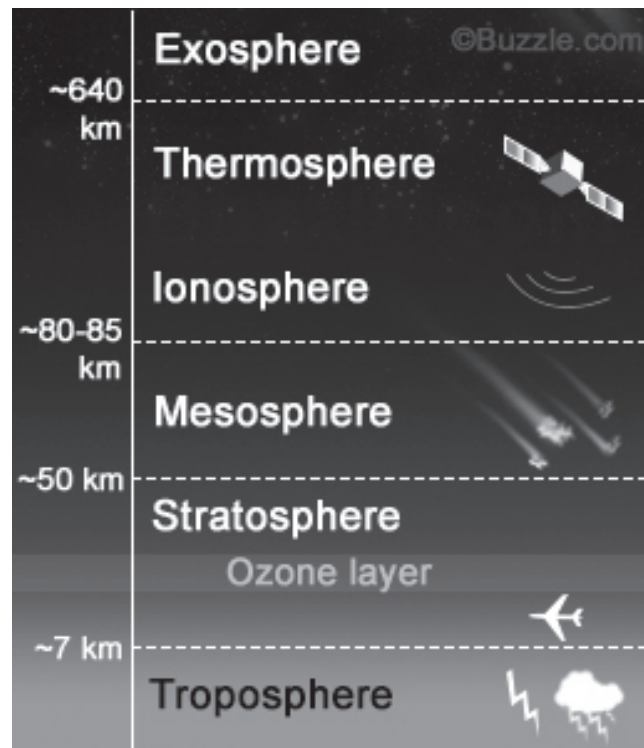
- d. All the three domains of the earth are being polluted by human activities:
- Lithosphere: Throwing garbage on land, dumping of untreated chemicals from factories on the land, use of chemical fertilizers.
- Hydrosphere: Oil and chemical spills in the oceans, untreated chemicals from factories diverted into rivers, chemical fertilisers used in the fields reach water bodies through various human activities and sewage discharge into running water, throwing waste into the water bodies, bathing in rivers, washing in rivers.
- Atmosphere: Burning waste out in the open releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, fumes and poisonous gases released into the atmosphere through factory chimneys, pollution from vehicles, bursting crackers. Increase in the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> leads to increase in global temperatures which is called global warming.
- e. Mountaineers experience difficulty in breathing because as we go higher and higher up on the mountains the level of oxygen in the air decreases. So the mountaineers feel difficulty in breathing and need to carry oxygen cylinder to ensure sufficient oxygen supply.

## 7. Map/diagram based questions.

- a. Answer for one important feature in each continent may vary.



b. Layers of the atmosphere



8. Value-based questions.

a. **Hint:**

We can contribute towards preserving earth's environment by doing the following:

- Controlling pollution of air, land and water
- Planting more trees
- Controlling wastage of water since water is precious
- Protecting the wildlife to maintain the natural balance
- Controlling wastage of natural resources

b. **Hint:**

The environmental hazards of oil spills are:

- Oil spills are very difficult to clean up.
- Oil spills in the oceans affect aquatic life, both animals and plants. It causes problems in breathing for most aquatic animals causing heavy loss of aquatic life.
- Oil spills can harm living things because its chemical constituents are toxic and poisonous.
- This can affect organisms both from internal exposure to oil through inhaling and from external exposure through skin and eye irritation.
- Oil spills can also kill some small species of fish or invertebrates due to poisoning of water. The oil from the spills coats feathers and fur of aquatic birds which hampers their flight and ability to survive.

# 6

## MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

### NCERT Based Questions

**1. Fill in the blanks.**

- a. erosion  
d. flat
- b. glaciers  
e. rainfall
- c. fault

**2. Tick the correct answers.**

- a. i. internal processes  
d. ii. block mountains
- b. iii. mountain range  
e. iii. Tibetan Plateau
- c. i. volcano

**3. Answer the following questions briefly.**

- a. A landform is a natural feature on the earth's surface. The earth has a large variety of landforms.
- b. The two types of processes which lead to the formation of different landforms are internal and external processes of the earth.
- c. A mountain is any natural elevation on the earth's surface. Mountains may have a small summit and a broad base. As we go higher up the mountains, the climate becomes colder. Some mountains have permanently frozen rivers of ice which are called glaciers. Some mountains are under the sea. They may emerge above the water surface as islands.
- d. A hill is a land surface higher than the local area. A mountain is also any natural elevation on the earth's surface. A steep hill with an elevation of more than 600 metres is termed as a mountain. An elevation less than 600 metres is termed as a hill.
- e. A plateau is an elevated land with a flat top standing above the surrounding area. Therefore, sometimes it is also called a 'tableland'.
- f. *Sample Answer (Answer may vary)*  
Mountain: Himalayas, Appalachians  
Plain: Indo-Gangetic Plain, Yangtze Plain  
Plateau: Tibetan Plateau, Deccan Plateau  
Block Mountain: Sierra Nevada, Teton Mountains  
Rift Valley: East Rift Valley, Jordan Rift Valley  
Volcanic Mountain: Kilimanjaro, Fujiyama
- g. The two types of fold mountains are—young fold and old fold mountains. Examples: Himalayas are young fold mountains and Ural are old fold mountains.

## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. State whether True or False.

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

### 2. Tick the correct answer.

- a. ii. the USA                      b. iii. volcanic mountains                      c. i. horsts  
d. ii. Aravalli                      e. ii. a volcanic eruption

### 3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.

- A mountain is any natural elevation on the earth's surface which is more than 600 metres with steep sides, broader base and peak or summit.
- Fertile soil is found in the river plains. The eroded material brought down by the rivers from the mountains is deposited in the plains to form fertile plains.
- Many mountain ranges of common age, origin and geographical features are called a mountain system. The Rhine Valley, the Vosges Mountain in Europe and the Himalayas are examples of mountain systems.
- Plateaus are mostly rich in mineral deposits. Therefore, we find mineral mining mostly in the plateaus. Example: African Plateau and Chhotanagpur Plateau are two mineral rich areas with mining activities.
- The throwing out of matter such as lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, ashes and gases from the earth's interior, through an opening in the earth's crust, is known as volcanic eruption.

### 4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.

- The vertical force causes large blocks to be pushed up with great force along a fault in the earth's crust. A rift valley is formed when the land between two parallel faults sinks. The uplifted blocks are called horsts and the lowered or sunken blocks are called grabens or rift valleys.
- Black lava soil is found in the Deccan Plateau region. Black soil is very fertile and good for cultivation, especially for cotton.
- Both plateau and mountain are natural elevated land but a mountain has a peak or summit while a plateau has a flat top. Therefore, a plateau is also called a tableland.
- Some forest products that we get from the mountains are fuel, fodder and shelter. We also get other products such as honey, gum, raisins, medicinal herbs and timber from the mountains.

### 5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- a. Difference between young fold and old fold mountains:

**Young fold mountains:** These mountains have not formed too long ago and are young in age. They have not undergone the process erosion to a great extent. Hence, they have rugged, uneven relief and high conical peaks. Example: The Himalaya Mountains and the Alps.

**Old fold mountains:** These mountains have formed much earlier than the fold mountains and are older in age. The old fold mountains are those mountains which were also formed due to folding however has stopped gaining any further height as the folding movement has stopped. They are considerably worn down by the process



of erosion over a greater period of time. Hence, they have rounded features and low elevation. Example: the Aravalli Range, the Appalachians and the Ural Mountains.

b. Formation of a volcano:

Deep inside the earth, it is very hot and rocks are found in a molten state. Magma is pushed up with great pressure through the main pipe (vent). There is great heat and pressure inside the earth which pushes the magma upwards. When magma flows out to the surface of the earth and gets accumulated around the opening in the earth's surface, it cools and forms a cone-shaped mountain which is called volcano.

c. Formation of plains:

Most of the plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries. The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them. They carry forward the eroded material and deposit their load consisting of stones, sand and silt, along their courses and in their valleys. These deposits form fertile plains. Some of the largest plains have been formed by the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra in India and the Yangtze in China.

d. Plains provide much better conditions for human settlement. There is great concentration of people as more flat land is available for building houses. Generally, plains have fertile soil and the land is highly productive for cultivation so many people are engaged in agriculture. Flat land is suitable for building houses and for setting up industries. Construction of road and railway transport network is easy in the plains. This makes the life of people more easy and comfortable. This leads to more people coming and settling down in industrial areas for jobs.

e. Importance of plateau regions:

- Plateaus are very rich in mineral deposits. Hence, many mining areas in the world are located in the plateau regions. For example, the African Plateau is famous for gold and diamond mining. In India, huge reserves of iron, coal and manganese are found in the Chhotanagpur Plateau. Usually there are several waterfalls in the plateau areas, as the river falls from a great height. In India, the Hundru falls in the Chhotanagpur Plateau on the river Subarnarekha and the Jog falls in Karnataka are examples of such waterfalls.
- The lava plateaus are rich in black soil that is fertile and good for cultivation, specially for cotton.
- Many plateaus have scenic spots and are of great attraction to tourists.

**6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

a. The Himalayas act like a barrier in the north of India by stopping the cold winds coming from Tibet. In the absence of the Himalayas northern Indian plains would become unbearably cold and human settlement or agriculture would not have been possible. These mountains stop the rain-bearing southwest monsoon winds to cause rain in the southern slopes of the Himalayas and the northern part of India. In their absence, the moisture laden winds would cross over to Tibet without rain, leaving the northern India dry.

b. A volcanic eruption tells us the following about the earth's interior:

- The interior of the earth is extremely hot.
- The rocks are in molten state which is known as magma.
- There is intense heat and pressure generated inside the earth.
- The molten material is constantly moving.
- Magma is pushed upwards through cracks and openings in the earth's crust.



- c. Importance of the Deccan Plateau:
- It is a storehouse of minerals and mining is an important activity. In India, huge reserves of iron, coal and manganese are found in the Chhotanagpur Plateau. It has rich black soil, which is specially good for cotton cultivation.
  - There are many rivers and waterfalls and hydroelectric plants and dams have been built to generate electricity.
  - There are many well-known hill stations, waterfalls and scenic spots which are a great attraction to tourists.
- d. River valleys and plains are densely populated because:
- Because of fertile soils, the land is highly productive for cultivation.
  - There is great concentration industries on the flat land.
  - More flat land is available for building houses, as well as for cultivation.
  - Construction of transport network is easy in the river plains.
  - Therefore, they are the most useful areas for human habitation and the most thickly populated regions of the world. Example, the Indo-Gangetic Plains
- e. Difficulties faced in the mountainous region:
- Depending on altitude, it may be very cold or even snowbound during winter season.
  - The uneven terrain poses difficulties in construction of roads and railways. So there is lack of connectivity and difficulty of transport.
  - Enough land is not available for agriculture so people do step or terrace farming.
- Natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods, landslides and cloudbursts can happen in the mountain regions.

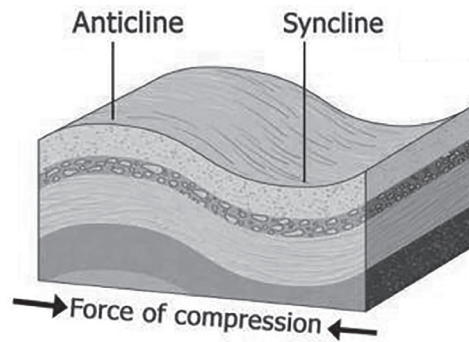
## 7. Map/diagram based questions.

### a. Map Work

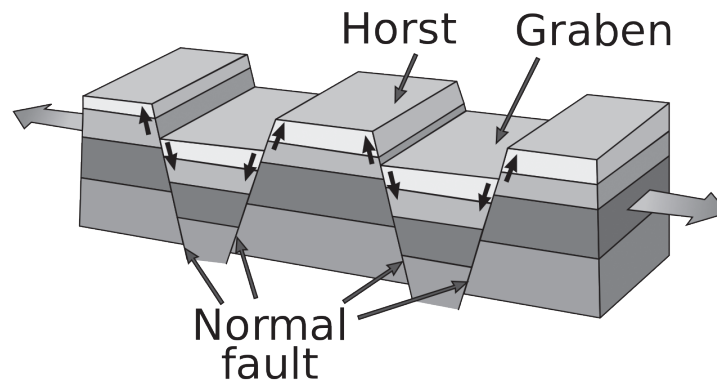


b. i. Diagram of Fold Mountain

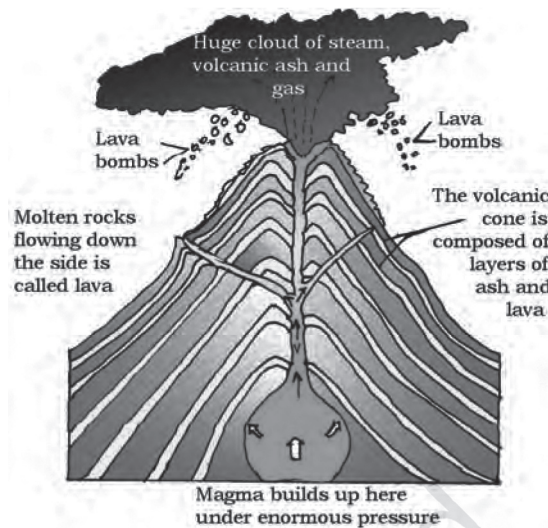
Up fold is anticline and down fold is syncline.



ii. Diagram of Block Mountain



iii. Diagram of a volcano



8. Value-based questions.

a. **Hint:**

Life in the mountains is difficult because of the following possible reasons:

- We must learn to accept the given situations and learn to fight them if they are difficult.
- Life is full of challenges, accept them.
- Tough physical life in the mountains keeps one physically fit.

- Every place—mountain or plain has its own challenges, we must make a life out of where we are.

(Answers may vary.)

b. **Hint:**

As many life forms exist on the earth, humans should not be making changes in the natural environment only to suit selfish motives of development. Such actions may have adverse effect on the environment and in my view development should be taken keeping in mind the following points:

- Humans, plants and animals also depend on nature.
- Disturbing nature causes imbalances in the natural environment which may have grievous consequences such as landslides and floods.
- If we alter nature in the name of development there can be irreversible damages to local climate—cutting down of trees may lead to soil erosion, dust in the air, rise in temperature, etc.
- Nature should not be tampered mindlessly.

(Answers may vary.)



## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. Tick the correct answer.

- a. ii. Mt Kangchenjunga                      b. i. Palk Strait                      c. ii. Purvanchal  
d. iii. Outer Himalayas                      e. i. Thar Desert

### 2. State whether True or False.

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

### 3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.

- a. The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri flow into the Bay of Bengal.  
b. The island groups of India are:  
    1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, in the southeast  
    2. Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea, in the southwest  
c. The hill stations of Shimla, Manali, Nainital, and Mussoorie are located in the Middle Himalayas or Himachal, which lies to the south of Himadri.  
d. The Northern Plains are the most densely populated physical division of India.  
e. The most newly formed state of India is Telangana and its capital is Hyderabad.

### 4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.

- a. A peninsula is large piece of land which is surrounded by water on three sides and is attached to the mainland on the fourth. India is called a peninsula because it is surrounded by water on three sides and it attached to the mainland on the fourth. It is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Indian Ocean in the south. In the north, it is attached to the mainland of Asia. Therefore, India is called a peninsula.  
b. The extension of the Himalayas towards the northeast of India is collectively called the Purvanchal ranges. These hills are a part of the main Himalayan Range. The Purvanchal comprises the Patkai Bum, Naga, Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Mizo, and Lushai hills.  
c. There are seven countries that share land boundaries with India—Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Maldives.  
d. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea. There are 36 islands in this archipelago. These are coral islands. Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps. When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left. Other polyps grow on top of the hard skeleton which grow higher and higher, thus forming coral islands.  
e. Maldives is a group of islands located to the south-west of Sri Lanka and India, in the Indian Ocean.

### 5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- a. Importance of the Northern Plains:  
The Northern Indian plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. They are formed by the alluvial deposits brought down by the rivers—the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. Alluvial deposits are very fine soils brought by rivers and deposited in the river basins. These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation. They are generally level and flat. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture and industry. Level land, fertile soil and agriculture are the reasons for



high concentration of population in these plains. In addition to this, the rivers of the Northern Plains are perennial rivers, originating in the snowcapped Himalayas which have water throughout the year.

b. The Peninsular Plateau

**Location:** The Peninsular Plateau is a triangular landmass lying to the south of the Northern Plains, beyond the river Narmada.

**Formation:** It is one of the oldest landmasses in the world which is of volcanic origin and has rich black soil. It is also rich in minerals such as coal and iron-ore.

**Hills:** This region is highly uneven with numerous hill ranges and valleys. Aravalli Hills border it on the north-west side. The Aravalli Range separates the Peninsular Plateau from the Thar Desert in the north-west. The Vindhya and the Satpura are the important ranges. The Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats are mountain ranges running parallel to the coast on the eastern and western sides of the Indian Peninsula.

**Rivers:** The rivers Narmada and Tapi are west-flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea. The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are the east-flowing rivers that drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers of the east coast have formed fertile deltas at their mouth.

c. The special features of the Thar Desert are:

- The Great Indian Desert, also known as the Thar Desert, lies in the western part of India.
- It is a dry and sandy stretch of land. It has isolated hills and sand dunes. Sand dunes are small hills formed from the deposition of windblown sand, deposited against an obstruction.
- The position of the sand dunes keep changing according to the direction of the wind and the deposition of sand.
- In some places where underground water reaches to the surface, an oasis is formed. Most of the vegetation is found around an oasis. People mostly settle around an oasis.
- During the day time and in summer season, hot and dry winds blow. Sandstorms are common during summer season.
- During winter seasons the nights are very cold.
- The climate is dry and it rarely rains in this region, so there is very little vegetation. The vegetation is mostly in the form of thorny bushes. Cactus, *babool* and *keekar* are the most common trees found here.

d. Comparison between Eastern and Western Ghats:

- The Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats are mountain ranges running parallel to the coast on the eastern and western sides of the Indian Peninsula.
- The Western Ghats or Sahyadris border the plateau on the west and the Eastern Ghats mark the eastern boundary of the plateau.
- The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats.
- The Western Ghats are almost continuous, while the Eastern Ghats are broken and uneven. This is because the Eastern Ghats have many east-flowing rivers while there are no such rivers on the eastern side.

e. Comparison between Eastern and Western Coastal Plains:

- The Western Coastal Plains lie to the west of the Western Ghats facing the Arabian Sea. While the Eastern Coastal Plains lie to the east of the Eastern Ghats, facing the Bay of Bengal.



- The Western Coastal plains are very narrow but the eastern Coastal plains are much broader.
- There are a number of east-flowing rivers. These rivers have formed fertile deltas at their mouth before entering into the Bay of Bengal. There are no west-flowing rivers and no deltas on the Western Coastal Plains. The only two west-flowing rivers are Narmada and Tapi which are in the northwestern part of the plateau. They are very swift and fast-flowing rivers and they do not form deltas at their mouth before falling into the Arabian Sea.

**6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

- The Himalayas stand like a great barrier in the north of India. It runs in the form of an arc along the northern boundary of the country. In the absence of these mountains India would have been an extremely cold and dry country. The Himalayas stop the cold winds coming from Tibet. These mountains act as a barrier against the moisture and rain bearing South West Monsoon winds. The winds are obstructed by these mountains and cause rainfall in the southern slopes of the Himalayas and the Northern Plains. If these mountains were not there the winds would have crossed over to Tibet without causing any rainfall in the northern part of India.
- The Northern Plains are level land while the Peninsular Plateau is uneven.
  - The plains have rich fertile soil good for agriculture so there is a large population settled in this region. On the other hand, the Peninsular Plateau is rocky and has many hills and ranges. Mining is the main activity in the plateau region.
  - The plains receive more rainfall than the plateau region.
  - The climate of the plains is more moderate than the climate in the plateau region.
- Difference between the rivers of the Northern Plains and Peninsular Plateau:
  - Source: All the northern rivers have their sources at much higher altitude, in the snow-capped Himalayas. But the southern rivers have their sources in mountain ranges at much lower altitudes.
  - Snow fed or rain fed: The northern rivers are snow-fed rivers as well as rain-fed. But the southern rivers are only rain-fed.
  - Course: The northern rivers change of their course particularly after landslides and earthquakes. But the southern rivers flow through stable region and do not change their courses.
  - Drain areas: The drainage area of the northern rivers is very vast and form meanders. Whereas drainage area of the southern rivers are devoid of meanders.
  - Navigability: The middle and lower courses of the northern rivers are navigable for long distances. Most of the southern rivers are swift flowing and they are navigable only at the lower course.
  - Suitability for Hydel power generation: The Himalayan Rivers are not suitable for the production of hydel power though their sources are in the Himalaya. But the rivers of Peninsular region are suitable for the production of hydel power as they are swift flowing along rugged terrain.
- Lakshadweep Islands are important for tourism because:  
Lakshadweep Islands are a group of beautiful coral islands located in the Arabian Sea, off the coast of Kerala. These islands are a great tourist attraction for their beautiful coral reefs and a variety of marine life. The water is clear blue and long clean beautiful beaches. This is a pollution-free area with fresh air and no water or

noise pollution. Water sports such as kayaking, water skiing, yachting, snorkeling, canoeing, wind surfing, and scuba diving are very popular among the tourists.

- e. India has a variety of landforms. Each landform has its special physical features. This results in a variety of climates, vegetation and wildlife. For example, the Thar Desert is a hot sandy desert with very little rainfall and thorny bushes as natural vegetation. Here camel and fox are the common animals. On the other hand, the hill stations lying in the Middle Himalayas are snow-covered in winter and fruit orchards thrive during summer. It is here that the famous snow leopard is found.

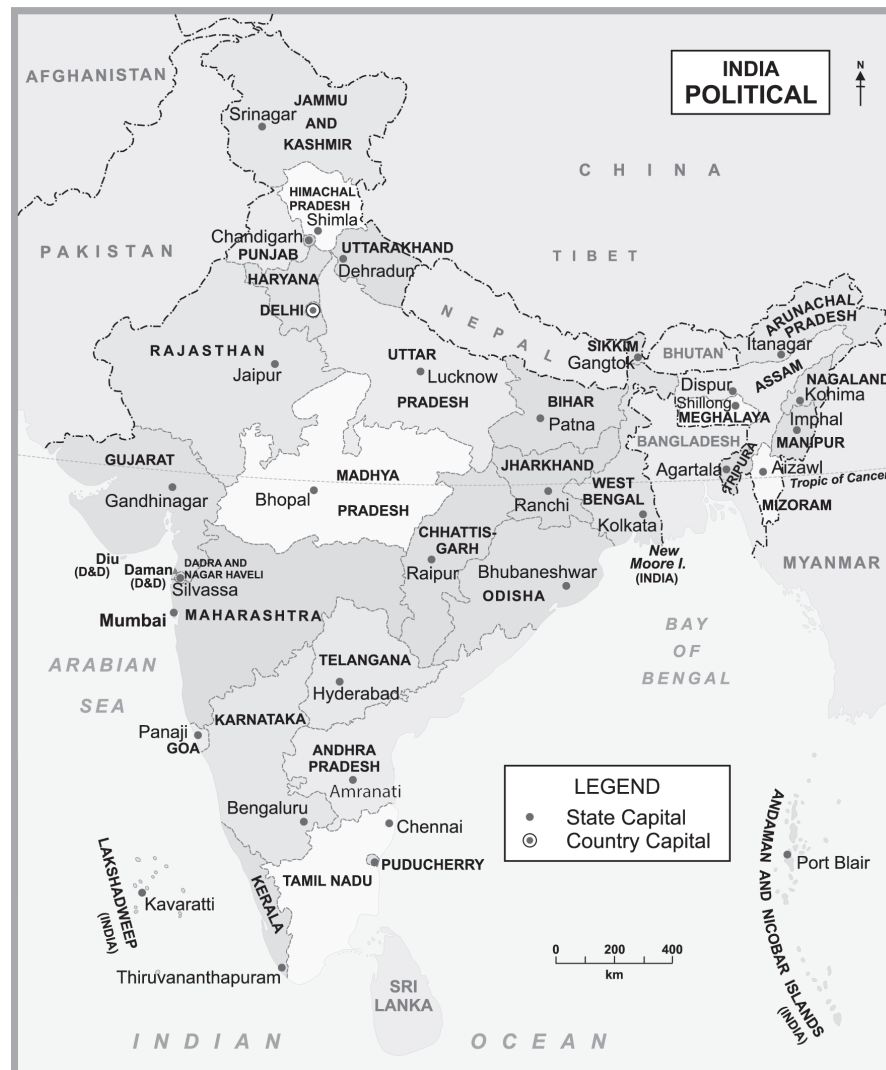
The lower Himalayas are covered with evergreen trees. A variety of wildlife such as deer, elephants, bears and reptiles are found here.

In the Purvanchal there is heavy rainfall and lush green hills. Mawsynram, located in the state of Meghalaya is the wettest place in the world. Here the one-horned rhinoceros is famous.

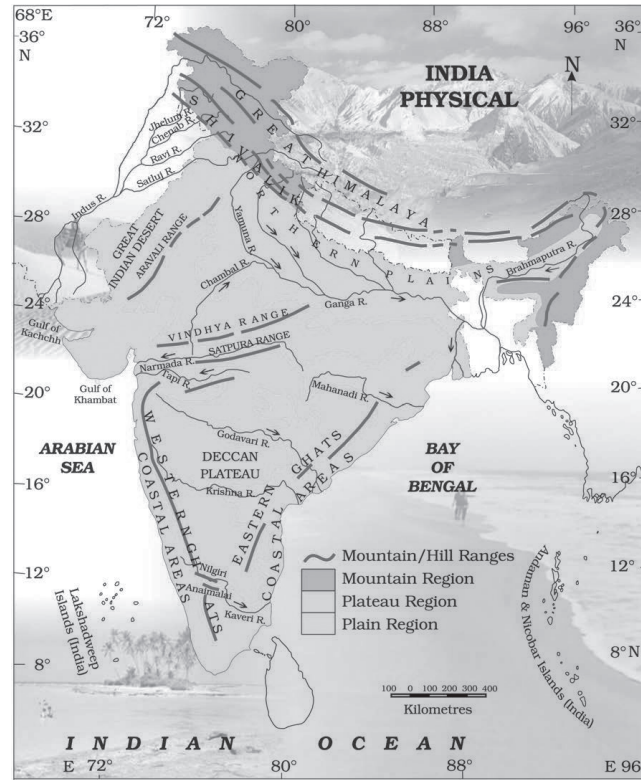
In the Peninsular Plateau only dry deciduous forests are found. The land is rocky and uneven.

## 7. Map/diagram based questions.

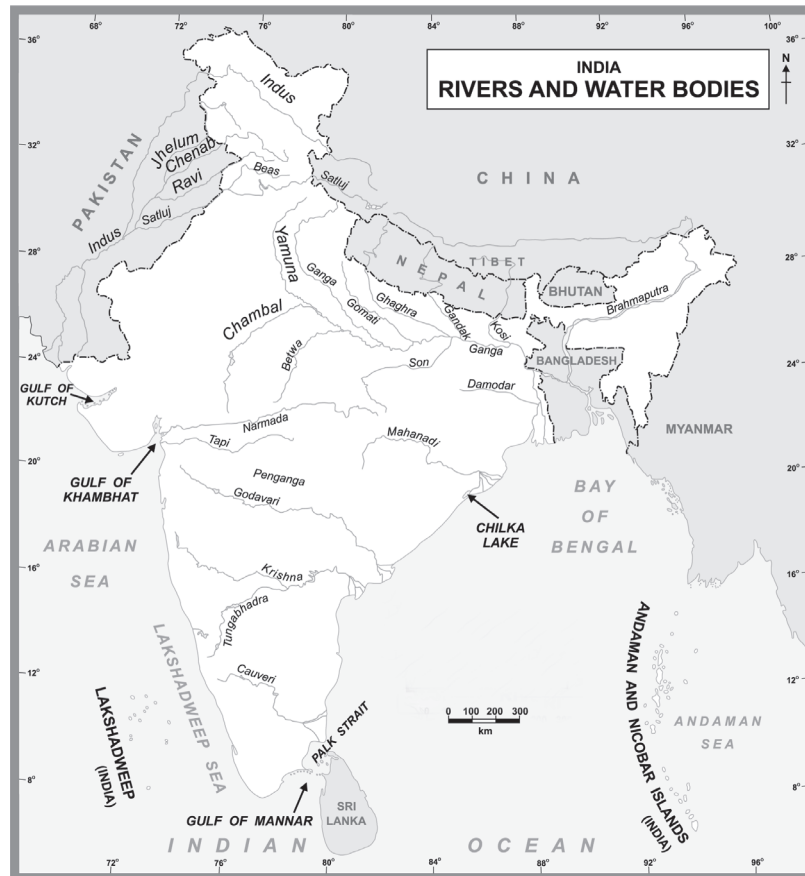
- a. States, union territories and neighbouring countries of India.



b. The six physical divisions of India.



c. The rivers of the Northern Plains and the Peninsular Plateau region.



## 8. Value-based questions.

### a. **Hint:**

We can remain united and live in peace and harmony, and celebrate our diversity by doing the following:

- Respecting individual differences
- Religious tolerance towards each other
- Participating in religious festivals of each other (different communities)
- Respecting the sentiments of others
- Appreciating each other's culture
- Live in brotherhood, peace and harmony

### b. **Hint:**

Preserving the natural beauty of India:

- o Preserving our forests and controlling deforestation
- o Afforestation (planting new saplings to grow forests)
- o Not littering the natural tourist spots we visit
- o Not polluting any waterbody such as lakes or rivers
- o Conserving the flora and fauna
- o Caring and protecting 'mother nature' and not harming it

# 8

# INDIA: CLIMATE, VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Climate  
d. migratory
- b. Arabian  
e. one-horned rhinoceros
- c. *Sundari*

### 2. Tick the correct answers.

- a. iii. moderate climate  
d. iii. Peacock
- b. i. Mountain Vegetation  
e. ii. October
- c. ii. Asiatic Lion

### 3. Answer the following questions briefly.

- a. The climate of India has broadly been described as Monsoon type.
- b. it's the factors that affect the climate of a place are location, altitude, distance from the sea, and relief. Due to the above factors, we experience differences in the climate of different regions of India. For example, Jaisalmer and Bikaner in the desert of Rajasthan are very hot, while Drass and Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir are freezing cold, coastal places like Mumbai and Kolkata experience moderate climate.
- c. India experiences summer season during the months of March to May. At this time, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun and the sun rays fall more or less directly over this region. Therefore, the temperature becomes very high and India experiences hot weather or summer season. During the day, hot and dry winds called loo, blow over the Northern Plains of India. The southern part of India is hot and humid.
- d. Mangrove forests grow in the saline (salty) water in the coast and the delta regions. They grow along the coast and on the edges of deltas, e.g. the deltas of the Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri. In West Bengal, in the Ganga Delta, these forests are known as Sundarbans. Mangrove forests are also found in the creeks of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Gulf of Kutch.
- e. In India, thorny bush vegetation is found in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, eastern slopes of Western Ghats and interior parts of Peninsular India.
- f. Tropical Rain Forests occur in the areas which receive heavy rainfall. The trees of these forests shed their leaves at different times of the year. Therefore, they always appear green and are also called evergreen forest.

## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. Tick the correct answer.

- a. i. March to May  
d. i. Tropical Deciduous Forest
- b. ii. cool pleasant climate  
e. iii. Himalayan region
- c. iii. Dry Desert Vegetation

**2. State whether True or False.**

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

**3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. Weather is the daily changes in the atmosphere. Sometimes, even in a day we experience changes in weather. It includes changes in various factors such as temperature, rainfall, sunshine, etc. For example, weather may be hot or cold, sunny or cloudy; windy or calm.
- b. natural vegetation of a place can be defined as the grasses, shrubs and trees which grow on their own without interference or help from human beings.
- c. The Tropical Evergreen (also called Tropical Rain Forest) are so dense that sunlight does not reach the ground.
- d. During the months of October and November, we have the Retreating Monsoon.
- e. The trees of the deciduous forests shed their leaves at a particular time of the year.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. Difference between weather and climate:

<p><b>Weather</b> is about the day to day changes in the atmosphere. It includes changes in temperature, rainfall, sunshine, etc. For example, weather may be hot or cold; sunny or cloudy; windy or calm.</p>	<p><b>Climate</b> is the average weather conditions prevailing in an area for at least thirty years. Climate affects human life, vegetation and wildlife.</p>
--	---

- b. The South West Monsoon winds blow from the south west to the northeast. They blow from the Arabian Sea, towards the mainland of India. These winds carry moisture with them because they blow from the sea to the land. When they are obstructed by the mountain barriers on the Western Ghats and the southern slopes of the Himalayas, there is rainfall.
- c. Mawsynram is a village in the East Khasi Hills, in the north-eastern state of Meghalaya. It is considered to be the wettest place on earth. It receives the highest annual rainfall in the world with nearly 11,873 mm (467 in) of rain per annum.
- d. At the higher altitude in the Himalayas, beyond a height of 3,600 metres above sea level, Alpine grasslands appear. Rhododendrons, junipers, shrubs and grasses are found in this vegetation belt. Beyond this, there is no vegetation, only snowfields.
- e. The Tropical Deciduous Forests (or Monsoon Forest) are found in a large part of our country. They are found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and in parts of Maharashtra.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. Relief refers to the highest and the lowest elevation points in an area. The various relief features of India cause different types of climatic conditions. The Himalayas act as a barrier (obstruction) against the cold, icy winds from Central Asia. As a result, we do not have an unbearable or severely cold climate in the Northern Plains. These mountains act as a barrier against the monsoon winds blowing from the Indian Peninsula. The position as well as the direction of any relief also influence the climate



of a place. For example, the direction of the Aravalli Ranges is parallel to the rain-bearing southwest monsoon winds. As a result, winds are not obstructed by the mountains and most parts of the Thar Desert region remain nearly dry. Some parts of Rajasthan do not get rainfall at all. On the other hand, Mawsynram (in Meghalaya), receives the heaviest annual rainfall in the world. It is surrounded by mountains from three sides. The monsoon winds get trapped within these mountains resulting in heavy rainfall.

b. **Tropical Evergreen forests:**

Many species of trees are found in these forests. These forests have a multi-layered arrangement of trees with thick undergrowth. The forests are so dense that sunlight does not reach the ground.

The trees shed their leaves at different times of the year. Therefore, they always appear green and are called evergreen forest. These trees have great commercial value.

**Mountain trees:**

A wide species of trees are found in the mountains at different altitudes. On higher slopes between 1,500 metres to 3,500 metres above sea level, temperate conifer trees, such as pine, fir, oak, maple, deodar, spruce and cedar grow. These coniferous trees are specially adapted to withstand snowfall. The trees are conical in shape so the snow cannot accumulate. They have needle-like leaves to withstand the severe cold.

c. **Autumn Season (October to November):** The season of the Retreating Monsoon is the time of the autumn season in India. Autumn comes as a change of season between summer and winter. This is the season when leaves turn golden and fall to the ground.

**Spring Season (February to April):** In India, we have a short season of spring after winter season. It begins from the middle of February and lasts till the middle of April. As the spring season sets in, new leaves and flowers grow on trees.

d. Forests are very useful to us in various ways:

- Plants release oxygen that we breathe, and they absorb carbon dioxide.
- The roots of the trees bind the soil; thus, they control soil erosion. Help to maintain soil fertility.
- They retain moisture, prevent flooding of water.
- Forests keep the average temperature moderate. Forests regulate temperature.
- Help to preserve ecological balance.
- Contribute in preserving the biodiversity.
- Forests are the natural habitat of wildlife.
- Forests provide us with timber, cane, bamboo, fuel wood, fodder, medicinal plants and herbs, lac, honey, gum, resin, tanning materials, wood pulp for paper manufacture, etc.
- Fodder for cattle.

e. **The Wildlife Protection Act 1972** was passed by the Government of India, for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants and matters connected with them. According to this law, killing, poaching, and sale or purchase of any animal or bird is punishable by law.

In order to protect wildlife, many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves have been set up.

The Government has also started Project Tiger and Project Elephant to protect these animals.

There is a ban on selling products made from parts of the bodies of animals such as their bones, horns, fur, skins, and feathers. Every year we observe the wildlife week in the first week of October, to create awareness of conserving the habitats of the animal kingdom.

**6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

a. We find different types of climate and vegetation in India because of the following reasons:

- India has a variety of physical features and relief: mountains, desert, plateau, coastal plains, and vast fertile northern plains.
- The climate of each of these physical divisions is different.
- The rainfall and temperature varies from one region to another.
- India also has a variety of soil types.

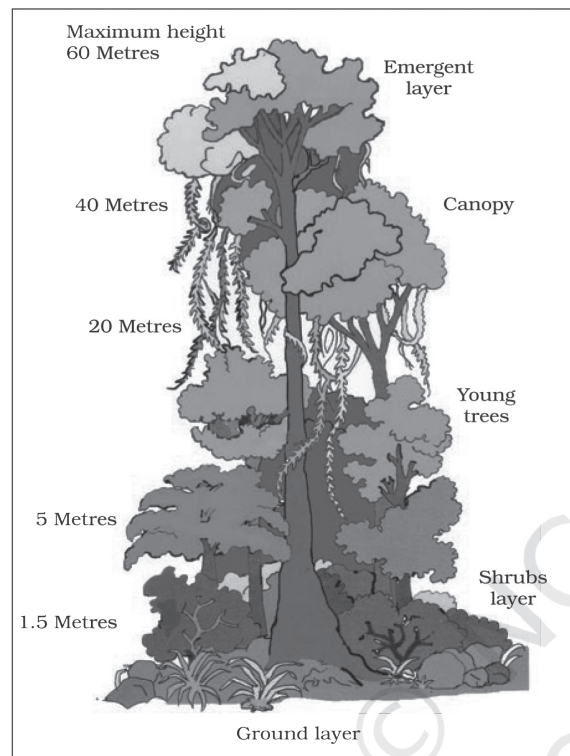
All these above factors have a direct effect on vegetation. So we find Tropical Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (or Monsoon Forest), Thorny Bushes (Desert and Semi-desert),

Mountain Vegetation, and Mangrove Forest (or Tidal Forest).

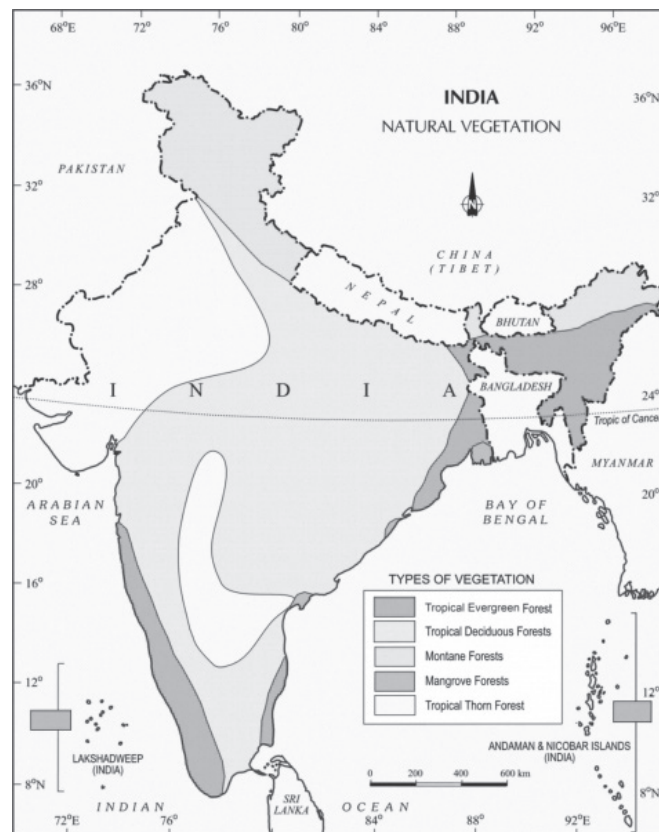
- b. The height of a place in relation to the sea level or ground level is known as altitude. The temperature of a place depends also on its altitude. Therefore, mountains and hill stations are colder than places in the plains. For example, Shimla (a hill station) is much colder than Ludhiana (in the Punjab plain). This is because Shimla is situated at a much higher altitude from the sea level in comparison to any place in the northern Plains.
- c. Relief and altitude are important factors for comparing the climate of these places. Jaisalmer and Bikaner are located in the hot sandy desert of Rajasthan where the day time temperature is very hot. There is very little rainfall also. Hot sandy winds blow during the day. Hence the temperature in the Thar Desert remains very high. On the other hand, Drass and Kargil (in Jammu and Kashmir) are situated in the Himalayas at a very high altitude. Here the temperature is always low and it is freezing cold during winter.
- d. Plants of the hot deserts have waxy leaves which help to store moisture during the long dry season. Some plants have very fleshy stems to store water, e.g. cactus. The leaves are also in the form of spines (thorns) to reduce the loss of water. Trees grow deep roots into the soil to reach the underground water.
- e. Birds migrate to different parts for the following reasons:  
They move away from their permanent habitat when the climate conditions over there become difficult or unbearable. They move away during the breeding season for nesting, to lay eggs, hatch and let their new offspring grow a little. Migration provides food and life to them. Dispersal of birds also helps to control the spread of diseases among the birds.

## 7. Map/diagram based questions.

a. Diagram of different layers of vegetation found in the Tropical Rain Forests:



b. Different types of vegetation found in India.





# 1 UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Answer the following questions.

- a. Children's Day on 14 November is a day which all the residents irrespective of their religion can celebrate. An orphanage can be contacted to give books and stationery, and a healthy meal on that day.  
Some other festivals that all residents can celebrate together are *Van Mahotsav*, which is celebrated between 1–7 July, and the World Environment Day on June 5 is a period when all can come together to plant saplings and trees, practice water harvesting, etc. (*Answers may vary.*)
- b. India has a variety of languages, music, dance, festivals, food, religions, etc. There is intermixing of cultures because people travelled and settled in different regions of India and they bring something new and different with them. The history of most regions reflect how diverse cultural influences have helped to shape their lifestyle, cuisine and culture. So, India has become very diverse due to its unique history. The location and geography of the subcontinent has also influenced the diversity of our country.
- c. The diversity of India has always provided strength to the country. For example, when the British ruled India, women and men from diverse cultural backgrounds and religions came together to participate in the freedom struggle. Thousands of people from various backgrounds unitedly opposed the British rule. Another example is of Kerala where because of various historical influences, people practice different religions, such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.
- d. The Indian People's Theatre Association (IPTA) composed the song "Don't forget the days of blood, O friend" and sung it to honour the memory of the brave people of Jallianwala Bagh massacre. The song requests the people to remember those who lost their lives when a British general opened fire on unarmed, peaceful people, killing many and wounding even more. The bloods of Muslims and Hindus flow together. Few lie in their graves while some struggle in the prisons. It asks us to shed few tears, light a lamp in this barren land, plant a flower in mark of respect of the innocent people who gave up their lives for the freedom of India.
- e. The spices grown along the hills of Kerala attracted traders from all over the world for many centuries. The Arabs and the Jewish traders were the first to come. St. Thomas, the Apostle of Christ is believed to have come nearly 2000 years ago and is credited to have brought Christianity to India. The Portuguese explorer, Vasco da Gama, discovered the route to India via Cape of Good Hope from Europe. The fishing nets used in Kerala look like the Chinese fishing nets, called *cheena-vala*. This shows possible trade contact with the Chinese. These historical influences have shaped the lifestyle of the people of Kerala who practice different religions, such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.



## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Inequality  
d. unity
- b. caste  
e. unity in diversity
- c. cultural

### 2. Place the sentences in the correct order to make sense of the following text on diversity.

- a. In olden times, people travelled from one part of the world to another, in ships, on horses or camels, or on foot.
- c. They travelled in search of new lands either for settlement or for trade.
- b. As they began to settle down in new places, there was a change in their lifestyle.
- f. When travellers or outsiders settled in India, some old aspects of their culture were retained while new ones were created by intermixing with the local culture.
- d. Thus, regions became diverse due to this intermixing.
- e. The history of many places shows us how many different cultural influences have helped to shape life and culture in a place.

### 3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.

- a. The difference in the resources and opportunities available to different individuals in a society is called inequality.
- b. It is the division of society based on the kind of work a person is engaged in. The caste system is hierarchical, that is, one cannot change one's caste even by changing the job traditionally associated with a particular caste.
- c. It is the range of people or things very different from each other. Diversity enriches our lives by giving us a range of experience.
- d. The unity of people despite variation in cultural, linguistic and religious backgrounds is known as unity in diversity.
- e. When languages, food, music, religions become a mix of old and new, intermixing of cultures occur, and something new and different emerges and develops.

### 4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.

- a. Inequality exists around us in various ways. Child labour is one such instance of inequality around us. There are some children who do not get the opportunity to attend school, and are forced to earn a living by begging, rag-picking or other trivial work. Beggars on the streets show another aspect of inequality in our society. The rich and the affluent have good houses, delicious and plenty of food to eat and expensive clothes to wear, but the beggars live on alms that we pay or the food that we throw away.
- b. India is called the land of diversity because we speak different languages, eat different types of food, celebrate different festivals, practice different religious beliefs, and follow different social customs. We also wear different dresses; enjoy different music and dance forms, and cultures. So though we are one as Indians, we are different from each other.
- c. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, coined the phrase, "unity in diversity" to describe India. It refers to the rich cultural tradition and respect for diversity. It also refers to India as a melting pot of various cultures and proven tolerance towards all religions. This term was coined to acknowledge and accept



people from different cultural and religious backgrounds, speak different languages, eat variety of food, etc.

- d. Diversity enriches our lives because with different heritage, cultures and customs, we come to know about variety of music and dance of various parts of our country, the different food items of different tastes available in every corner of our nation, the different festivals and dresses, etc.
- e. A variety spices grown in the hills of Kerala made this an attractive place for traders. Jewish and the Arab traders were the first to come here. St. Thomas, the apostle of Christ is believed to have brought Christianity to India. Ibn Battuta in his travelogue described the respect of Muslim community in India. The Portuguese discovered the route to India. Because of these various historical influences, people in Kerala practise different religions.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. The caste system promotes inequality because it divides the society into different groups depending upon their respective occupations and one group was seen to be superior to the other. For example, if one's parents were potters, their children had to take up pottery . One could not change their profession and had to remain the group. One was not allowed to change their profession. It was not necessary for people to know more than their profession. This created an inequality and created a divide amongst people. The resources and opportunities of people differ for different castes.
- b. In earlier times, when people travelled on horses, camels, in ships or foot, for trade, it took a long time to reach the destination. Hence, once they reached a place they stayed there for a long time. They brought with them their language, music, dance, food, religion, etc. They spread these over the new region where they stayed. They also accepted and imbibed the language, food, music, dance, tradition and religion of the place where they stayed. Hence, travel and trade led to intermixing of cultures.
- c. The geographical factors of a place influences the culture of that region. For example, Ladakh is a cold desert in the mountains of eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. Goats in this region are special as they produce the prized pashmina wool from which pashmina shawls are woven. The good trade routes and passes helped the caravans to carry spices, textiles, raw silk and carpets to Tibet. Buddhism reached Tibet via Ladakh. Islam was introduced into the region about four hundred years ago and it has significant Muslim population. The region has a rich oral tradition of songs and poems.
- d. While the geography of Ladakh and Kerala are quite contrast to each other, the history of both regions has some similar cultural influences. Ladakh and Kerala have been influenced by Chinese and Arab traders. While the special geographical location and pashmina wool from the goat drew the traders to Ladakh; the spices, such as cardamom, cloves, pepper grown on the hills of Kerala attracted the traders to Kerala. Therefore, history and geography are often tied to the cultural life of a region.
- e. Our culture is diverse. We keep moving from place to place and that adds to our diversity. Our life becomes a part of the new place we live in. We bring in our culture from our hometown and also accept new culture and tradition. Therefore, there is intermixing of cultures. For example, many Indians have settled in USA and Canada. They have carried the rich tradition, culture and festivals of India to those countries where they have settled. Now, in many provinces of USA and Canada, Durga Puja, Diwali and Dussehra are celebrated.

**6. Comment whether the following situations promote diversity or not. Give reasons (HOTS).**

- a. The above situation does not promote diversity. If we do not accept people who are different from us, we will not be able to know the variety available in our nation; the various languages spoken by people across the country. This will hinder our growth and learning. We should all irrespective of his or her accent or language spoken, religion, etc.
- b. The customs and traditions of the different parts of the country are accepted by the family members. They acknowledge and appreciate the variety of artworks present in our country. As they accept the artistic and cultural forms from various parts of the country, it promotes diversity. This also widens the scope of their knowledge about our country.
- c. Our country offers us a variety of food choices to suit different taste buds. Here we see that Mridula and her family likes South Indian food though they live in Gujarat. If we try different food items which are speciality of a region or unique in taste and recipe, we come to know about the various types of foods enjoyed by people from different corners of our country. We have friends who belong to different regions. When we invite them to our house, we can prepare their special cuisine for them. This will make them happy.
- d. This situation shows inequality and discrimination. It also shows prejudice. The situation does not promote diversity. For a ramp show, it is the attitude, aptitude, personality and smartness that counts. Language should not be a hindrance in this situation. Communication in all languages should be welcome. This will encourage people to participate in national and international competitions and represent their state or India.
- e. Lehenga-choli is the traditional attire of women in many parts of India. It reflects the culture, heritage and the rich diversity of our country. Lehenga-choli is worn as formals at weddings and various fashion shows. If the five-star hotel has denied a woman entry though she could afford to pay the bill, it reflects that the hotel does not accept and acknowledge the diversity and tradition of our country.

**7. Value-based questions.**

- a. The value to be explained: **To promote harmony and spirit of unity, brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities.**

**Hint:**

- The Constitution of India recognises 22 Indian languages.
- Our country promotes equality and diversity.
- Promoting any one language would create inequality

- b. The value to be explained: **To protect and preserve the rich heritage of our culture.**

**Hint:**

- Samosa, jalebi, *gulaabjamun* is believed to have been brought to India by traders and invaders from outside India.
- They brought with them their tradition and food specialities.
- We have accepted these food items and these have become an integral part of our food speciality.
- It has enriched our wide range of culinary.

# 2 DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Match the following statements in a way that challenges stereotypes.

a. Lata, who is a dark-skinned woman went to open the door	iii. for her fair-skinned husband.
b. Rohit, who is from Himachal Pradesh loves to eat	i. South Indian food.
c. Manisha, who won the music competition was	iv. blind (visually in paired)
d. The spectators were astounded to see Seema win	ii. the heavy weight championship at her school.

### 2. Answer the following questions.

- a. When 'children with special needs' are treated badly, it affects them in several ways:
- When a child walks on crutches and limps, he is made fun of by others. This makes him sad and sore.
  - When a child is on a wheelchair, he is often stared at by other people. This makes him feel awkward and he feels like hiding himself from others.
  - When a child is unable to walk and is on a wheelchair or a crutch, it is thought by others that his mind is also not stable. This hurts him.
  - The actions of others make the 'children with special needs' feel depressed and unmotivated.
  - When others are not willing to accept 'children with special needs', these children feel neglected and unwelcome in the society.
- b. Discrimination is the act of treating some people better than others without any fair or proper reason. The term 'equality' has been stressed on in our constitution to remove discrimination and prejudice. At the time of independence, our country was divided on the basis of caste, religion, gender, etc. The leaders of our constitution believed that equality was a key value to unite all the people of India. Respect for diversity was necessary to ensure equality. The members of the constituent assembly felt that people should be free to express themselves, follow their own religion and speak any language they want. The constitution gave the responsibility to the government to ensure right to equality for poor and other marginal communities.
- c. Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, the father of the Indian Constitution, was born into a Dalit family. He was born into the Mahar caste and was considered an untouchable. He encouraged the Dalit children to join school and college. He fought for the efforts of Dalits. He inspired them to join different government jobs to come out of the caste

system. He also made efforts for Dalits and other backward classes to gain rights to enter temples. He inspired the Dalits to fight the caste system and work towards a society based on respect for all the people irrespective of their caste.

- d. 1. Every child is unique in their own way. The way we walk or look does not matter. If we accept everyone as they are, we can share our ideas and talents with each other. We can work together as a team to achieve more as well as learn from each other.
2. The gardener digs the soil throughout the day and waters the plants. Due to his work, his nails may get dirty. When we go to the art class, our nails and hands also becomes smeared with colours, but we wash our hands before meals. Similarly, the gardener also cleans his hands before taking meals.
3. An 'aaya' gives us care like a mother at school. She sees to it that we are able to attend to the restrooms and the restrooms are clean for our use. After lunch, she ensures that the classroom is clean, and our napkins are clean and packed neatly into our lunch bags. She sometimes also fills our water bottles. We should respect people who look after us and help us in school.
4. Language is used to communicate with others. If someone is more comfortable to communicate and exchange ideas in his/her regional language we should appreciate and encourage the person. It does not matter the language in which one tries to communicate but to learn and share our ideas with each other. It is also our responsibility to help the new girl learn English and welcome and accept her as our friend. Then she will also be able to share her ideas with us and do a school project together.

### Additional Practice Questions

**1. Fill in the blanks.**

- a. negatively, inferior                      b. stereotype                      c. Discrimination  
d. caste, caste                                  e. government, equality, marginal

**2. Tick the correct answer.**

- a. i. prejudice                                  b. ii. stereotype                      c. iii. discrimination  
d. ii untouchables                              e. i. equal

**3. Write very short answer (VSA) for the following questions.**

- a. Prejudice means to judge other people or a situation negatively or see them as inferior. For example, it is a prejudice when we think rural people do not care about their health and are full of superstition.
- b. The two examples of stereotypes about boys are that they should always be brave and should not cry. If boys cry, it is a sign of weakness.
- c. Discrimination happens when people speak different languages, follow different religions, follow a particular custom and live in a particular region, and belong to different economic backgrounds.
- d. Tasks such as cleaning, washing, cutting hair, picking garbage are considered as jobs of less value. People involved in these activities are placed at the bottom of the ladder in the caste system.
- e. The Dalits are referred to as Scheduled Castes (SC) by the Government of India.

**4. Write short answer (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. People of the rural areas are considered backward and mostly illiterate. They are also thought to be superstitious. They do not like to use modern agricultural technology. Life in a city is considered to be easy and the city people considered as lazy and spoilt. City people are also thought to lack moral values and not connected to the Indian customs and heritage.
- b. 'Children with special needs' are stereotyped in several ways. If they are on wheelchair, they are stared at and made to feel strange and not normal. They are also thought to be mentally unstable if they are unable to walk. In some instances such children are also harassed and made fun of.
- c. The Dalits had to fight together to gain entry into the temples. The women had to fight for their right to education. Peasants and tribals had to fight to free themselves from the grasp of the moneylenders and clutches of the high interest rates that the landlords and moneylenders charged.
- d. The first page of the Indian Constitution states clearly that all Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity. There should be respect for diversity. People should have the freedom to follow their religion, speak their language, celebrate their festivals and express themselves freely.
- e. Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law in India. People can take up any job of their choice. Government jobs are open for all. Moreover, the Constitution has placed the responsibility on the government to realise that the right to equality for the marginal communities is duly ensured and no cases of discrimination are to be tolerated.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. The Dalits, the poor, the tribals and a few religious groups were discriminated. The people involved in activities such as cleaning, washing and collecting garbage were considered dirty. They were placed at the bottom of the caste system and treated as untouchables. These people were not allowed to enter temples, take water from the village well or enter the houses of the upper caste people. Their children were also not allowed to sit or play with other children. They were not allowed to enter school.
- b. People are involved in different occupation like teaching, banking, carpentry, pottery, weaving, agriculture, etc. Work like washing, cleaning, cutting hair, collecting garbage is seen as jobs of lesser value and people doing that work as dirty and unclean. The Indian society was divided on the basis of caste system where each person or a group was placed below or above a caste on the basis of their occupation. Those who placed themselves at the top were considered upper castes whereas people at the bottom were "untouchables". People involved in jobs of lesser value were at the bottom of the caste system.
- c. Dr Ambedkar belonged to the Mahar caste of the Dalit community. They were not allowed entry into the village and had to live outside the main village. They did not own any land. He was the first person from his caste to complete college education. He then went to England to become a lawyer. He inspired the Dalits to send their children to schools and colleges, and take up jobs in various government offices to come out of the caste system. He organised the efforts of the Dalits for entry into temples. He believed that Dalits should fight against the caste system and work toward an equal society which would respect all people.



- d. Untouchability had divided the Indian society into upper castes and lower castes. The Dalits had to fight to enter temples. When India became independent, the national leaders legally abolished untouchability in order to bring about equality. Equality was seen as a key value for the unity of all Indians. The people got the freedom to join any job as per their choice. Government jobs are open for all. The Constitution has also placed the responsibility on the government to take steps to ensure the equality of poor and the marginalised communities.
- e. The respect for diversity was a significant element in ensuring equality because it included people from all backgrounds and gave equal respect to all. It was necessary for people from backgrounds to have freedom to enjoy their religion, freedom to speak their own language, celebrate their festivals and express themselves freely. It was necessary for the government to treat all religions equally. It was felt that no one single language, religion, festival should dominate the other. Therefore, India was declared a secular country and people have the freedom to practice their beliefs without discrimination.

**6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

- a. When we limit ourselves to a particular surrounding, language, custom, tradition, or background and do not make ourselves aware of the composite culture of India, our knowledge remains incomplete. This tends to make us prejudiced towards the people of the other regions of our country. It also makes us discriminate. With incomplete knowledge about our surroundings, we cannot develop any plans for the management or improvement of a nation. Development of a country can happen when we are aware of the entire country, its needs, its culture and its varied traditions. Development is an integral project when all are included in the plans without any discrimination.
- b. Nowadays girls are actively taking part in athletics and martial arts and representing their country in international events like Commonwealth Games and Olympics. Many girls have made their country proud by representing the nation in several international events. Many schools are encouraging martial arts for girls and conduct self-defense classes. Even colleges take admission of students on the basis of their athletic and sports performances and records. All type of sports and martial arts keeps the body fit and healthy which is necessary to pursue any other career or doing any work.
- c. Mahatma Gandhi called the untouchables 'harijans', meaning 'the people of God'. Gandhiji stayed with the 'harijans' in their colonies, shared meals with them and performed all activities with them including cleaning. He tried to include them in the freedom movement and the Indian National Congress. In Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, all his followers tried to follow his ideals. Many rejected the rigid caste system and the practice of untouchability.
- d. Poverty is a major reason why Muslim girls are not able to complete their school education and drop out of school or do not attend school at all. Whenever efforts have been made to take education to the poor, the Muslims have shown an interest in sending the girls to school. For example, in Kerala, the distance between home and school is not much and the government bus service is very good. This enables the teachers to reach school in rural areas. About more than 60% of the teachers are women. This has encouraged the poor, including the Muslim girls to attend school.
- e. The Constitution has abolished untouchability by law. Everyone has equal rights and opportunities. Equality is seen as an important value to unite all people. Every



citizen has the right to choose a job of his or her liking. Government jobs are open for all. The Constitution has given the responsibility to the government to ensure the right to equality for poor and marginal communities. People have the freedom to follow their religion, speak their language, celebrate their festivals and follow their traditions and customs, and also express themselves freely.

## 7. Value-based questions.

a. The value to be explained: **To promote harmony and spirit of unity.**

### Hint:

- Make the new 'child with special needs' comfortable and welcomed in class.
- Share lunch together with the new child and talk about hobbies and favourite pastime.
- Discuss project ideas and how the new child can be helpful and become a part of the team.
- Play some interesting brainteasers and games that would not require any paper or pen and minimum physical activity.
- Respect him/her and never make fun of him/her.
- Not talk behind his/her back or pass any comments.

b. The value to be explained: **To respect all humans and treat them with dignity**

### Hint:

- We can prepare cards at our school for the children at orphanage.
- We can all collect items which are usable but are not being used by us anymore and put it in a basket to be given for use in the orphanage. It may be stationery items like pencils, colours, sharpeners, pens, erasers, etc.
- If time permits, each of us can teach a lesson from different subjects, solve few math puzzles with them or arrange a quiz.

# 3 WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

## NCERT Based Questions

1. Look at the statements in the column and identify which level they belong to. Give tick marks against the level you think it is most appropriate.

	Local	State	Central
a. The decision of the government to negotiate trade relations with China.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
b. The decision of the government of Tamil Nadu to introduce Sanskrit as the second language in schools.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Introduction of new train between Kolkata and Dhaka.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
d. Construction of channels for irrigation in the Amadpur village, district Burdwan in West Bengal.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. The decision of Government of Maharashtra to provide free seeds and fertilizers to all the farmers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Allowing women in panchayats in the villages of Chhattisgarh	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2. Answer the following questions.

- a. Every country needs a government to make decisions and get things done. It may be about supply and distribution of water and electricity, building of schools and hospitals, construction of roads or controlling the price of fruits and vegetable at the market.
- b. The roles and responsibilities of the government towards its people are:
1. Maintaining the boundaries of the nation and peaceful relations with other countries
  2. Running the postal and railway services
  3. Arranging public health services
  4. Ensuring citizens have enough to eat, and
  5. Giving assistance and aid during natural disasters
- c. The government formulates rules and laws which each and every citizen of a country has to follow. This maintains law and order in the society. The nation functions smoothly when everyone follows the law. The government cannot take any decisions if there are no laws. For example, we all need a licence to drive. If we are caught driving without a licence, we can be fined or jailed. The government can function only by following the law. It has the power to enforce its decisions through laws. Similarly, people can also take the help of law, if it is not being followed. If a person feels he has



**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. Laws are a rule of conduct or action formally recognised as binding on all citizens of a country, or enforced by a controlling authority. The government makes and enforces the laws so that the nation can function smoothly and efficiently.
- b. The features of a democratic government are:
  - People have the right to vote and choose their representatives;
  - these representatives form the government;
  - they take decisions and acts on it on behalf of the people; and
  - the he representatives are answerable to the people.
- c. The features of a monarchical form of government are:
  - The king or the queen has the power to take decisions and run the nation;
  - They may have a small group of advisors to discuss the issues of the nation;
  - the ultimate decision-making authority lies with the monarch; and
  - they are not answerable to the people of the country.
- d. The local area government is the government at the grass roots. It primarily covers village, town or locality. For example, the decision to construct a water channel in the agricultural fields is taken by the local level government.
- e. In the earliest forms of government, the men, the educated and the people who owned property were allowed to vote. The poor, uneducated, women and the property-less people were barred from casting their votes. In India, only a small minority were allowed to vote.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. The government has multifaceted roles and manifold responsibilities in a country. One of the primary role and responsibility of the government is protection of the boundaries of the nation and maintenance of peaceful relations with other countries. The government must also provide food for its people, provide assistance and aid during disasters, as well as arrange for sanitation and health facilities, provide water and electricity, build schools and hospitals, etc. The government must also formulate laws and enforce them so that the nation functions smoothly and efficiently. In a democratic country, the government is accountable for its actions and decisions and is answerable to its people.
- b. The government makes laws and enforces them which every person in the country has to follow. It helps the nation run smoothly and efficiently. For example, we need a driving licence to drive any vehicle. If we are found driving without a licence, we may be fined or jailed. A person can also approach the court for justice if he feels law is not being followed. For example, if a person has been refused a job on the basis of his caste or religion, he can approach the court for justice. Only if the laws are enforced, the decisions of the government will be effective.
- c. In a democratic society, the government gets its power from the people. The main feature of this type of government is that people have the power to elect their leaders. These days, it is known as representative democracies. People do not participate directly, but choose their representative through elections. These representatives meet and take decisions on behalf of the people. Therefore, it is the people who actually make the rules by participating in the functions of the government. The government is answerable to the people.

- d. In a monarchical form of government, the king and queen are not answerable to the people for their decisions and actions. The monarch has the power to make decisions and run the nation. He may have a group of advisors to suggest and discuss matters, but the ultimate decision lies in the hands of the king or queen. They do not have to defend themselves and explain their decisions or actions to anyone in the country. For example, Saudi Arabia has a monarchical form of government.
- e. In earlier times, women and poor all over USA and Europe were barred from voting. They had to struggle a lot for their right to participation in the government. Their movement gained strengthened during First World War. While men were away at war, women carried out many tasks usually carried out by men. The stereotypes were broken. In public places, the suffragettes chained themselves to railings to demand their right to vote. Women in USA and Europe got the right to vote in 1920 and 1928, respectively.

**6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

- a. A country is divided into states, districts, towns and villages for the ease of functioning by the government and providing able and effective administration. There are three levels of the government:
- The local level government covers, towns and villages.
  - The state level government covers the entire state.
  - The national level is the central government and covers the entire country.
- b. In a democracy, people have the right to vote and choose their leaders. They participate in the functioning of the government. They elect their representatives who take decisions and take actions on the behalf of the entire population. It is the people who rule the nation by participating in the making of the rules. The government is accountable to the people for their decisions and actions. Regular elections are held which keeps the power of the government in the hands of the citizens of the country.
- c. Nowadays, a country cannot be called truly democratic unless the government allows universal adult franchise, that is, the right to vote by all adult citizens of the country. Earlier, not all people had the right to vote. Women, the poor, the property-less people and the uneducated were not given the voting rights. The women and poor had a long period of struggle which strengthened during the First World War to get their rights. This movement came to be known as women's suffrage movement. The term suffrage means the right to vote.
- d. The role of Gandhiji has been a landmark in the struggle for Universal Adult Franchise in India. Before independence, only a small section of the Indian population was allowed to vote. Gandhiji was very upset with this unfair representation and discrimination. The voting rights allowed only an esteemed minority of the whole population to take decisions and rule over the majority. He demanded that all the adults be given the right to vote. In the journal, Young India, in 1931, Gandhiji expressed his dissatisfaction that a person who had wealth had the right to vote, but a poor man who toiled hard the whole day or a person with character but no education, did not have the right to cast his vote.
- e. In a democratic form of government, the people have the right to cast their vote to form the government. These days, democratic governments are known as representative democracies where people choose their representatives to take decisions and take actions on behalf of the entire population. It is actually the people who participate

in the decision-making process and therefore, keep the power of the government in check. The government is responsible and answerable for all its decisions and actions it takes to the people.

## 7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To value and preserve the rich heritage of our culture.**

### **Hint:**

- Public properties like museums and libraries are taken care of by the government.
- There are rules and laws regards the maintenance of public properties.
- If anyone is found trying to cause damage to a public property, he can be punished by law.
- A museum reflects the rich culture of our nation, our heritage, the history of different countries.
- The government maintains it for our benefit, for our learning and knowledge. We should try to maintain our buildings, monuments, museums and also encourage others to do the same.

- b. The value to be explained: **To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.**

### **Hint:**

- In earlier times, in India, only a small section of the people was allowed to vote to form the government. The minority section came together to decide for the entire population.
- Gandhiji was unhappy with this practice and demanded that all adults have the right to vote.
- He was shocked that people with wealth were allowed to vote while the poor who worked hard the entire year or the people of character who were not educated were barred from casting their vote.



# 4 KEY ELEMENTS OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

---

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Answer the following questions.

- a. Apartheid is the policy of segregation, and political and economic discrimination against non-European groups in the Republic of South Africa. It means separation on the basis of race and colour. South African people were divided into white, black, brown (Indian) and coloured races.
- b. According to the apartheid law, the black, white, brown (Indian) and the coloured races were not allowed to mingle with each other or to live near each other or to use common facilities. The hospitals and ambulances were separate. While the ambulances of whites were well equipped, the ambulances for blacks were in poor condition. There were separate trains and buses for blacks and whites. The bus stops were also different. The best lands were reserved for the whites and the blacks had to live on the worst available lands. The blacks were not allowed to vote. The blacks did not even have the right to learn their own language Zulu and had to learn the Afrikaans language at school, which the British spoke.
- c. In a democratic system of governance, governments are elected for a fixed period. After the tenure of the government, it again has to be re-elected by the people. This keeps the power of the government in check. If the government wants to come back into power, it has to keep the citizens in mind and work for their cause. The elected leaders or representatives have to represent the people and take decisions on behalf of the people. The interests of the people have to be kept in mind.
- d. The Constitution of India states the basic rules and laws that have to be followed by everyone. The government and the people must obey the rules and the laws as mentioned in the constitution. All conflicts and differences should be solved as per the laws laid down in the constitution in the court of law.
- e. The key elements of a democratic country are maintaining the equality and justice in the nation. These two features are very necessary in a democratic country. Earlier untouchability was practised which discriminated people on the basis of caste, gender, religion, etc. Many section of the population were rejected education. It was realised that justice can only be achieved by treating everyone equally. For example, the society does not treat everyone equally. It values the boy child more than the girl child. The government has introduced many schemes and programmes for the girls to enable them to overcome the inequality. In government schools and colleges, fees may be waived of or lowered for girls.

## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. apartheid  
d. elections
- b. black, coloured  
e. Equality
- c. fixed

### 2. Tick the correct answer.

- a. iii. apartheid  
d. i. The Indian Constitution
- b. i. 1994  
e. iii. untouchability
- c. ii. 5 years

### 3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.

- a. Before 1994, South Africa was governed by apartheid laws. Apartheid means separation on the basis of race.
- b. Hector Pieterse and his friends were protesting against the learning of the Afrikaans language which the whites spoke. They wanted to learn Zulu, which was their language.
- c. The representatives are elected by the people who take decisions on behalf of the people. They keep the interests of the people in mind and take action.
- d. The different ways of participating in a democratic government are through elections, dharnas, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns, etc. They can also express their views on various media.
- e. Dr Ambedkar fought against untouchability. It is now banned by law. Earlier, the low castes were denied education, entry into temples, transport and medical facilities.

### 4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.

- a. All governments in a democracy are elected for fixed periods. If the government wants to continue to be in power, it has to be re-elected. This keeps the power in the hands of the people and the government is kept in check.
- b. Signature campaign is a campaign to collect signatures for a petition, appeal, etc. For example, people can come together and explain their problem on a paper. Then all the affected people can sign on the sheet and give it to the concerned authority who is supposed to take care of the problem.
- c. Conflicts occur when people feel they are being discriminated against. It occurs when people from diverse cultures, religions, economic backgrounds refuse to get along with each other. This may lead to tension and violence.
- d. Conflicts can lead to tension and violence. Sometimes it also causes death as a group feels alright to use force on another group to suppress them. This causes harm to the society. Therefore, it becomes the responsibility of the government to resolve issues amicably as they represent the population.
- e. The society does not value the girls and boys equally. Boys are valued more than girls. The government has introduced many programmes and provisions for girls so that they can overcome this inequality. Many government schools and colleges waive off or subsidise fees for girl students.

### 5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- a. Earlier South Africa was governed by apartheid laws. The blacks had a long period of struggle to gain freedom. Hector Pieterse and his friends were black and lived in

a black township. They were forced to learn the Afrikaans language at school, which the whites spoke. They wanted to learn their own language, Zulu. Hector Pieterse and his friends protested against the learning of the Afrikaans language. The South African police beat them and shot at the crowd mercilessly. One of their bullets killed Hector.

- b. In a democratic country, voting in elections is the biggest way in which people participate in the functioning of the government. The people elect their representatives through election. These representatives take decision on behalf of the people. They keep in mind the needs and interests of the people. Every government is elected for a fixed period. If the government wants to continue to be in power, it has to be re-elected by the people. Thus, it keeps the power of the government in check and it also ensures that the government works for the overall benefit of the nation.
- c. There are various ways in which people can express their views on the actions of the government. The biggest way to express is through elections. It is in the hands of the people if they want to re-elect the existing government to power. Rallies and signature campaigns, and social movements can be organised to make the government aware of the needs of the people. Dharnas and strikes can be arranged by the citizens to make the government more accountable. People can express their views through various media like the newspapers, magazines, TV to let the government know about any issues.
- d. People should be aware of the functioning and activities of the government as this will help in maintaining the democratic character of the country. This can also help the people to participate in the activities of the government. The citizens should know about programmes, schemes and policies of the government so that if they feel these will not help in development and growth of the nation, they can oppose it through various means. It is the people who can understand the best what will be good for their nation. People who are aware of the policies and programmes of the government can better assess the functioning and success of the government and vote as an informed electorate.
- e. The Cauvery River passes through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. While the Krishna Raja Sagara Dam in Karnataka is used for irrigation in several districts and for water supply, the Mettur Dam in Tamil Nadu is used for crops. Both the dams are on the same river. When the water is released from the upstream dam in Karnataka, the downstream dam in Tamil Nadu receives water. This is where the conflict begins. Both states cannot get water as much they need for their state. The government has to work out a fair distribution ratio for both the states.

## 6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. South Africa was governed by apartheid laws. People were separated on the basis of race. The races were not allowed to mingle with each other and not share any common facilities. Hector Pieterse was a black boy who lived in South Western Township, a black township (Soweto). He and his friends protested against the compulsion to learn Afrikaans language in school. This was a language which the white settlers of South Africa spoke. They wanted to learn their own language, Zulu. The South African police shot at the crowd and one of the bullets killed Hector Pieterse.
- b. In a democratic country, the people get the chance to participate in the functioning of the government, vastly through elections. Therefore, it is necessary that they be aware of the policies and programmes of the government. It will help them decide how

the government wants the country to progress and develop. The people can decide if these are for their benefit or if the government is biased and working for the benefit of only a few in the society. The citizens through elections, signature campaigns, rallies, dharnas, strikes, and various media can express their feelings towards the working of the government. This will also keep the power of the government limited.

- c. Cauvery river water is to be shared between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. While dam water from Krishna Raja Sagara in Karnataka is used for irrigation and water supply, dam water from Mettur in Tamil Nadu is used for crops in the delta region. If water is not released from upstream in Karnataka, downstream dam in Tamil Nadu will not receive water. This leads to conflict as both the states cannot get as much water as required by the people of those states. Government has to intervene to work out an even distribution of water between the two states.
- d. Equality and justice are inseparable. The government can achieve the character of a democratic nation when all people are treated equally. Untouchability has been legally abolished by law as this practice only creates an obstacle in the growth of a nation. The government has realised that girls and boys are not treated equally in the society. A boy child is treated with more value than girls. For this the government has introduced many schemes and programmes for girls to help them overcome this inequality.

## 7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To promote harmony and spirit of unity, brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities.**

### Hint:

- We should introduce the two children to the rest of the children in the community.
- We can prepare a list of schools present in the neighbourhood and give it to the children and their parents for school admission.
- We can take them around the society to show them the various services and facilities available for every person.
- We should make an effort to include the family into cultural festivals and celebrations of the community.

- b. The value to be explained: **To remove practices derogatory to the dignity of women.**

### Hint:

- These days discrimination is not allowed. Boys and girls are given equal value by the government.
- In every sphere, be it academics or professional life, girls are doing very well, sometimes better than boys. Girls have even excelled in sports and represented India in international events. They have made their country proud.
- It is necessary to give the same importance to girls because girls give equal importance to home and also work outside.
- It is only when a boy and girl are given equal importance, a nation can progress successfully.

# 5 PANCHAYATI RAJ

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Answer the following questions.

- a. Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat. A Gram Sabha may include one village or few villages. The Gram Sabha meetings begin with the Panchayat President and the members of the Panchayat.
- b. Any person who is 18 years old and above and has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha. All the Gram Sabha members elect a Sarpanch who is also the Panchayat President.
- c. The members of Gram Sabha elect the members of the Panchayat and the Sarpanch, and make them responsible for the people who elected them. It ensures the Gram Panchayat does not take any wrong action or misuse money.
- d. The Panchayat is elected for five years. This limits the power of the Panchayat. If the Panchayat wants to continue to be in power, it has to represent the people and work for the progress and development of the community.
- e. The Secretary of the Gram Panchayat is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha. He is not an elected person but appointed by the government. He has to call meetings of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keep a record of all the proceedings.
- f. The Gram Panchayat has to construct and maintain of sources of water, roads, drainage, school buildings and other public property resources. It has to execute government schemes related to generating employment in villages and collect and levy taxes.
- g. The three levels of the Panchayati Raj System are the Gram Panchayat, Janpad Panchayat and the Zila Parishad. The Panchs and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the members of the Gram Sabha as they have elected them to power. At the Block level is the Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti, which has many Gram Panchayats under it. At the top of the tier is the District Panchayat or the Zila Prishad. Zila Parishad makes developmental plans at the district level and with the assistance of the Panchayat Samitis, distributes money among all Gram Panchayats and regulates it. The Panchayats have to function according to the laws laid down in the Constitution.

## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. Tick the correct answer.

- |                      |                        |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. i. 5 years        | b. iii. wards          | c. iii. Gram Panchayat |
| d. i. Gram Panchayat | e. ii. Gram Panchayats |                        |

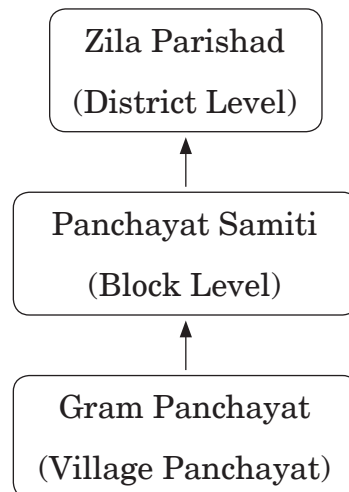






people. The Gram Sabha members keep the representatives in action as it is they who have elected for their representatives. The Gram Sabha members keep an eye on the activities of the Panchayat.

- c. The main task of the Gram Panchayat is to implement developmental programmes for all the villages under it. The Gram Panchayat has the responsibility of construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainage, school buildings and other common property resources. It has to levy and collect taxes and execute government schemes related to generating employment in the village. Sometimes Panchayat members also join the committees formed by the Gram Sabha members to work on certain developmental projects.
- d. Sources of funds for the Panchayat are:
  - Collection of taxes on houses, market places, etc;
  - Government scheme funds which the Panchayats receive from the various government departments through Janpad and Zila Parishads for numerous developmental projects;
  - Donations for community works, etc.
- e. The Panchayati Raj System has three levels of governance. At the first level of a local self-government is the Gram Panchayat. It comprises the Sarpanch and the Panchs. At the Block Level, there are many Gram Panchayats under it. At the top is the Zila Parishad or the District Panchayat. The Zila Parishad makes developmental plans at the district level and with the help of Panchayat Samitis it distributes and regulates the money given to all the Gram Panchayats.



**6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

- a. The Gram Panchayat is elected for only five years to keep the power of the Panchayat limited. If it wants to continue to be in power, it has to be re-elected. This will help the Panchayat to be aware of its responsibilities and it will work for the welfare of the villages under it.
- b. Every village Panchayat is divided into wards or smaller areas for the ease of governance and election. Each ward elects a representative who will work for the development of the area.
- c. Gram Panchayat cannot be successful without an active Gram Sabha because it is the Gram Sabha members who elect their representatives to the Panchayat. All the work

of the Gram Panchayat is placed before the people. The Gram Sabha members keep an eye on the activities of the Panchayat and they check that the Panchayat does not misuse the money or do any wrong things. It makes the Panchayat responsible towards the welfare of the people and the villages that are under it.

- d. The Panchayati Raj system is guided by the Indian Constitution. Each state in the country has its own laws regards Panchayats which is stated in our Constitution. This gives the citizens the freedom to participate and raise their voices.

## 7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To promote the qualities of sharing, cooperation, mutual help, building trust and team work.**

### Hint:

- A Gram Sabha meeting has to be held with the villages facing shortage of power supply.
- The Sarpanch and the Panchs have to explain to the villagers the developmental programmes being carried out in the villages to improve the situation.
- The members of the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat can debate on the issue and programmes.
- The Sarpanch can arrange a meeting with the Block Development Officer (BDO) to discuss the problems of the villages and request him or her to look into the concern urgently.

- b. The value to be explained: **To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity which leads to higher level of performance.**

### Hint:

- There are many children in the village who are eager to study and their parents are willing to send them to school.
- Education of the children will be beneficial for their future and also for their village.
- The children may grow up to play an important role in the development and progress of the village.
- The Gram Sabha members can also give their suggestions about how the building should be constructed and what infrastructure should be included to encourage the students to join and the teachers to teach.

# 6 RURAL ADMINISTRATION

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Answer the following questions.

- The main work of a Patwari is to measure land and keep all land records. He/She has to organise the collection of land revenue from the farmers and provide information to the government about the crops grown in the area.
- A Patwari is known by different names in different states. In some areas they are known as Lekhpal, while in other areas they are known as Kanungo, Karamchari or Village Officer, etc.
- Patwari has the duty of organising the collection of land revenue from the farmers and provides the government with information about the crops grown in the area.
- It is necessary for a Patwari to maintain agricultural land record to inform the government about the crops grown in the fields, for changes in boundary of fields, for digging a well, etc.
- The District Collector along with the tehsildars or revenue officers supervise the work of the Patwaris. They ensure that the land records are maintained properly and land revenue is collected every year. They also need to ensure that the farmers can obtain a copy of their land records easily. Land disputes are heard in the Tehsildar's office.

## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. Fill in the blanks.

- |                     |                       |              |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| a. Patwari, records | b. chain              | c. districts |
| d. tehsil, taluka   | e. District Collector |              |

### 2. Tick the correct answer.

- |                           |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. ii. Revenue department | b. i. districts           | c. iii. Panchayat office |
| d. i. Tehsildar's office  | e. i. Wives and daughters |                          |

### 3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.

- A Patwari is a person who measures land and keeps land records of agricultural fields of a village or few villages.
- The districts of India are sub-divided for ease of management. These sub-divisions are known by different names, such as tehsil, taluka, etc.
- Tehsildar is the revenue officer, who with the District Collector, supervises the work of the Patwari and ensures that the land records are maintained and land revenue is collected.

- d. The District Collector, with the tehsildars, supervises the work of the Patwaris, checks the maintenance of land records, collection of land revenues and hears land disputes.
- e. Anganwadi, a type of rural mother and child care centre in India, is a part of the Integrated Child Development Services started by the Indian government in 1975 to tackle child hunger and malnutrition.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. District Collector is an important officer from the Indian Administrative Service who heads the district administration and is in charge of revenue collection of the district on behalf of the state. He is supported by a group of tehsildars.
- b. The land disputes are heard at the Tehsildar's office. The land disputes are heard by the District Collector and the Tehsildars. The land records are carefully maintained so that it can be presented at the time of any disputes related to land.
- c. The farmers can get a copy of their land records from the Tehsildar's office. As the records are being computerised, the records are also available at Panchayat office in some states. Students can obtain their caste certificate from the Tehsildar's office.
- d. Farmers can obtain a copy of their land records easily from the Panchayat Office. Most states have computerised land records and are regularly updated.
- e. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 before the changes stated that after the death of father, his property would be equally divided among his sons. Women did not get a share in the family's agricultural land.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. A Patwari measures land, updates and maintains land records along with their maps for a few villages. It is his/her duty to organise and collect land revenue from the farmers and update the government about the crops grown in the villages. The head of the district is the District Collector. The revenue officers or Tehsildars are under the District Collector. They supervise the work of the Patwaris, check that the land records are maintained, and the land revenues are collected. The land disputes are heard at the Tehsildar's office. Students can obtain their caste certificates from the Tehsildar's office.
- b. Farmers need a copy of their land records to:
  - 1. buy a plot of land from another
  - 2. sell his produce to another
  - 3. get a loan from the bank or dig a well in his field
  - 4. purchase fertilisers
  - 5. divide his property among his children
- c. According to the Hindu Laws, after the death of the father, the property got divided equally only among his sons. Recently, the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 has changed. Women, daughters and sons have equal share in the land of the family as per the new law. This law is applicable to all the states and union territories of India. The change in the law will benefit large number of women. Women now have the assurance that even when their husbands pass away, they can always depend on their share of land.

## 6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. If there is a dispute and fight regarding distribution of land, a farmer can initially lodge a complaint at the police station with the Station House Officer or SHO. Every police station has an area under its control where any person can file their complaint.
- b. All the states of India are divided into districts and the districts further into tehsils. This is done for the ease of governance. The work is divided among the tehsildars who look after a few tehsils and it becomes easy for them to maintain and update the land records systematically.
- c. Earlier according to the Hindu laws, women and daughters did not have the right to family property. Only men had the right to property. With the change in Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005, mothers, daughters and sons got equal share in land. The change in the law is applicable to all the states and union territories of India. This change benefitted large number of women. Even after husband's death, a woman will be able to support herself as she can always depend on her share of land.

## 7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To be compassionate and do no harm.**

### Hint:

- Ram Lal can initially lodge a complaint at the police station with the Station House Officer or SHO. He must show the records of his land with the map.
  - He can get the record of his land from the Tehsildar's office and the Panchayat office.
  - If all the records show that the land belongs to Ram Lal and not Rajen, then the land is supposed to be returned to Ram Lal.
  - If the land is not returned, then the land dispute has to be heard.
- b. The value to be explained: **To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.**

### Hint:

- The Patwari has to maintain the records of the village responsibly.
- This will help in the smooth administration and progress of the village.
- The farmers would be able to obtain their updated land records from the tehsildar's office.





- c. The different departments of the Municipal Corporation are the water department, garbage collection department, department to look after gardens, sanitation department, etc.
- d. Budget is an estimate of income and expenditure for a set period of time for various tasks. In a Municipal Corporation, the Ward Councillors meet and decide the budget.
- e. Petition is a formal written request, typically signed by many people, appealing to the authority in respect of a particular cause.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. Each city is divided into wards. Every adult citizen cast their vote and elects their representative, known as a ward councillor. The number of ward members elected depends on the population of the city.
- b. The Ward Councillors form committees to decide and debate on issues of the wards. When there are problems in the locality, people can contact their local councillor. The Commissioner and the administrative staff implements the decisions of the ward councillors and the committees.
- c. Sub-contracting is employing a firm or a person outside one's company to do work as part of a larger project. For example, in order to save money, commissioners of several municipalities have hired private contractors to collect and process garbage.
- d. Garbage collection is a dangerous job because it contains many harmful substances. If the garbage collectors do not have access to safety measures, they may be injured. Some wastes also release poisonous gases, which may infect the garbage collectors and make them sick.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. When a complicated issue which affects an entire city needs to be solved, group of councillors who form committees, meet, discuss and debate the issue. For example, if bus stands need to be improved, or drains need to be cleaned, or garbage needs to be cleared more regularly, the committees decide the work that has to be done. While the Councillors and the Councillor's Committees decide on the issues, the Commissioner and the administrative staff implement these.
- b. When the problems exist within the ward and it can be solved by the local councillor, it is a minor issue. For example, if electric wires are hanging loose in a ward, the people can get in touch with their local councillor. The local councillor can investigate the issue and contact the electricity department for resolution. For example, if in a ward, the drain covers are missing, the local people can complain to the local councillor who takes the issue forward to the concerned department to take action.
- c. If there are any problems, the people can get in touch with their local councillor. The local councillor can investigate the issue and decide if it is a minor or a major issue. If it is a major issue, then the local councillor can get in touch with the concerned department and resolve the problem. If it is a major issue and affects the entire city, a group of councillors, who forms the committee, can decide and debate the issues. Once the Councillor's Committees and the councillors decide the issue, the administrative staff and the Commissioner implement these.
- d. The Municipal Corporation collects taxes from various sources to provide and run numerous services. It collects tax for water and other services. It levies tax on education, entertainment and other amenities. People who own homes have to pay

property tax. The amount of property tax increases with the increase in size of the house. Therefore the rich people who live in large houses have to pay larger amount of property tax. Property tax forms 25–30 of the money that the Municipal Corporation earns.

**6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

- a. The city is divided into different wards for ease of governance and administration. Each ward is represented by a ward councillor and all local issues of a ward are taken care of by its ward councillor.
- b. The health and sanitation department of the Municipal Corporation have to take an action if there is an outbreak of disease in the city.
- c. If the people know who their local councillor is, they can approach him or her if there are any problems in the ward. If the citizens are aware of the various departments of the Municipal Corporation, they would know which department to go to if there are issues in the locality. People can use different means, such as signature campaigns, strikes, rallies, dharnas, etc. to voice their concerns about the problems faced by them and keep the Municipal Corporation active and working for the welfare of the community.

**7. Value-based questions.**

- a. The value to be explained: **To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity which leads to higher level of performance.**

**Hint:**

- When the people come up to the ward councillor with the issue, the councillor has to listen and understand the problems faced by the residents.
- If it is a local problem, he can get in touch with the concerned department to resolve the issue.
- The ward councillors also have to intimate the Commissioner and the administrative staff about the issue.

- b. The value to be explained: **To protect and improve natural environment.**

**Hint:**

- If the Ward councillor is not taking any action, the residents of the locality may be involved to take an action for the maintenance of the garden.
- The gardener, along with the people should regularly meet the ward councillor and continuously request him or her to take up the cause with the Commissioner and the concerned administrative staff.
- A garden should be maintained in the community so that the people can come for a walk and children can come to play.

# 8 RURAL LIVELIHOODS

## NCERT Based Questions

### 1. Answer the following questions.

- People in rural areas are mostly farmers and fishermen. There are also blacksmiths, washermen, weavers, barbers, cycle repair mechanics, nurses, teachers, etc. Some are construction workers and some are truck drivers. Few are traders, moneylenders and have small factories.
- It is a branch of agriculture concerned with the production and care of domestic animals and its products.
- Small and landless farmers often have to borrow money from traders and moneylenders as with their earning, they are barely able to meet their needs. They need to borrow money for basic needs like fertilisers and pesticides. If rains are irregular and there is a pest attack, farmers are unable to repay their loans. For survival, they may have to borrow more money. This becomes a vicious circle and no matter what they earn, they are unable to repay their loans and are caught in the grips of traders and moneylenders.
- The large farmers own large plot of lands where small farmers and landless labourers are employed for work. They own rice mills, shop selling seeds, pesticides, fertilisers, etc. They sell the rice to traders in nearby towns and earn substantially from it.
- Read the following statements carefully and write the category they will be associated with.
  - Trader
  - Landless labourer
  - Large farmer
  - Cooperative Society
  - Fisherman

## Additional Practice Questions

### 1. Tick the correct answer.

- |                                 |                         |                    |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| a. i. small farmers             | b. ii. animal husbandry | c. i. selling milk |
| d. ii. unable to repay the loan | e. i. fishing           |                    |

### 2. State whether True or False.

- |         |         |          |          |         |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| a. True | b. True | c. False | d. False | e. True |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|

### 3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions

- 'Livelihood' means of support and subsistence. In rural areas, the main sources of livelihood are farming and fishing. There are also blacksmiths, weavers, barbers, etc.

- b. The moneylenders are large farmers and traders who lend money at a high rate of interest to the small farmers and other rural people. Sometimes, the people have to return in kind like giving sacks of grains or their produce.
- c. It is a state of being under obligation to pay or repay someone or something in return for something received.
- d. Some of the non-farm services of the rural people are weaving, teaching, nursing, cycle repair works, barber, shopkeepers, traders, etc.
- e. Only 20 per cent of India's farmers are rich. These farmers cultivate most of the land in the villages and large part of their produce is sold in the market.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. Loan is money lent at an interest which has to be repaid. Farmers and fishermen take loan from big farmers and traders. The farmers and traders can take loan from banks. They take loan for purchasing pesticides, fertilisers, machines and engines.
- b. Farmers are forced to take loan from traders and moneylenders when pest attack their crops or when the monsoon is unreliable, which ruins their produce. They have to lend money to purchase pesticides and fertilisers. During the lean season, when there are not much agricultural activities, farmers have to borrow money to support themselves.
- c. Some additional sources of income for the farmers are businesses, such as shops, moneylending, trading, factories, etc. Some farmers collect mahua, tendu leaves, honey and sell to traders. Few farmers sell milk to the village cooperatives or take the milk to the nearby town for selling.
- d. When farmers can't find work in the village or during lean season, they work as daily wage workers such as loading sand from the river beds, or picking stone from the quarry nearby, which is sent by truck to be used in various construction related works in the nearby towns. Sometimes, they even travel long distances or migrate in search of work.
- e. For four months during monsoon, the fishermen cannot go for fishing because it is the breeding time for fish. During this time, the fishermen are forced to borrow money from the traders to survive.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. The large farmers own large plots of land. They have many small farmers working under him. In addition to land, they may also own rice mills, shops selling seeds, pesticides, etc. They may also act as traders and moneylenders to small farmers. They may also buy paddy from within the village and the surrounding villages. The rice produced in the mill may be sold to traders in the nearby towns. They earn substantially from it.
- b. Some farmers borrow money from moneylenders and traders to purchase basic agricultural items like seeds, pesticides, fertilisers, etc. There may be crop failure if the seeds are not of good quality or if there is a pest attack. When the monsoon is unreliable, the crop produce may be poor. The farmers may not be able to repay the loan and may be forced to take more loans to recover their loss. Gradually, the loan amount may become so huge that no matter how much they earn, they may not be able to repay their loans.
- c. About 80 per cent of the farmers in India own small plots of land or are landless farmers. The landless labours and small farmers earn their living by working on

other people's fields. Only 20 per cent of India's farmers are large farmers. They cultivate most of the land in the villages. A large part of their produce is sold in the market. Many of them have other businesses, such as shops, trading, small factories, etc. These large farmers also act as traders or moneylenders to small farmers or landless labourers.

- d. Rows of catamarans and fishing nets are found along the houses in fishing villages, near the sea. A lot of activity takes place on the beach when the fishermen return with their catch and women gather to buy and sell fish. Some fish is kept aside for consumption while the rest is auctioned. The money from auction is divided among the people who went for fishing and one part is kept for repair and maintenance of nets and catamarans. They also take loans from banks for purchasing equipments, engines and catamarans. Fishing is done early in the morning. During the breeding season in monsoon, fishing is prohibited for four months. During these months, they are forced to borrow money from traders for their survival.
- e. Large farmers, small farmers, traders, craftsmen, fishermen all live together in rural areas. Few involved in preparing the land, sowing, weeding and harvesting. Some farmers produce just enough for their family consumption. The large farmers are able to produce for sale in the market to the nearby villages or to the traders. The large farmers may have rice mills and may also act as traders. They may lend seeds, pesticides or money to the small and medium farmers. However, people in the rural areas do not find enough work to keep themselves employed throughout the year.

## 6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. Cooperatives play a significant role in the socio-economic development of the country, especially the rural India. They are organised by the community and for the community for development of rural economic activities.
- b. Fishermen start work early in the morning, for example around 2:00 am for fishing because around that time the waterways are quiet and there are chances of better catch. The wind blows from the land to the sea, which enables sailing to the sea easy. The golden hue light of the early morning sunrise attracts the fishes below and they come up to the surface. This ensures spotting of fishes better and lets fishermen catch fishes in larger quantities. The temperature of the water cools down and the fishes come up on the surface. It is best to fish when the tide is rising or falling as this change causes the prey to move together and it makes a great time for coastal fish to feed.
- c. The fishing villages and fishermen face many hazards. Fishing villages are near coastal areas. These areas may be prone to tsunami. Hence, the dwellers have to be aware of the weather forecasts and be prepared for disasters. The fishermen should keep regular updates of weather and check the weather forecast before going out for fishing. Where storms and cyclones are frequent, life-saving measures should be kept handy while going out for fishing or fishing should be avoided if there are any weather warnings. The villages should be prepared for disaster management.
- d. The increasing debt of the farmers has been a major cause of stress for many years and it has resulted in many farmers committing suicide. The government can take few steps to mitigate and control the situation. Cooperatives should be encouraged, where farmers can get seeds, pesticides, fertilisers, etc. at a subsidised rate. They can be encouraged to sell their produce, if extra, at the cooperatives where the produce

can be bought at a fair rate. The farmers can be given training at regular intervals about new techniques of farming; knowledge about seeds, pesticides, fertilisers, etc., and about how to farm and cultivate according to weather changes.

## 7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To render national service to the country when called upon to do so.**

### Hint:

- People should be evacuated from disaster-hit area and be brought to the neighbouring village and given shelter in homes of large farmers.
  - Medical help should be sought. Food, grain, clothes should be distributed among the affected people.
  - All assistance can be given when the large farmers get together with the village Panchayats and request help of Block Level Officers and District Officers.
  - After clear report from the weather departments that the affected village is safe, all the Panchayat officials and large farmers and other government officials together should involve themselves in rebuilding the affected village and see that the people are all resettled safely.
- b. The value to be explained: **To promote harmony and spirit of unity and brotherhood.**

### Hint:

- The family can be given money at a very low rate of interest, or may be given seeds, fertilisers, pesticides with much less returns in expectations.
- The trader may employ the other members of the family in other farm or non-farm activities, which may help the family to earn more.
- The family may be guided about cooperatives in the villages.
- There are national banks in the villages, which gives loan to the farmers at low rate of interest.



# 9

## URBAN LIVELIHOODS

### NCERT Based Questions

#### 1. Answer the following questions.

- The various modes of transport as seen in urban areas are rickshaws, auto-rickshaws, cycles, motorbikes, trucks, buses, cars, vans, etc.
- The various types of hawkers and vendors found on the streets of an urban area are the fruits and vegetable vendors, tea stall hawkers; plastic bottles and boxes, clips, etc. vendor; food or snacks vendor, etc.
- The vendors and hawkers do not have any permanent shops. Their structures are temporary. They sometimes display their items on a cart and move around the locality. Sometimes, they spread their items on a sheet and sit on the pavement. Certain times canvas sheet may be hung up on a few poles and items spread over boards. They have no security and may be asked to dismantle their shops anytime by the police. The hawkers and vendors are not allowed to enter certain parts of the city.
- The government is thinking about modifying the law that ban street vendors, so that they have a place to work and there is also free flow of traffic and people. It has been suggested that mobile vendors be allowed to move freely.
- A casual worker is employed on a daily wage basis. They are employed as and when they are required. They work for long hours; their pay is low and not fixed. They may be asked to leave whenever the work is over. They cannot complain about their pay or working conditions. There is no job security or protection against ill-treatment at work place. A regular worker is a salaried person with fixed salary and a designation. Besides regular salary they enjoy a variety of benefits, such as medical facilities for self and family, paid vacations, sick leaves, gratuity or pension on retirement or leaving the organisation.

### Additional Practice Questions

#### 1. Tick the correct answer.

- |                            |                             |                                |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. i. vendor               | b. ii. temporary structures | c. iii. municipal corporations |
| d. i. have no fixed salary | e. i. have fixed salaries   |                                |

#### 2. State whether True or False.

- |          |         |         |          |          |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| a. False | b. True | c. True | d. False | e. False |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|

#### 3. Write very short answers (VSA) for the following questions.

- The vendors and hawkers they lay sheets or boards to spread their items and sit on the pavement; sometimes, they cover their area with canvas sheet tied to poles or move around the locality with open carts.

- b. The markets have shops selling sweets, toys, clothes, footwear, garments, utensils, electronic items, etc. Doctor's clinics, banks, courier services, etc are also found in markets.
- c. Call Centre professionals have to deal with problems and questions that consumers or customers have about goods purchased and services like banking, ticket booking, etc.
- d. People can let others know about their business and its products through advertisements in various newspapers, cinema theatres, and television and radio channels.
- e. For permanent shops to run smoothly without the fear of being closed down, they need to have licence to do business by the municipal corporation.

**4. Write short answers (SA) for the following questions.**

- a. The government is thinking about modifying the law that banned street vendors, so that they have a place to work and that there is a free flow of traffic and people. Mobile vendors should be allowed to move freely. Hawking zones have been suggested for towns and cities.
- b. The businessmen need to advertise the products through various newspapers, television, radio channels, and cinema theatres; rent a showroom or arrange his or her own building or outlet, employ workers if required; and get a licence from Municipal Corporation.
- c. The daily wage labourers in a factory area work as helpers to masons. They dig at construction sites, lift loads or unload trucks in the market, dig pipelines and telephone cables and also build roads.
- d. A casual worker has to work for long hours and for six days a week, and sometimes even on Sundays. It is not a permanent job and may be asked to leave when work is over. There is no job security or protection if there is ill-treatment.
- e. A regular employee receives a regular salary every month and is a permanent employee of the company. They get other benefits, such as paid holidays, medical facilities for self and family, and provident fund or gratuity after retirement or leaving the organisation.

**5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.**

- a. An urban street is buzzing with activity. Various modes of transport, such as buses, cycles, motorbikes, cars, etc. ply on the roads. Many hawkers and vendors are found on the streets. People are seen buying fruits and vegetables from the vendors. Flower sellers are found on the streets. Newspaper sellers are found busy shouting the latest news and selling their papers; school children are found on the streets waiting for their morning bus; a cobbler is found under a tree or a barber is found busy attending to a customer.
- b. In an urban area there are many shops and services provided. There are shops selling sweets, games and toys, garments, electronic gadgets, footwear, utensils, etc. Services are provided by Post offices, doctor's clinics, banks, courier centres, etc. Some shops are run by the family members or may employ a few workers as supervisors and helpers. All shops and services need to get licence from the Municipal Corporation to do business. The Municipal Corporation also decides on which day of the week the market has to remain closed.

- c. Business persons need to get licence from the Municipal Corporation to do business. They need to advertise through newspapers, cinema theatres and television and radio channels about their products. They need to arrange a proper location and a room or a building for display of their products. The showroom or the building may be rented or owned by them. Most business persons manage their own shops or business. They may not keep any workers. However, few may employ workers as helpers and supervisors.
- d. The casual workers are temporary workers. Their job is not permanent, and they do not have any regular salary. They are hired as and when required and may be asked to leave when the work is over. Therefore, they do not have any job security or protection against ill-treatment. They work for long hours, for six days a week and sometimes, even on Sundays. They cannot complain about their working conditions or their wages. For example, in a cloth mill unit, a worker has to work on shift basis for 12 hours, day and night.
- e. A regular employee has a fixed salary and fixed hours of work. Her job is permanent. She receives other benefits. A part of her salary is kept in a fund with the government, known as Provident Fund. She receives the amount upon retirement or after she leaves the organisation. Regular employee will have off on Sundays and national holidays plus annual leave. She has medical facilities for self and family members. In case she falls ill, she will get medical leave without any deduction in her salary.

**6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).**

- a. The hawkers and vendors belong to the unorganised sector in the city because they are not employed by anyone. They do not have any permanent shops. The mobile vendors spread their items on cart and keep moving from one locality to another. Few have temporary structures like boards or papers over which they display their products and sit on the pavement. Some hang canvas sheet on a few poles. The police may anytime ask them to dismantle their shops. In few areas of the city, the vendors and hawkers are not allowed to enter. They cause obstruction to traffic and pedestrian movement.
- b. There are around one crore 'street vendors' in the country working in urban areas. Though they cause obstruction to traffic and pedestrian movement, with the efforts of many organisations, they are recognised as a general benefit and as a right of people to earn their livelihood. The government is thinking of modifying the law that banned street vendors, so that they have a place to work and there is also free flow of traffic and people. It has been suggested that mobile vendors should be allowed to move freely. Hawking zones have been suggested for towns and cities. They need to be part of committees that are set up to take these and other decisions relating to them.
- c. The government should bring out schemes and policies for casual workers for their job security and protection as they put in a lot of efforts in the work area. They do not have any fixed working hours or fixed salary. They put in 12–13 hours at work, sometimes more. They work for six days a week, and if required even on Sundays. However, they have no job security or protection if there is ill-treatment. They cannot complain about their pay or working conditions. They may be asked to leave anytime when their requirement is over.

## 7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To develop scientific temper and the spirit of enquiry.**

**Hint:**

- If the company has its own cafeteria, the boy selling snacks may be encouraged to sell snacks in the office cafeteria, which may earn him more.
- First, it needs to be seen that the boy is above 14 years of age. Only then he can be appointed to work and set up his stall in the office cafeteria.
- If the food, meets the quality, then gradually, he may be able to add more items to snacks counter and may even be appointed as a permanent snacks seller of the company.

- b. The value to be explained: **To respect the dignity and recognising the right of all human beings**

**Hint:**

- Casual workers are usually made to work for long hours without any fixed pay or security.
- A certain amount should be fixed for casual workers.
- If possible, according to their skills, they can be allocated to different departments within the organisation after their project is complete.
- Regular training and workshops should be held to upgrade the skills of the casual workers.



FRANK EDUCATIONAL AIDS PVT. LTD.  
A-39, Sector 4, Noida 201301, India